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OR

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Matthews, T. S. Sporie
Merriman, Rev. George, M.A.

Martham, Great Yarmouth
Methold, F. J., F.S.A., Thorne Court,
Cockfield, Bury St. Edmund's

Methold, Thomas T. Hepworth, Diss
Mitchell, Rev. Arthur Thompson, M.A.

Sheriffhales Vicarage, Newport, Salop
Middleton, Charles Hellesdon, Norwich
Miles, John Caley, The Demes, Gt. Yarmouth
Millard, Rev. Jeffrey Watson, M.A.

Shimpling Rectory, Scole
Millington, H. A. Great Yarmouth
Mills, Mrs. Surrey Street, Norwich

Mills, J. Arthur Thorpe Road, Norwich
Mills, S. Mealing Ipewich Road, Norwich
Minns, Rev. George William Walter, LL.B.,
F.S.A. The Cliff, Weston, Southampton

Morgan, Rev. Ernest Augustus, M.A. Scole
Morse, Mrs. A. F. Earlham Lodge, Norwich
Morse, T. H., F.R.C.S.

All Saints' Green, Norwich
Mottram, Mrs. Alfred

Heigham Hall, Norwich
Mottram, James Bracondale, Norwich
Mountfield, Rev. David Witta, M.A.

St. Bartholomew's Rectory, Norwich
Musgrave, Rev. A. G., M.A.
Horsford, Norfolk

Nelson, Rev. Edward Hamilton, M.A.

Necton Rectory, Swaffham
Nevill, Rev. Ralph William, M.A.
Beighton, Norfolk

Newcomb, Miss J. W. Cheyne Walk, Chelsea
Nichols, Mrs. Surrey Street, Norwich
Nichols, Miss C. M. Surrey Street, Norwich

Nightingale, Samuel Soratby, Yarmouth

- Norfolk, His Grace the Duke of, E.M., K.G.
Patron, Norfolk House, St. James' Square,
 London
- Norgate, C. B. le Grys East Dereham
 Norgate, G. M. Norwich
 Norris, W. E. Wood Norton, Norfolk
 North, Charles Rougham Hall, Swaffham
 Norwich, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of,
Patron The Palace, Norwich
 Norwich, The Very Rev. the Dean of, V.P.
 Norwich
- Norwich, The Library of the Dean and
 Chapter of The Close, Norwich
 Norwich, Library of the C.E.Y.M. Society
 Norwich
- Norwich Mercury, Proprietors of the
 Norwich
- Nugent, Sir E. C., Bart.
 West Harling Hall, Thetford
 Nugent, Rev. Edmund Frederick, M.A.
 Trenythron, Par Station, Cornwall
- Olley, Henry Queen Street, Gt. Yarmouth
 Orams, Edward Unthank Road, Norwich
 Orde, Charles Somerville
 Hopton, Great Yarmouth
- Orford, The Right Hon. the Earl of
 Mannington Hall, Aylsham
- Page, C. H. W. Brunswick Road, Norwich
 Page, Philip Samuel Norwich
 Palgrave, Robert Harry Inglis, F.R.S.
 Belton, Great Yarmouth
- Palmer, Frederick Danby, M.S.A., *Yarmouth*
Hon. Sec., 38, Hall Quay, Gt. Yarmouth
 Parker, H. The Old Vicarage, Sprowston
 Partridge, Rev. Walter Henry, B.A.
 Caston Rectory, Attleborough
- Pattin, H. Cooper, M.D. Norwich
 Peck, Rev. Charles William, M.A.
 King's Lynn
- Pelham, The Ven. Sidney, M.A., Archd. of
 Norfolk 18, Chapel Field, Norwich
- Pemberton, Major
 Mousehold House, Norwich
- Perfitt, R. F. Victoria Road, Diss
 Perowne, The Ven. Thomas Thomason, B.D.,
 Archdeacon of Norwich, V.P.
 Redenhall Rectory, Harleston
- Perry, Rev. Clement Raymond, D.D.
 Mickfield Rectory, Stowmarket
- Petre, Mrs. Furze Hill, North Walsham
 Phillips, Rev. Forbes Gorleston
 Pigot, Rev. Canon W. Melville, M.A. Eaton
 Pigot, C. B. Norwich
 Pilling, C. E. Hollywood House, Thorpe
 Pitts, E. E.
- Cope Hall, Springfield, Chelmsford
 Pixley, F. W.
 12, Southwell Garden, London, W.
 Plowright, W. C. Swaffham
 Polz, Edmond de Broome Place, Bungay
 Polehampton, Rev. Edward Henry
 Little Ellingham Rectory
- Pollard, J. E. T. Thorpe
 Poole, Rev. J. G. Barton Turf
 Powell, Sir Francis Sharp, Bart., M.P.
 F.R.G.S. Horton Old Hall, Bradford
 Pratt, Rev. Dashwood, B.A.
 Barney Vicarage, East Dereham
 Pratt, Edward Roger Murray
 Ryston Hall, Downham, Norfolk
 Preston, Arthur W., F.R.Met.Soc.
 Bradeston, Norwich
- Preston, Richard Tonbridge
 Preston, Fleet Surgeon L. J.
 15, St. John's Park, Blackheath, S.E.
 Prior, Leathes Thorpe, Norwich
 Procter, Rev. Francis, M.A.
 Wotton Vicarage, North Walsham
- Purdy, Robert John Woods
 Woodgate, Aylsham
 Purdy, T. W. Woodgate, Aylsham
 Pym, Mrs. Radford
 Chapel Field House, Norwich
- Radford, Rev. L. B., M.A. Holt
 Ram, Rev. E. Norwich
 Raven, Rev. Canon John James, D.D., F.S.A.
 Fressingfield Vicarage, Harleston
- Reeve, Simms Brancaster Hall
 Rice, Edgar Costessey, Norwich
 Rich, Sir Charles H. Stuart, Bart., F.S.A.
 Levy's Lane, Marrow, Guildford
- Rogers, Rev. Henry, M.A.
 Lyng Rectory, Norfolk
 Rogers, Rev. J. E., M.A. Walcot, Bath
 Rosebery, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of, K.G.,
 V.P. 54, Berkeley Square, London, W.
 Rossi, T., jun. Norwich
- Rowland, George James
 14, Parkdale, Wolverhampton
- Rowley, Rev. H. S., M.A.
 Wrentham, Thetford
- Rudd, Walter R. Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich
 Rumbold, C. Dene Side, Great Yarmouth
 Rump, Alfred E. Hapton, Norfolk
 Rusworm, Mrs. The Elms, Yaxham
- Rye, Walter St. Leonard's Priory, Norwich
- Scott, Walter 29, Grove Road, Norwich
 Seppings, Col.
 Wormegay Grange, King's Lynn
- Shepherd, Mrs. Philip Aylsham
 Sims, John
 25, South Market Road, Great Yarmouth
- Smith, Miss A. G., Albemarle Road, Norwich
 Smith, Rev. Henry, M.A.
 Hardwick House, Lynn
- Southwell, T., F.Z.S. Norwich
 Sparks, Harry James, Earham Hall, Norfolk
 Spelman, Wilton, Newmarket Road, Norwich
 Spurrell, Flaxman C. J., F.S.A., Bessingham
 Spurrell, J. F.
 Steel, Mrs. J. H. D.
 Holly Mount, Blackheath Hill, Greenwich

- Sterry, E. V. Southtown, Great Yarmouth
 Still, Rev. John Hethersett, Norwich
 Stokes, Miss Ethel, Castellain Road, London
 Stringfield, G. W. King Street, Great Yarmouth
 Stuart, James Carrow Abbey, Norwich
 Stuart, Mrs. Carrow Abbey, Norwich
 Suckling, Capt. T., R.N. Ramsey, Hants
 Sutton, W. L. Eaton, Norwich
 Sydney Free Library, N.S.W.
- Tacon, Rev. Richard John, M.A.
 Rollesby Rectory, Great Yarmouth
 Tallents, Rev. Ernest Francis, M.A. Thorpe, Norwich
 Taylor, Francis Diss
 Taylor, Frederic Oddin, Tombland, Norwich
 Taylor, Miss Starston, Harleston, Norfolk
 Taylor, Rev. Robert Fetzer, M.A. Hedenham, Bungay
 Taylor, Shephard T., M.B. St. Giles' Road, Norwich
 Teasdel, Robert Henry 74, Southtown, Great Yarmouth
 Teasdel, Mrs. 10, Saxon Place, Great Yarmouth
 Teasdel, Miss Great Yarmouth
 Tingey, F. H. St. Germans
 Tingey, J. C., M.A., F.S.A. Surrey Street, Norwich
 Todd, John Timothy Chapel Field, Norwich
 Tourtel, Rev. W. E., M.A. Norwich
 Townsend, Rev. Ernest Horace, M.A. North Elmham
 Turner, William Bassett Mill Hill Road, Norwich
 Utting, Stephen William Thorpe, Norwich
 Valentine, F. Castle Rising
 Vores, Mrs. Herbert South Green, East Dereham
 Wainwright, Mrs. S. Norwich
- Walker, Ernest, Southtown, Great Yarmouth
 Walker, Rev. John, M.A. Bradwell Rectory, Great Yarmouth
 Walpole, Spencer C. 10, Strathmore Gardens, Kensington, W.
 Walsingham, The Right Hon. Lord, F.R.S., V.P. Merton Hall, Thetford
 Walter, John Henry Drayton, Norwich
 Wansbrough, Rev. Henry Arthur, M.A. Walsingham Parva, Norfolk
 Warren, Geo. Poole Norwich
 Waters, John Tolver Nelson Road South, Great Yarmouth
 Watt, Rev. George Deans Dundas, M.A. 2, Park Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E.
 Wayman, Harry The Towers, Downham Market
 Weyer, W. R. Norwich
 Whinerey, Rev. Robert, M.A. Fersfield Rectory, Diss
 White, Rev. Charles Harold Evelyn, F.S.A. Rampton Rectory, Cambridge
 Whitehead, Rev. Edward Ernest Wolf, M.A. Reedham, Great Yarmouth
 Whitney, Rev. J. P. Milton, Cambridge
 Wilkinson, Rev. Canon Michael Marlow Umfreville, M.A. Reepham
 Williams, Charles Prince of Wales' Road, Norwich
 Wilson, Miss K. K., Beech Cottage, Swaffham
 Wood, Colonel, C.B. 63, Thorpe Road, Norwich
 Woods, Sir Albert W., Garter King of Arms, College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
 Woolsey, G. E. W. Norwich
 Worledge, Edward William, M.A. Albert Square, Great Yarmouth
 Worthington, Miss Janet Carlton Colville
 Wright, W. E., West Hall, Middleton, Lynn
 Wrigley, R. Regent Road, Great Yarmouth
 Young, Rev. R. R., M.A. Acle
 Youngman, A. W. 83, St. George's Road, Great Yarmouth

REGULATIONS.

1. That the Society shall be called "THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY."

2. That the objects of the Society shall be to collect the best information on the Arts and Monuments of the County, including Primeval Antiquities; Numismatics; Architecture, Civil and Ecclesiastical; Sculpture; Painting on Walls, Wood, or Glass; Civil History and Antiquities, comprising Manors, Manorial Rights, Privileges and Customs; Descent; Genealogy; Ecclesiastical History or Endowments, and Charitable Foundations; Records, &c., and all other matters usually comprised under the head of Archæology.

3. That the Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretaries, and a Committee of eighteen.

4. That all such Antiquities as shall be given to the Society, shall be presented to the Norwich Museum.

5. That six of the Committee shall go out annually in rotation, but with the power of being re-elected; and also that the Committee shall supply any vacancy that may occur in their number during the year.

6. That the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretaries be elected at the Annual General Meeting for one year, with power of being re-elected, and shall be ex-officio Members of the Committee.

7. That any person desirous to become a Member of this Society, shall be proposed by at least two of its Members, at either a General or Committee Meeting.

8. That every Member shall pay the annual Subscription of Seven Shillings and Sixpence, to be due in advance on the first of January.

9. That distinguished Antiquaries, not connected with the County, may be elected as Honorary Members, at any of the General or Committee Meetings of the Society, on being proposed by two of the Members.

10. That four General Meetings shall be held in the year, at such times and places as shall be from time to time determined by the Committee.

11. That such short Papers shall be read at the Meetings as the Committee shall previously approve of, and that the Meetings shall conclude with the exhibition of, and discussion on, such subjects of interest or curiosity as Members may produce.

12. That the Committee may, on such occasions as they shall think necessary, call Special Meetings by advertisement.

13. That the Accounts shall be audited, and a statement of the affairs of the Society shall be given at the first General Meeting in the year.

14. That the Committee shall meet from time to time, to receive information and make such arrangements as may be necessary, preparatory to the General Meetings. That three shall be a quorum, and that the Chairman shall have the casting vote.

15. That a Short Annual Report of the Proceedings of the Society shall be laid before the General Meeting, and that a list of Members shall be printed from time to time.

16. That all papers deposited in the archives of this Society shall be considered the property of the Society: but that it shall be optional with the Committee to receive communications from Members, who are writing with other objects in view, and to return the same, after perusal, to the author.

17. That the Committee shall have the power of making By-Laws, which shall remain in force till the next General Meeting.

18. That the Committee shall have the power of publishing such papers and engravings, at the Society's expense, as may be deemed worthy of being printed; that each Subscriber shall be entitled to a copy of such publication, either gratis or at such price as the funds of the Society will admit, from the time of his admission; and to such further copies, and previous publications (if there be any in hand), at a price to be fixed by the Committee; that the author of such published papers shall be entitled to fifteen copies, gratis; and that the Committee shall have the power to make such arrangements for re-printing any of the parts of the Society's Papers, when out of print, as they may deem most conducive to the interest of the Society.

19. That the Society in its pursuits shall be confined to the County of Norfolk.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH

Archæological Society.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1901.

WHILE the past year has not been marked by any events of special local archæological importance, yet it will at least be memorable for the facts that at the Annual Meeting, held in the Strangers' Hall on the 15th of May, it was announced that the King had been pleased to continue his patronage of the Society, which, as Prince of Wales, he had so long accorded to it; while subsequently, Brigadier General W. E. G. L. Bulwer, C.B., was elected to the Presidency of the Society, which had for so many years been filled by the late Sir Francis Boileau, Bart. At the close of the formal business, Mr. J. T. Hotblack read a carefully prepared paper on the Armorial Bearings of the City of Norwich, in which he contended for the legality of the City's claim to the user of supporters. The meeting having adjourned for luncheon, the members assembled in the afternoon at St. Leonard's Priory, by the invitation of Mr. Walter Rye, who kindly entertained them to afternoon tea, and exhibited his valuable collection of Norfolk MSS., etc.

On the 25th June an excursion was made to Yarmouth and the neighbourhood, on the invitation of the Yarmouth Branch of the Society. The morning was devoted to the inspection of many of the old buildings of the town, including the fine piece of the town wall next Ramp Row (which has since been destroyed by order of the Town

Council, despite the protest of our Society). After luncheon the members drove to Caister Castle, and thence to the Churches of Filby and Rollesby, the Rector of the latter parish kindly receiving them in his grounds. The excursion was a most pleasant one in all respects, and the thanks of the Society are largely due to Dr. Bately for the trouble which he took to ensure its success.

For its summer excursion, held on the 11th September, after inspecting the Churches of Pulham St. Mary Magdalen and Pulham St. Mary the Virgin, the Society adopted a somewhat novel course, by crossing the border into the sister County of Suffolk, and visiting Wingfield Church and Castle, Hoxne Church, and the famous old Inn at Scole. In the course of their rambles the members enjoyed some excellent papers, read by their President, the Rev. Canon Raven, D.D., and the Rev. C. C. Wakefield.

The concluding part of Volume XIV. of the Society's transactions has been issued to the members for the year 1900, and it is hoped that the publication for the year 1901 will shortly be in a forward state.

Since the last Annual Meeting of the Society, death has, we are glad to say, caused but few vacancies in the ranks of our members, but in common with the Diocese at large, we have mourned the loss of Archdeacon Pelham Burn, who took much active interest in the archæology of his Church of St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich, and especially in Mr. St. John Hope's recent paper on the inventories of the Church; while readers of Mr. J. L. André's paper in our last part, on Female Head-dresses exemplified by Norfolk brasses, will learn of its author's death with much regret.

The retiring members of the Committee are Mr. Charles Candler, Mr. H. J. Green, Mr. W. H. Jones, Mr. F. Danby Palmer, Mr. R. J. W. Purdy, and Mr. J. C. Tingey, F.S.A., all of whom are eligible for re-election.

Dr.

Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.—The Treasurer's Account.

Cr.

1901.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Balance at Messrs. Barclays' Bank:—						
General Account ..	36	5	8			
Deposit Account ..	311	18	11			
" "Boileau Legacy" 100 0 0				448	4	7
Subscriptions:—						
5 for 1897 ..	1	17	6			
10 for 1898 ..	3	15	0			
20 for 1899 ..	7	10	0			
34 for 1900 ..	12	15	0			
196 for 1901 ..	73	10	0			
14 for 1902 ..	5	5	0			
1 at 5s. ..	0	5	0	104	17	6
Sale of Publications:—						
Original Papers ..	3	18	9			
Records ..	0	8	0			
Gates of Norwich ..	1	5	0			
Rood Screens ..	1	6	0	6	17	9
Messrs. Barclays, Interest on Deposit Account ..						
				7	16	5
By Mr. Agas H. Goose, Balance of Account for Printing Vol. xiv., part 3 ..				13	2	6
" Ditto, for Stationery, Circulars, and Postage ..				8	16	2
Compiling Index to Vol. xiv. ..						21 18 8
Mr. Rudd, for Illustrations to Mr. Purdy's Paper on Mannington Hall ..						1 1 0
Mr. H. East, for Coloured Tracings of Mural Paintings in Moulton Church ..						7 16 1
Mr. A. E. Coe, for Photographs of Ruins in King Street, and of Interior of Surrey House ..						5 0 0
Balance of Account for Copying Registers of St. Mary Costany, Norwich ..						1 15 0
Expenses of Meetings ..						2 2 0
Advertisements ..						3 13 2
Cheque Book ..						1 7 6
Insurance ..						0 5 0
Mr. W. Haydon, Bookbinding ..						0 9 0
Norfolk and Norwich Library, Use of Room ..						3 8 0
Postage and Carriage ..						1 1 0
Gratuity to Guildhall Keeper ..						3 10 8
Assistant Secretary's Salary ..						0 10 0
Balance at Messrs. Barclays' Bank:—						12 12 0
General Account ..						£. s. d.
Deposit Account ..						81 11 10
" "Boileau Legacy" 100 0 0						319 15 4
						501 7 2

Examined and found correct 17th April, 1902,
GEO. W. G. BARNARD, Auditor.

£567 16 3

£567 16 3

NORFOLK AND NORWICH

Archæological Society.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1902.

THE first General Meeting of the Society for the year 1902 was held in the Strangers' Hall, on the 6th of March, when Mr. F. O. Taylor read a paper on "The Manor of Kenninghall, and its connection with the Chief Butlership of England," followed by an address on Norman Fonts in Norfolk by Mr. E. M. Beloe, jun., who illustrated his subject by a splendid series of lantern slides taken by himself. Mr. Taylor's paper will be found printed in Part I. of Vol. XV. of the Society's Collections. Dr. Bensly kindly provided tea for the members prior to the meeting.

The Annual Meeting was held on Friday, April 18th, at the Guildhall, Norwich, when the usual routine business was transacted. In the afternoon the members paid a visit to the Art Loan Exhibition in St. Andrew's Hall, when the Dean of Norwich, Dr. Bensly, Mr. Walter Rye, Mr. J. H. F. Walter, and others kindly drew attention to a few of the most interesting objects of antiquity there exhibited. The Archæological Section of the exhibition was brought together under the auspices of a Committee, of whom Prince Frederick

Duleep Singh was Chairman and Mr. Walter Rye the Honorary Secretary. A most interesting collection was formed, and the success of this section of the exhibition is mainly to be attributed to the hard work of Mr. Rye.

On Thursday, the 21st of August, the Summer Excursion of the Society was held in North Norfolk, when Salthouse, Cley, and Blakeney Churches were inspected, and visits paid to Wiveton and Bayfield Halls. At Cley Church Dr. Bensly read some extracts from Mr. Micklethwaite's report upon the building, and the latter has since forwarded some notes upon the Church, which will be found printed in Part I. of Vol. XV. of the Collections. In the same part will also be found the admirable paper read by Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, F.S.A., upon Blakeney Church. Mr. Purdy contributed some notes upon what is known of the history of Wiveton Hall, and Mr. Temple Lynes kindly conducted the members to the remains of the Carmelite Priory and to the Guildhall at Blakeney. Bayfield Hall, where the members were most hospitably entertained by Sir Alfred and Lady Jane Jodrell, was the last halting place, and here every opportunity was afforded the visitors of inspecting the magnificent collections of china and articles *de vertu*.

At an Evening Meeting held at the Strangers' Hall, on Wednesday, the 26th of November, the aims of the National Trust of Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty were brought to the notice of the members by Mr. Nigel Bond, the Secretary of the Trust. Mr. Bond's address was illustrated by lantern slides of the various properties acquired by the Trust, and subsequently some views of ancient buildings in Norwich were displayed upon the screen.

On Tuesday, the 22nd of April, 1902, the Yarmouth Branch of the Society held its Annual Meeting, when

Mr. F. Johnson read an interesting paper on the Town Rolls, and Mr. Rumbold exhibited a series of lantern slides, illustrative of old Yarmouth.

During the past year the subscribers for the year 1901 have received a copy of the Marriage Register of Norwich Cathedral, while Part I. of Vol. XV. of the Society's Original Papers has been issued to subscribers for the year 1902, to whom a supplementary part will shortly be issued.

During the past year the Society has lost one of its Vice-Presidents by the death of the Earl of Kimberley, K.G., while it has also to deplore the deaths of two of its oldest members, Mr. E. B. Pomeroy, of Wymondham, and Mr. Henry Spelman, of Norwich.

The retiring members of the Committee are Dr. Bately, Sir Peter Eade, M.D., Mr. Bosworth Harcourt, Mr. Edward Evans Lombe, the Rev. Canon Raven, D.D., F.S.A., and Mr. Walter Rye.

Dr. Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.—The Treasurer's Account. Cr.

1902.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Balance at Messrs. Barclays' Bank:—							
General Account	...	81	11	10			
Deposit Account	...	319	15	4			
"Boileau Legacy,"	...	100	0	0			
		501	7	2			
"Subscriptions:—							
5 for 1897	...	1	17	6			
7 for 1898	...	2	13	6			
8 for 1899	...	3	0	0			
12 for 1900	...	4	10	0			
55 for 1901	...	20	12	6			
222 for 1902	...	88	5	0			
8 for 1903	...	3	0	0			
1 for 1903	...	0	5	0			
		119	2	6			
Sale of Publications ...							
"Messrs. Barclays:—	...	...	...	1	8	9	
Interest on Deposit Account	...	...	...	9	6	0	
By Mr. A. H. Goose, for printing "Marriage Register of							
Sacrist of Norwich Cathedral"	...	48	15	0			
" Ditto, for printing Part I. of Vol. XV. of "Original	...	51	4	6			
Papers,"	...	11	8	6			
" Messrs. Rudd, for Postages, and Stationery ...	...	2	16	0			
" Mr. Johnson, for compiling Index to Part I. of Vol. XV.	...	3	8	0			
" Ditto, for Transcript of Chitling MS.	...	12	0	0			
" Mr. Tillett, for further Transcript of St. Mary Coalway	...	2	2	0			
Register...	...	1	12	0			
" Part of expenses, re Excavations on Site of Chapel of	...	1	6	5			
the College in the Field, Norwich	...	0	10	6			
" Transcripts of Certificates relating to the said College...	...	0	7	6			
" Tracing of Plan of St. Peter Mancroft Church	...	0	7	6			
" Mr. A. E. Coe, for Photo of Drawing of Last Plate,	...	0	7	6			
presented by Archbishop Parker to the City of	...	1	11	6			
Norwich	...	8	5	6			
" Mr. B. Quatrich, for Norfolk MSS.	...	0	9	0			
" M. C. Golling, for Sacrist's Roll, Wending	...	2	0	6			
" Mr. A. H. Goose, for Vol. I. of <i>Victorian History of</i>	...	1	1	0			
<i>Norfolk</i>	...	6	4	0			
" Expenses of Meetings	...	0	10	0			
" Insurance	...	12	12	0			
" Bookbinding	...	175	5	5			
" Norfolk and Norwich Library—Use of Room	...	36	17	8			
" Postage and Carriage	...	329	1	4			
" Gratuity to Guildhall Keeper	...	100	0	0			
" Assistant Secretary's Salary	...	455	19	0			
		2681	4	5			
" Balance at Messrs. Barclays' Bank:—							
General Account	...	...	...	36	17	8	
Deposit Account	...	...	...	329	1	4	
"Boileau Legacy"	...	...	...	100	0	0	
		...	...	455	19	0	
		2681	4	5			

Examined and found correct, 26th May, 1903,
GEO. W. G. BARNARD, Auditor.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH

Archæological Society.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1903.

READ MAY 26TH, 1904.

The work of the Society for the year 1903 commenced with the Annual General Meeting, which was held on May the 27th, in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall, under the presidency of General Bulwer. On the motion of Mr. Walter Rye, certain resolutions were passed that one part of the Society's Transactions be issued, if possible, every year, in addition to any Record Volume; that the selection of papers for insertion in such part be made by vote of the Committee or their Sub-Committee; that the Secretary should, at the request in writing of twenty or more members, call a Special General Meeting of the Society; and that retiring members of the Committee resident within ten miles of Norwich be only eligible for re-election if they had attended one-third of the committee meetings held during their term of office. Subsequently papers were read by Mr. Bosworth Harcourt on St. Walstan of Bawburgh, and by Mr. Purdy on a Valley in East Norfolk. In the afternoon the members assembled in the Church of St. Stephen, which formed the subject of a paper read by the Vicar, the Rev. Dundas Harford. That portion

of Mr. Harford's paper dealing with the stained glass in the East Window of the Church will appear in Part III. of Vol. XV. of the Original Papers. The members afterwards proceeded to the Norwich High School, where Mr. G. E. Hawes read a paper on the Chapel of St. Mary in the Fields, which will also appear in the forthcoming part. At the close of Mr. Hawes' paper, afternoon tea was kindly provided by Miss Gadesden.

The summer excursion was extended over two days, viz., Thursday and Friday, September the 3rd and 4th. On the first day the members arrived at Wisbech at 11.48, the Church and Museum being visited before luncheon, while a few also inspected Leverington Church. In the afternoon carriages conveyed the party to see the Fenland Churches of Walsoken, West Walton, Walpole St. Peter, and Terrington St. Clement, and thence to Lynn, where dinner was served in the evening at the Globe Hotel. Early the following morning the members proceeded to Spalding by train, and thence by road visited the Lincolnshire Churches of Weston, Moulton, and Whaplode. Luncheon having been served at Holbeach, the Church was next inspected, and the party then resumed their drive, visiting the Churches of Gedney and Long Sutton, and arriving at Sutton Bridge in time to catch the express train to Norwich and Yarmouth.

The Yarmouth Branch of the Society held its Annual Meeting on April the 24th, when Mr. E. M. Beloe, jun., read a paper on the Norman Fonts of North West Norfolk, illustrated by lantern slides; and Mr. F. R. B. Haward described the oak hammer-beam roof brought to light during the alterations at the Duke's Head Hotel, on the Hall Quay at Yarmouth.

To the subscribers for the year 1903 have been issued

Part II. of Vol. XV. of the Society's Original Papers, and also a Short Calendar of the Deeds enrolled in the Court Rolls of Norwich, as a Record Volume. The concluding part of Vol. XV. is in active preparation and will shortly be in the hands of the subscribers for the year 1904.

It is with very great regret that we record an exceedingly lengthy list of deaths which have occurred among our members during the past year. Perhaps none but the members of the Committee are aware how much the Society owed to the photographic skill of the late Clare Sewell Alger for many of the illustrations in the Original Papers. Mr. Alger lost his life early in the year as the result of a motor accident. By the death of the Rev. C. G. R. Birch, Rector of Brancaster, the Society has lost another distinguished member. Mr. Birch devoted his attention more especially to the study of monumental brasses, and succeeded the late Mr. Creeny as President of the Monumental Brass Society. Both the Rev. Dr. Creswell and the Rev. Edward Utten Browne took an active interest in the work of the Society, the latter having been present at this year's summer excursion only a few days before his decease; while the deaths of Mrs. Nichols, a constant attendant at the Society's meetings, Sir Harry Bullard, and the Rev. T. F. Boddington, are greatly to be deplored.

We regret to report that Mr. Charles Candler has retired from the Committee, owing to his removal to another part of the country. His place on the Committee has been filled by the appointment of the Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley.

The retiring members of the Committee are Mr. E. M. Beloe, F.S.A., the Rev. E. Farrer, F.S.A., the Rev. J. W. Millard, Mr. James Mottram, Mr. R. H. I. Palgrave, F.R.S., and Mr. Charles Williams.

Dr. **Portfolk & Portwiche Archaeological Society.—The Treasurer's Account.** *Cr.*

1903.								
To Balance at Messrs. Barclay's Bank—	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
General Account	...	26	17	8	...	54	10	6
Deposit	...	329	1	4	...	52	0	0
" "Boileau Legacy"	...	100	0	0	458	19	0	8
To Subscriptions—								
1 for 1888-97 (10 years)	...	3	15	0		1	10	0
2 " 1888	...	0	15	0		0	14	0
4 " 1889	...	1	10	0		1	1	0
5 " 1900	...	1	17	6		5	8	5
10 " 1901	...	3	15	0		4	11	0
27 " 1902	...	10	2	6				
221 " 1903	...	82	17	6				
11 " 1904	...	4	2	6				
1 " 1904	...	0	5	0				
To One Composition for Life Membership	...	109	0	0		36	10	0
" Sale of Publications	...	5	0	0		4	0	0
" Supplemental or 9th Dividend re Harvey's Bankruptcy	...	2	1	0		19	14	4
" Anonymous Contribution towards Coat of Excavations on Site of the College in the Fields, Norwich	...	6	12	3		1	10	0
" Messrs. Barclay	...	2	17	6		6	0	0
Interest on Deposit Account	...	8	6	5		0	6	0
						1	12	6
						0	0	4
						0	3	0
						2	0	0
						1	1	0
						2	0	0
						3	2	0
						0	14	6
						5	8	2
Insurance						8	4	8
" Mr. John Holmes, Carpenter, for Shelves	...					0	9	0
" Mr. W. Haydon, for Bookbinding	...					3	17	6
" Norfolk and Norwich Library (Use of Room)	...					2	4	0
" Postage of Publications	...					1	1	0
" Gratuity to Guildhall Keeper	...					1	1	0
" Assistant Secretary's Salary	...					4	9	4
						0	10	0
						12	12	0
Balance at Messrs. Barclay's Bank—						266	0	1
General Account	...	66	8	4	...			
Deposit Account	...	267	7	9	...			
						333	16	1

Examined and found correct, 26th May, 1904,
(Sd.) W. G. BARNARD, Auditor.

£590 16 2

£590 16 2

The "Land Buyers' Society."

COMMUNICATED BY

WALTER RYE.

THIS very curious MS. is from the library (vol. xxii. fos. 82-3) of J. H. Gurney, Esq., of Keswick, who has kindly allowed me to transcribe it; my attention having been drawn to it by the reference in Histl. MSS. Comm. 12th Rep. pt. ix. p. 135.

I regret I am unable to date it or to trace the purchases referred to either from my Calendar of Norfolk Fines or other sources, though from the figures given in the notes I should think the purchases were made about 1630.

"There is a societie or Combination lately sprang upp called the Land buyers. Theis lay their purses together and as they cane light on a mannor a Gentlemans seats or a good quantity of lande they buy it in grosse and make pfit of it by retailing it in pcells even to single acres as a purchaser will buye and by making other waste thereof Tendinge To the distruction of Gentry, Gentlemans seates and their hospitality mannors and Lordships.

"The severinge of lands and tillage from the Mansion houses contrary to the Statutes in that behalfe And to depopulation.

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B

"The enhauncinge of the prices of lands and thereby of Rents fermes corne and other comodities.

"The making of a parity between Gentlemen and Yeomen and them wch before were laboringe men.

"The begetting of pride and stubbornness in them and by this means to become more refractory to the Government of the County.

"The landebuyers (were)

"Cooper (&) ¹

"Shipdham.²

"They bought at Darsingham the house of and land of

Mr. Ritches. :

"At Holme the house and land that was Mr. Reades (?) whereby they gayned 400^l.

"The mannor of Little Fransham of Mr. Mynn³ where they sould the stone and tymber of some of ye houses.

"The mannor of Great Fransham of him likewise where they have felled and defaced all the wood.

"The manor of Pickenham y^e seate of Mr. Bradbury of S^r Henry Bedingfield,⁴ w^{ch} being bought and p^t of the money paid they were driven to relinquish and take their mony againe for that it being liable to Mr. Bradburies⁵ recusancy they could not compound wth Mr. Atterney.

"The Manor of Bercham Tofts of Mr. Reve the lawy^r

¹ See Note 7 as to Geo. Cooper next page. The Coopers were an old family at Hingham.—*Bl. Norf.* ii. p. 431.

² In 1636 Richard Shipdham of Norwich, goldsmith, was one of the grantors of the manor of Great Fransham.—Tingey's "Norfolk Enrolled Deeds" (*Norfolk Archaeology*, xiii. p. 178).

³ George Mynn presented to Little Fransham in 1559, and Henry Mynn died seized of Great Fransham in 1565.

⁴ There were two of these Christian and surnames, who died in 1585 and 1654 respectively.

⁵ Cordwell Bradbury was a Papist and patron of South Pickenham in 1630 (*Bl. Norf.* vi. p. 75).

wherein they stand interrupted by a lesse thereof assigned to S^r Hamon le Strange.¹

"The house and lands late at Doynham
(Downham ?) pcell at to div²

"The house and lands there also late of Mr. Thorowgood."²

¹ There were two of these Christian and surnames, who died in 1580 and 1654 respectively.

² The Rev. Thomas Thorowgood of Grimston (1654). Tho. Jessopp of Sharnburne, Yeoman, and George Cooper of Hingham were purchasers of rents arising in Great and Little Fransham in 1633.—Tingey's "Norf. Deeds" (*Norf. Arch.* xiii. p. 170).

The Duel between Thomas Berney and Thomas Bedingfield in 1684.

COMMUNICATED BY

P. BERNEY FICKLIN.

THE last year of the reign of Charles II. was noticeable for an occurrence which plunged two leading Norfolk families into mourning.

One Thomas Bedingfield (who I consider must have been Thomas, son of Sir Thomas Bedingfield of Darsham, a brother of Henry Bedingfield of Stoke Ash, who married Mary Havers) was killed in a drunken brawl, rather than a duel, with Thomas Berney, second son of Sir Thomas Berney and brother of Sir Richard Berney, who had been High Sheriff in 1646 and 1669 respectively.

A party brought into the city by the Assizes, which were then on, were drinking in the house of Mr. Robert Watts, a brewer, and probably keeper of an inn at St. Andrew, Norwich (which Mr. Beecheno, the historian of that parish, informs me once stood on the site of Mr. F. W. Harmer's factory), when the High Sheriff (Mr. Henry Shelton) came in and invited them to sup with him. Among others was a Mr. Bladwell (which I take to be William Bladwell of Swanington, who died 1697, aet. 78 ?) seems to have made the carouse deeper still, by introducing a round game called "six glasses of wine in a hand" (which I cannot

identify). Bedingfield then made some rude remark about Bladwell's sister, on which Berney intervened and made use of the expression that "it was not kindly done to reflect on a gentlewoman"—a very proper sentiment, for which Bedingfield struck him.

It seems doubtful whether the blow was returned, but ultimately there was another quarrel between Mr. Ellis and a Mr. D'Havers, and while Clere Windham (Berney's cousin) and John Berney (his brother) tried to part them, the original pair of quarrellers stumbled down into the street and drew there. The others rushed after to part them, but it was too late, Bedingfield had been run through, and the mischief was done, for he died at once.

The Assizes being on at that time, and it being thought necessary to make a severe example of those who were rendering the city dangerous for quiet citizens, Berney was at once tried and hanged; it being alleged that he was a man of quarrelsome character, always seeking and giving offence, and that the wounds of which Bedingfield died were from behind.

Of late years Mr. Mark Knights founded a story on this duel, which he made turn on the alleged confession made long afterwards of a French dancing master called De Havers. This, being taken seriously by some writers, Mr. Knights very properly explained in print¹ that it had no foundation on fact. Mrs. Opie had written a similar tale on the same subject long before, called "Henry Woodville."²

D'Havers was probably a kinsman of the Mary Havers who had married Henry Bedingfield (see last page).

The following illustrative documents are now printed for the first time from the MSS. of J. H. Gurney, Esq., Keswick.

¹ Tales published 1819, vol. ii., p. 295.

² *Norw. and Norw. Notes and Queries*, vol. i., p. 9.

“THE CONFESSION OF THOMAS BERNEY, GENTLEMAN,
WHO WAS EXECUTED ON YE 8TH OF AUGUST, 1684, FOR
MURDERING OF THOMAS BEDINGFIELD, ESQ.

“I Thomas Berney, being in ye house of Mr. Robert Watts in ye Parish of St. Andrew in ye City of Norwich, was drinking too long and too much wine wth ye High Sheriff of Norfolk and Mr. Thomas Beddingfield and severall other Gentlemen, after w^{ch} Mr. High Sheriffe invited us to sup wth him; I am not certain whether Mr. Bladwell was at supper or no; but after Supper I am sure he was there.

“About an hour after Mr. High Sheriffe left us Mr. Bladwell began ‘six glasses of wine in a hand,’ w^{ch} raised a dispute between Mr. Beddingfield and Mr. Bladwell concerning one of his Sisters, ye words I cannot certainly tell, but I said to Mr. Bedingfield it was not kindly done to reflect upon a gentlewoman; after w^{ch} he struck me a box in the ear; I cannot certainly tell whether I struck him again or no, but I am afraid I did, and my brother John s^d I did.

“P’sently after hapned a quarrel between one Mr. Ellis and Mr. D’Havers; while my cousin Cleere Windham and my brother John strived to part y^m Mr. Beddingfield and I went into the street together. I do not know whether he asked me or I asked him, but wⁿ we came there we both drew. I am afraid I drew first, but I cannot certainly tell, William, Mr. D’Havers and my cousin Windham and my brother John came to part us. I heard ye blood pour upon ye stones, and this is all y^t I know of the barbarous murder done by me as ye jury or law found it.

“THO. BERNEY.”

**"THE ADMONITION OF THOMAS BERNEY, GENT.,
DATED YE 8TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1684.**

"I Thomas Berney, being under sentence of Condemnation do admonish all gentlemen and others to remember that they must dye and not to defer their repentance untill y^t day but to be continually working out their Salvation with fear and trembling and to take a special care of y^t deluge of wine w^{ch} now overflows so great a part of y^e gentry in this nation to ye destruction of their bodies and souls, and do warn y^m against multiplying of healths by measures or number of glasses.

"I desire all people never to continue late or long at any meetings for any practice of drinking, not to use it frequently, and if they do fall into any acts of intemperance at any time to bind themselves never to do so more.

"I do admonish them also to have a care of all manner of passions in all acts and attempts of revenge upon any provocation whatsoever, never to draw sword but for personall defence upon assaults, but suffer repeated injuries rather than to attempt revenge upon any sense of honour w^tsoever.

"And lastly, I desire all people would have a constant care of their tongues lest they should slip into a wary way of lying, swearing, cursing, or prophaning the Sabbath, ye Church or Religion, or Blaspheming or Reveling, w^{ch} excludes men from Heaven.

"THOS. BERNEY."

"AN EPITAPH ON THOMAS BERNEY, GENT.

"Here lies interred in this pitt -

"Ye Relicts of a pregnant witt

"Till vice enamoured of his part

"Instructed him in his black art

"Knowing ye fattest soil do breed
 "Ye greatest crop of every weed
 "But God in mercy unto him
 "Rouz^d him into a sense of sin
 "And by distressed misery
 "Unto him taught humility
 "Wⁿ true repentance of the fact
 "That drink and anger made him act
 "And from y^e Ladders top I wiss
 "He did ascend to heavenly bliss
 "He thought his life was not his loss
 "To snatch a Crown from off a Cross."

The following is the text of a pamphlet now in the Guildhall Library¹ (London), entitled :—

"A full relation of a Barbarous Murther, committed on the body of Esq: Beddingfield on Sunday, the 20th day of July, 1684, by Mr. Barney, as also, The further account of the tryal and conviction of the said Mr. Barney, who is to be executed for the same at the Market Cross, in Norwich, on Friday the first day of August, 1684." (2 Aug. 1684) written underneath.

"If we look abroad in the world, and take a survey of the actions and transgressions of mankind, we may observe that God very rarely suffers sin to go unpunished, even in this world ; and more especially his justice takes notice of the sin of murther, making good his own word therein ; *that 'he that sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed,'* yet so it is that this sin is grown so common amongst us, that scarce a week passes over our heads but we meet with one or other instances of this kind ; it being looked upon as one of the first Principles of Honour, amongst the Sparks of the age, to vindicate the least

¹ *Guildhall Catalogue*, 1875, p. 425.

affront (or what they shall please to term such), with a stab or thrust.

“An instance of this kind the following Relation will furnish us with. The Judges of Assize, assigned to hold pleas for the City and County of Norwich, having opened their commission on Monday the 14th day of July inst^d, Mr. Justice Windham hapning to be taken violently ill, the business in the *nisi prius* and Crown side both was managed by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Chief Baron Montague which occasioned the dispatch thereof to be of longer continuance than otherwise it would have been, so that the Grand Jury could not be discharged on the Saturday succeeding, but their attendance was adjourned till the Monday following; the gentlemen of the County attending the same. Amongst which number Mr. Barney the Prisoner and Esquire Beddingfield being drinking together on the Saturday night, continued together till about two of the clock the next morning: at which time happening upon a Discourse that raised some dispute and difference between them, Mr. Barney being a person very quarrelsome, words arose between them, and increased to such a height that Mr. Barney drew upon the Esq.: and by eight several wounds in his body, four of which were found in his back, the Esq. was slain in the place, and Mr. Barney endeavoured his escape, but the noise thereof raising the house the gates were immediately shut; and the pursuit was such that Mr. Barney was forthwith taken, and being for that night secured, the next morning he was committed to the Common-gaol; and the Monday following, a bill was preferred against him, the Grand Jury not being then discharged as aforesaid; upon which they immediately brought in the same *Billa vera*. And coming the same morning to be arraigned thereon, the evidence against him was very plain, that he both raised and continued the quarrel; that he dishonourably killed him, and that he

was a very contentious person, and had before that time wounded several persons upon very slight occasions; it being very familiar with him when he wanted moneys, if he asked any person to accommodate him with a supply, in case of a refusal he would threaten him with his sword; and had wounded several in the like quarrel.

“The Prisoner had very little to say for himself, only that he was in drink; thinking by one to excuse another crime, and that the words that had passed between them had provoked him into an extraordinary passion; in the heat whereof he had rashly perpetrated a crime for which he was extremely sorry; and for which he was not only ready to beg pardon of God Almighty, but of the relations of the gentleman he had slain. But this was not looked upon as any thing of a defence, but rather an aggravation of the fact so that the Petty Jury without stirring from the bar, brought him in guilty of the Indictment and murder aforesaid, whereupon he immediately received his sentence; and a rule was forthwith issued for his execution on Friday the first day of August next ensuing, at the Public Market Cross in the City of Norwich. In expectation of which sentence he was remanded back to Gaol, where he now continues; whence it may be observed as a warning to others how they fall into the like crimes; how justly the judgment of God pursues the criminal: and more especially for those crimes w^h are committed upon his own day, w^h he hath set apart for himself, and his own worship. Under a due consideration whereof it is hoped the Prisoner will consider his condition and prepare for the sentence against him. Esquire Beddingfield was a gentleman of great worth and loyalty, and well beloved by all the gentlemen, it being attested in his behalf by divers persons of great eminency upon the trial, that he was free from the vices of the age, and never given to quarrels or contentions, insomuch that

he is extremely lamented by all the County, and none but acquiesce in the Sentence as just upon the prisoner: tho he be likewise one of a very good family, being the 2nd son of an Ancient *Baronet* in that county, and a person of known worth loyalty and integrity. But the best of men may often meet with unhappiness in their relations, grace seldom running in the veins of generation: whence this may likewise be as a caveat to others, how they bring grief on the grey hairs of their parents, and put all men upon remembering and serving their Creator, in the days of their youth, before the evil days come, and the years draw on wherein there is no pleasure: to hasten which days upon ourselves is doubly a sin, and that person who is guilty thereof, especially the crime of murder, may be looked on not only as murderer of another, but of himself, and at one stroke hazzards his own soul and body at the expense of anothers blood. From w^h crime may the Grace of God be so prevalent upon us that we may not fall therein; nor ought the best of us to be secure, since, if we give way to our passions, and leave the conduct of God's grace and spirit, the Devil takes advantage, and having the rule and sway over us, many times leads us into the paths of Destruction, and then leaves us miserably to expect his just judgment upon us and the terrors of an evil conscience to rack and torment the Criminal.

"London, printed by George Croom at the blue ball over against Baynards Castle in Thames Street 1684."

The foregoing would seem to be the funeral sermon, and the following the pamphleteer's comments on the matter:—

"The Confession and Execution of Mr. Barney; who was hang'd at Norwich, for the murder of Esq. Beddingfield, which was committed on Sunday the 20th July 1684.

With a true account of his behaviour during the time of his imprisonment, unto the day of his death, w^h was on the 8^t of August 1684.

"The occasion of the quarrel, with the attending circumstances, between this unhappy gentleman, and Mr. Bedingfield, the world has already been acquainted withal: for w^h reason I shall forbear to repeat them, and only wish this unfortunate person may be the last example of publick justice in this nature.

"As to his family he was well descended from a worthy gentleman, a Barronett in the same County, whose name and reputation are yet preserved beyond the utmost imputation of malice, whatever argument from this disaster it may seem at present to be blasted with. At the barr, Mr. Barney made all the defence the nature of his crime, and the pregnancy of the proofs against him w^d admit of, but being by the Jury brought in guilty, he was condemned, and by his Majesty's gracious mercy reprieved till this day; when according to the sentence of the Court he suffered death at the Common place of execution and not at the Market Cross, as was upon mistake suggested in the former accounts.

"During the time of his imprisonment, especially after sentence, and the account he received by his friends there was no hopes of pardon, he behaved himself with a Christian patience under so great an affliction, and was visited by several worthy divines who endeavoured to soften his more obdurate heart, by giving him a true understanding of that horrid crime of murder, in its due colours, how heinous an offence it was against heaven, and the present established laws by w^h we all live. The breach of w^h demands no other satisfaction nor can be obliged by any other propitiation than the blood of him who spilt his neighbour's, either from the violence of passion, or upon more premeditated malice and revenge.

“He did in some measure offer to vindicate himself from any cowerdise in the action, and that however the gentleman Mr. Beddingfield happened to be wounded in the back they were not given by any base or indirect means, but that possibly they happened to him in the struggle between them, and that, as a gentleman, he always scorned a revenge upon any person but by those means and methods, w^h among gentlemen were always thought honourable and generous.

“As to his behaviour as a Christian, no person could more expressly speak his penitance and remorse for so great a crime, and in that interval between the sentence and the execution, he passed his time in prayers and meditations, confessing, as a good Christian ought to do, that he had been a great offender, more particularly against the laws of Gods, and now signally against those of man, for w^h he suffered this shameful and ignominious death. Though the terrors of death now began to approach him, with all those horrors w^h may affright the most prepared Christian; yet he did not seem dismayed but behaved himself with the courage and resolution w^h a good man w^d encounter so dreadful an enemy withal.

“He spent the short remainder of his time in reading religious books, and some choice manuals of devotion in w^h he seemed more particularly delighted, and as he was extremely obliged to the great pains and labour of some divines, who were his friends and came frequently to visit him, so did he not only pay his thanks and acknowledgements to them in words but gave more evident and satisfactory demonstrations of his obligations to them by that hearty and sincere penitence and contrition, w^h by God’s Grace, and their *indefatigable* (*sic*) pains was wrought in him. He gave earnest caution and advice to those gentlemen who came to see him to have a care of profaning the Lords Day, and intemperate drinking, both

w^h sins he had been too frequently guilty of, and w^h were in some measure the occasion of his committing this horrid sin of murder, for w^h he now heartily sorrowed and deservedly suffered. Great intercession was made for his pardon, w^h c^d not be obtained.

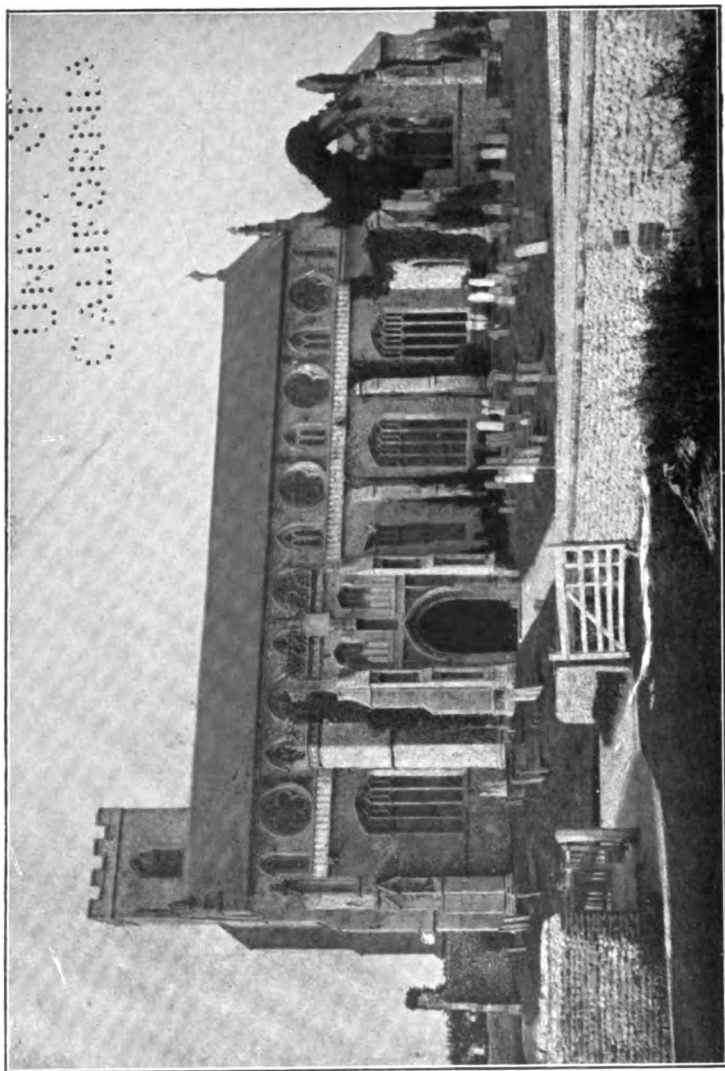
"On Friday between the hours of eleven and twelve he was carried to the common place of execution, where after some short prayers, he suffered according to the law, his body was put into a coffin and delivered to his friends to interr.

"London. Printed by E. M. in Black horse Alley near Fleet Bridge 1684."

To this pamphlet is appended the following memorandum in the handwriting of the period :—

"George Croom, the writer of the pamphlet, is not to be relied on, he often obtrudes falsities on the public rather than wait to ascertain the truth of the reports he gives to the world, and therefore this is desired to be advertized that the world may not be led into error and mistake by his false reports."

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CLEY CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH WEST.

A Note on the Church of Cley.

COMMUNICATED BY

J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, F.S.A.

THE Parish Church of Cley has a character which distinguishes it even in a county so rich in fine churches as Norfolk is. The oldest part now remaining is the tower, but that tower and the north aisle, at the end of which it stood, were added to an already existing nave, of the age of which nothing is left to tell. The tower was built about the middle of the thirteenth century; and the contemporary aisle had a gabled roof. The older nave was shorter than the present one by the width of the tower, and it is possible that an aisle may have been added to it on the south side before the rebuilding in the fourteenth century.

Next in age to the tower is the east end of the chancel, which seems to have been built outside an older and shorter chancel. In studying the story of an old church it is always to be remembered that, however much men altered and rebuilt it, they never let it go out of use if they could help it. This condition of unbroken use often gives us the explanation of peculiarities in the building of old churches.

The rate at which building was done varied much. Sometimes when money was plentiful work went on steadily from beginning to ending as it would do now; but there were no bank deposits in the middle ages, and,

if money came in slowly, it was not allowed to accumulate long, but was spent as it came in; and thus it happened often that a comparatively small piece of building was extended over a long period of time.

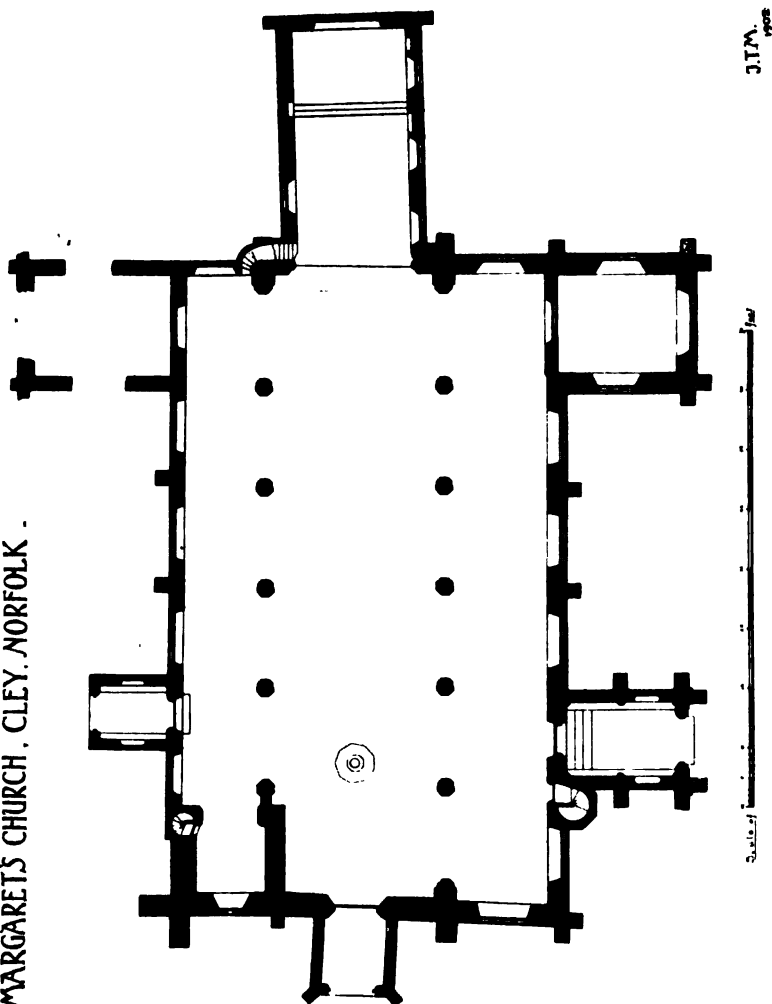
It was so with the chancel here, and the fourteenth century was reached before it was finished. The older chancel would continue in use as long as it was possible to carry on the work of the new one without pulling it down, and then some temporary arrangement would be made until the new could be used.

In the first half of the fourteenth century the town of Cley must have reached the highest point of its prosperity: and about 1330 there was begun, what was no doubt intended to be a rebuilding of the whole church, on a much larger scale than before, and with great architectural magnificence. The nave and both its aisles with a transeptal chapel on each side were undertaken all at once, and this time the work went on quickly. But we find a sudden stop, and then no more done for over a hundred years.

The great plague of 1349, now generally referred to as the Black Death, but by those who survived it, called, still more significantly, *The Death*, was an event to which there has been no parallel, so far as history goes. It swept over all the known world, and no doubt far beyond it, and wherever it went it took away most, and sometimes nearly all of the population. In Europe it was the great turning point between the ancient world and the modern, and the beginning of a political development which is still going on. Amongst its minor consequences in England was a considerable alteration in the distribution of the population. The numbers appear to have been made up again in a few generations, but they did not always settle in the old places. Some towns grew into importance, whilst others, which had been busy places of commerce, sank to be mere

ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH, CLEY, NORFOLK.

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villages, which many remain to this day. Often a grand parish church, built in the days of prosperity, and now serving for only a small rural population, tells of this change, and often, as here at Cley, we see the evidence of it in work begun and left unfinished at the date of the Death.

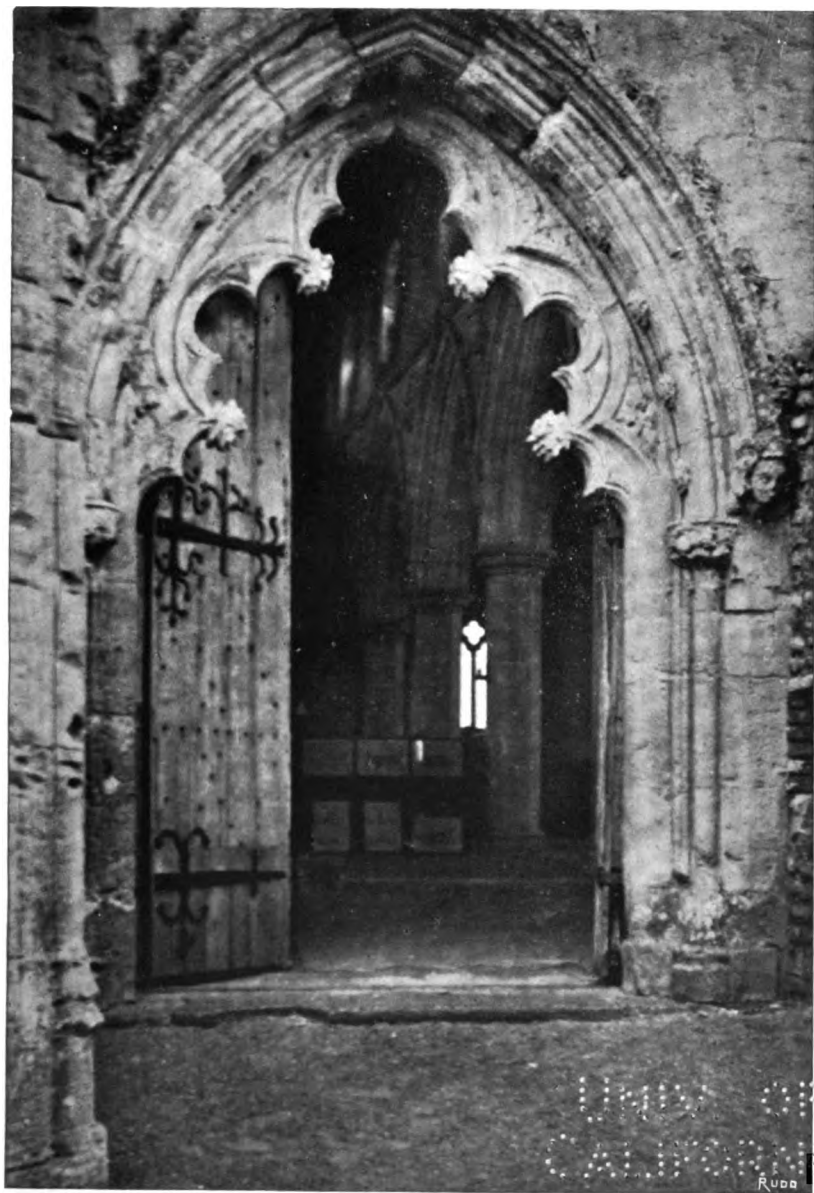
Here the nave arcades and the clerestory were finished to the top, and the transept chapels seem to have been so. Considerable progress had been made with the aisle walls, and the north and south doorways were complete as we see them. But nothing had been done at the aisle windows. The work immediately in hand seems to have been the west end of the nave. The doorway there was done, and a good deal of the window, but it was not finished, and there is evidence of stones having been prepared for it in the fourteenth century, but not built up until a hundred years later. None of the new work was roofed, and, unless some part of the older nave or some temporary building was kept in use within the lines of the new arcades, the parish must have gone on for many years using only the chancel of the church.

The church owes its special character to the work thus suddenly stopped. The director of it, whose name we are not likely ever to know, was a man of great ability and fertility of design, and he was not held in check by any need to consider the cost. He had things his own way; and if that way was a wilful one, and sometimes led him into extravagances which a good architectural judgment can not approve, still through all there is evidence of power, which commands our respect even in his wildest freaks. Note the excellent proportion and detail of the great arcades, and the overloading of them with excessive ornament in the spandrels; the two sets of clerestory windows, mutually discordant in scale, and either sufficient by itself for all architectural requirements;

the ungainly "horseshoe" form of the south gable window, adopted to allow the two circles in the tracery to be made each of the full width of the two lights below; the exaggerated size and slenderness of the gable crosses, and the over elaboration of the cusped work generally. But in spite of all, how really *good* everything is. How delightful it would be if we could argue things out with the man who did it all. We are sometimes told that there were no architects in the middle ages, and that our old churches were muddled into shape by independent workmen, going on by rule of thumb. There was indeed plenty of muddle in churches in times past, as there is still where the guardians of them either can not get, or will not take competent advice about them. But no man who knows what architecture is will deny that towards the middle of the fourteenth century there was an architect at Cley, and a very able one. The Death most likely took him. R.I.P.

More than a century had passed away before the work so sadly stopped was taken up again. At that time the parish must have recovered something of its former prosperity, for the new building shows no signs of stint in the cost. The aisle walls were finished and carried up higher than the first designer had intended them to be. The west end was completed, or perhaps it was altered and the gable lowered. The nave and the aisles were roofed in, and the fine south porch added, and the chancel had a new roof and east window with some other alterations. All is well done in the best manner of the time, and the architectural result is excellent; but we do not find in the later work that fascinating *personal* quality which gives such a charm to the earlier.

It seems that the transept chapels were not included in the scheme of completion, or if they were, they were abandoned and let to go to ruin very soon afterwards. At



WEST DOOR, CLEY CHURCH.

TO THE
LIBRARY

the time of the Death their walls and gables were finished and waiting for the roofs. The masonry of the south chapel would be complete to-day but for the ravages of the ivy, which has torn much of it down. That on the north side was a good deal demolished some time in the sixteenth or seventeenth century, and windows from it used to make up the ends of the aisles.

The later story of the church is one of neglect and decay until about sixty years since, when some attempt was made to put it into decent order. New roofs, of very poor architectural character and material, were put to the nave and chancel, and a good deal more was done which we may now wish had been left undone. The roofs which were taken away were of the date and character of those which remain over the aisles, and very likely they were so far decayed as to be dangerous. At the time they were taken away few men had learned the value of the old work; and as for new, it was generally held to be sufficient that it should be "Gothic," and very poor stuff would pass muster with the public as "Gothic." They who put up the new roofs meant to do well, and did no worse than most of their contemporaries. We will hope that some day something better may be put in their places, but meanwhile they must serve till the church's greater needs have been attended to.

A good deal of necessary repair has been done to the external masonry lately, and last year the repair of the old roofs of the aisles was undertaken. That of the south roof is now finished. Its condition was very bad indeed, but a great deal of the original work remained, and it has been carefully preserved and the deficiency made good with new, following the old lines. One of the traceried spandrels which had to be made new has worked into it the date of the repair. The next work should be the

mending of the north roof in the same way. Its state is scarcely better than that of the other was.

On the completion of the building in the fifteenth century it seems to have been new furnished throughout, and some of the furniture of that time remains. Probably a good deal was lost in the rearrangement made sixty years since. We now have some very good standard ends worked up into the pews of that date, and six stalls in the chancel also fitted into modern work.

The font is a good example of the richest type of the Norfolk fonts, and the representations of the Seven Sacraments on its sides are full of interest to the antiquary. Note, for instance, in that representing the Mass, the sacring bell hung in a case against the wall, and the two attendants with torches. The figure of the Host is gone, and there is a neat round hole in its place. The iconoclast would scarcely have taken the trouble to work this, and it seems more likely that originally the Host was wrought in white marble, or some other bright material, and let into the stonework. There is a good seventeenth century cover for this font stored away in the chamber over the porch. It is worth repairing and bringing back into use.

In the porch chamber there is a remarkable "fixture" of very massive oak-work, apparently put in when the porch was built. It contains several lockers, and was the strong box or safe in which the "jewels" of the church were kept. The custodian of them, who may have been the clerk or one of the clergy, probably lived in the chamber. The closing of the lower lights of the south windows must have been done soon after the building, to make the place fit to live in. A very good table, of about the year 1700, stands in the chamber, and must have been fitted together there, as it can not have been brought in up the winding stair. The room may still have been inhabited then, or it may have been

fitted up as a place for meetings. Stored away there are a board with the Arms of Queen Anne, and others with inscriptions. The old tile floor remains, and the door to the chamber is a fine one.

Within the church there is a very good seventeenth century pulpit, and in the floor are a number of grave-stones of various dates, some having brasses. There are also some scraps of paving of black marble, in small pieces laid in a simple pattern. The material seems to be Belgian, and remains of floors of the same sort exist in some other churches in the Eastern Counties—for example, at Hadleigh in Suffolk. The work is probably of the sixteenth century.

The Manor of Kenninghall, and its Connection with the Office of Chief Butler of England.

BY

FREDERIC ODDIN TAYLOR,

LORD OF THE MANOR, AND ONE OF THE CLAIMANTS TO THE OFFICE.

THE interest aroused locally by my claim, as owner of the Manor of Kenninghall, to perform the office of Chief Butler at the Coronation in 1902, led to my receiving from your Honorary Secretary a request to write a short paper on the subject.

It is difficult, within the limits of such a paper, to treat of an office created some eight centuries ago, but I will endeavour to give a short outline thereof.

Before commencing, I would point out that at the sitting of the Court of Claims, which assembled for the first time for sixty-three years on the 4th of December 1901, three claims to the Chief Butlership were presented. First, the Duke of Norfolk, as Earl of Arundel, claimed the office in respect of the Earldom of Arundel. Second, Lord Mowbray and Stourton claimed as the heir, or only known heir in the senior line, of William D'Albini, the original grantee. Third, I claimed, as Lord of the Manor of Kenninghall, which my late father, Mr. John Oddin Taylor, purchased some thirty years since of the Trustees of the Duke of Norfolk's settled estates; and which was conveyed to my father by such Trustees, with the concurrence of his Grace.

DUTIES OF THE OFFICE.

Mr. Wickham Legg, in his valuable work, entitled *English Coronation Records*, published last year, states the Chief Butler serves the King with wine at the Coronation Banquet, and has to provide the wine for all others who are present at the dinner. The fee claimed, and apparently allowed to the Chief Butler at some earlier Coronations, was the best gold cup and cover, with all the wine remaining under the bar and all the pots and cups, except those of gold and silver, which shall be in the wine cellar after dinner.

These fees were considerably cut down in later reigns, and Francis Sandford's great volume on the Coronation of James II. contains the following entry:—

Court of Claims after the Coronation.

“The Lord Chamberlain by his warrant of 30th June, 1685, directed the Master of the Jewel House to prepare and deliver to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, who attended as Chief Butler of England on the day of His Majesty's Coronation, a cup or other vessel of gold of the quantity of 30 ozs. or thereabouts, as a gift from His Majesty for his service at that time.”

In the official Gazette of the Coronation of King George IV., the last occasion on which the banquet was held (such banquet being omitted at the Coronations of William IV. and Queen Victoria) there is the following entry after the second course, under the head:—

Services in Pursuance of Claims.

“The office of Chief Butler of England was executed by the Duke of Norfolk, as Earl of Arundel and Lord of the Manor of Kenninghall, who received a gold basin and ewer as his fee.”

CORONATION OFFICES.

According to Mr. Wickham Legg's book, the offices claimed at Coronations are of three kinds, viz., hereditary, those held as an appanage to a title, and those performed owing to tenure of lands by Grand Serjeanty; and the Chief Butlership is classed as one of the seventeen held by Grand Serjeanty.

TENURE BY GRAND SERJEANTY.

"Tenure by Grand Serjeanty is where a man holds his lands or tenements of our Sovereign Lord the King, by such services as he ought to do in his proper person to the King, as to carry the banner of the King, or his lance, or to lead his army, or be his Marshal, or to carry his sword before him at his Coronation, or be his Sewer at his Coronation, or his Carver, or his Butler, or be one of his Chamberlains, or to do other like services. All who hold of the King by Grand Serjeanty, hold of the King by Knight Service, and the King for this shall have wardship, marriage, and relief."

As my claim rests on the position that the Manor of Kenninghall is held by the Grand Serjeanty of being Butler to the Kings of England on the day of their Coronation, I will state the result of my investigation, and proceed to show the connection of the Manor with the Chief Butlership.

HISTORY OF THE MANOR.

It is admitted, I think, by all historical writers dealing with the subject, that the Manor of Kenninghall, together with the Lordships or Manors of Bokenham, otherwise Buckenham, and Wymondham, Rising, and Snettisham, were granted by William the Conqueror to one of his nobles, William D'Albini, who came over from Normandy with him, to be held in Grand Serjeanty by the service of

being Chief Butler to the Kings of England on the day of their Coronation; on which account he was called "Pincerna Regis," *i.e.*, King's Butler or Cupbearer.

As the present Duke of Norfolk contends that his right solely rests upon the Earldom of Arundel, it may be mentioned here, in passing, that this Earldom, if in existence at all at that time, was held by the family of Montgomery; and William D'Albini, the first of that name, never was Earl of Arundel.

William D'Albini the First, married Maud, daughter of Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, and both he and his wife were buried before the high altar of the Abbey Church at Wymondham, which priory he had founded in the reign of Henry I. The epitaph on the tomb was as follows:—

"Hunc Pincerna locum fundavit et hic jacet illa quæ dedit huic domui jam sine fine tenet."

William D'Albini the Second, who succeeded his father about the year 1136, obtained the appellation of "William with the strong hand," and after the death of King Henry I., plighted his troth to Adelia, the widow of the King, a lady of very great beauty and accomplishments, known as Alix la Belle, or the Fair Maid of Brabant.

The following legend is related in Dugdale's *Baronage of England* about this William D'Albini; and I cannot forbear quoting it in full:—

"It happened that the Dowager Queen of France, being then a widow, and a very beautiful woman, became much in love with a Knight of that country, who was a comely person, and in the flower of his youth, and because she thought that no man excelled him in valour, she caused a tournament to be proclaimed throughout her dominions, promising to reward those who exercised themselves therein according to their respective merits; and concluding

that if the person whom she so well affected should act his part better than others in those military exercises, she might marry him without any dishonour to herself.

"Hereupon divers gallant men from foreign parts hasting to Paris came this William D'Albini bravely accoutred; and in the tournament excelled all others, overcoming many, and wounding one mortally with his lance, which, being observed by the Queen, she became exceedingly enamoured of him, and forthwith invited him to a costly banquet, and afterwards, bestowing certain jewels upon him, offered him marriage.

"But having plighted his troth to the Queen of England then a widow, he refused her.

"Whereat the Queen of France grew so much discontented, that she consulted with her maids how she might take away his life, and in pursuance of that design, enticed him into a garden, where there was a secret cave, and in it a fierce lion, into which she descended by divers steps, under colour of shewing him the beast.

"And when she told him of his fierceness, he answered that it was a womanish and not manly quality to be afraid thereof.

"But having him there, by the advantage of a folding door, she thrust him in to the lion.

"Being therefore in this danger, he rolled his mantle about his arm, and, putting his hand into the mouth of the lion, pulled out his tongue by the root; which done, he followed the Queen to her palace, and gave it to one of her maids to present to her."

This story may seem very absurd, but an original charter of William D'Albini, with his seal annexed, represents him advancing to the conquest of the lion, whose image (from whence his armorial bearings are derived) is reflected upon his shield.

Miss Strickland, in her life of Queen Adelicia, says the tournament was held at Bourges in 1137 in honour of the nuptials of Louis the Seventh of France and Eleanor of Aquitaine.

However, notwithstanding the blandishments of the Queen Dowager of France, William D'Albini the Second returned to England, and his marriage with the Queen Dowager Adelicia was solemnised in the year 1138.

By this marriage the Honour and estates of Arundel in Sussex, which her first husband, Henry I., had settled upon her in dower, became associated with the D'Albini family; and in the year 1151 William D'Albini the Second was created by Henry II., Earl of Arundel or Sussex, or, as some say, Earl of Chichester, and the King gave him a grant of the Castle and Honour of Arundel, which Queen Adelicia had held in dower.

The history of the D'Albini family is a very interesting one, but it is impossible to deal with it in the limits of this paper; suffice it to say, the Manors before referred to passed successively to William D'Albini the third, fourth, and fifth of that name, and after the death of the last-named descended to Hugh D'Albini, fifth Earl of Arundel, who married Isabel, daughter of William, Earl Warrenne, and foundress of Marham nunnery.

Hugh D'Albini died in the year 1243, without male descendants, leaving his widow, Isabel, Countess of Arundel, him surviving, and four sisters as his co-heiresses, namely:—

Mabel, or Amabilia, who married Robert de Tateshale;
Cecily, who married Robert de Montealt, or Monte Alto;
Nicholea, who married Roger de Somery; and
Isabel, who married John Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel.

Some records speak of Isabel as the second sister and Cecily as the fourth sister.

The Manors of Buckenham and Wymondham went to the eldest sister, Amabilia.

The Manor of Kenninghall, with the Castle of Rising and Manor of Snettisham, subject to the dower of Isabel, widow of Hugh D'Albini, was assigned to Cecily, and the Castle and Honour of Arundel went to John Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, who had married Isabel.

There is little doubt that the office of Chief Butler was exercised by members of the D'Albini family by virtue of the grant of the Manors forming the "Butelaria," and in the account of the Coronation of Eleanor of Provence, Queen of Henry III., recorded in the Red Book of the Exchequer, which is the earliest account in detail of Coronation claims, is the following statement:—

"In the office of Butler, the Earl of Warrenne (*i.e.*, the father-in-law of Hugh D'Albini) served in the place of Hugh D'Albini, Earl of Arundel, who then held that office, who was at that time under sentence of excommunication by the Archbishop of Canterbury, because when the Archbishop was hunting in the said Hugh's forest in Sussex, the said Hugh seized his hounds. The Archbishop claims it as his right to hunt in any forest of England, whenever he pleases.

"Under him (*i.e.*, the Earl of Arundel), at his side, served Master Michael Belet, whose office it is, as helper, to hold the cup full of wine to be given to the Earl of Arundel, when the King asks for it, for the Earl to give to the King. After dinner the Earl Butler received the King's cup, with which he had served, as his due."

The date of the death of Hugh D'Albini, 1243, is important, for his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, in his second and very lengthy petition to the Court of Claims, in answer to my first petition, alleges that for 360 years from this date the Manor of Kenninghall was out of the possession of Earls of Arundel, although the office of Chief

Butler was exercised by such Earls at Coronations in the interim.

This fact no doubt is important, and due weight should be given to it, but I hope to show in this paper that the inference to be drawn therefrom is not conclusive.

OWNERS OF THE MANOR AND HOLDERS OF THE OFFICE DURING THE 360 YEARS.

In the first place, the Earls of Arundel had not undisputed possession, for a claim to exercise the office was made in respect of the owership of the Manor of Kenninghall, by Roger de Monte Alto, in the reign of King Edward I., and by Robert de Monte Alto at the Coronations of King Edward II. and King Edward III.

Previous to the Coronation of the latter Monarch, the dispute between the Lords of the Manors and the Earls of Arundel reached an acute phase; and Robert de Monte Alto petitioned Parliament, or the King in Council, alleging that Edmund, Earl of Arundel, by his power, had hindered him at the last Coronation from acting as Chief Butler, although he had no lands charged with the said service, and claimed the office at the approaching Coronation.

The King directed his Treasurer and the Barons of the Exchequer to search the records: and the writ and return of the Barons of the Exchequer to such search will be found in the appendix to Taylor's *Glory of Regality*, the recognised authority on Coronation services, and published in 1820, prior to the Coronation of George IV., and dedicated to Bernard, the then Duke of Norfolk. A copy of this writ and return is also amongst the historical manuscripts at the Bodleian, which I have seen.

By such return, the Barons of the Exchequer certified that Robert de Monte Alto, one of the heirs in coparcenary of Hugh, Earl of Arundel, acknowledged that he held the

Manor of Kenninghall by the service of acting as the King's Butler; that Robert de Tateshale, another of such heirs, acknowledged that he held the Manors of Wymondham and Buckenham, by the same service; but as to the Manor of Snettisham, they found nothing at present.

Blomefield says this petition, presented by Robert de Monto Alto, was successful, and a decree was made that the office of Chief Butler should be thenceforth performed by the Lords of the three Manors of Kenninghall, Buckenham, and Wymondham, or their deputies in turns, and that Robert de Monte Alto served the office at the Coronation of Edward III. accordingly, Robert de Tateshale's heirs being under age.

In his later petition, the Duke of Norfolk does not allege that Edmund, Earl of Arundel, served the office at Edward the Third's Coronation, although he had done so in his earlier petition.

Edmund, Earl of Arundel, was beheaded in the year of the Coronation.

It is further alleged by the Duke's advisers that this statement of Blomefield is wholly untrue, but, if so, it is rather remarkable that claims have been put in by the Lords of the Manor of Buckenham at many Coronations, the last being at that of George IV., when the Hon. and Rev. George Herbert, brother of the Earl of Caernarvon, claimed the office, alleging it was the turn of the Manor of Buckenham, and referring to the return above mentioned and various records in support of his claim.

I cannot help thinking that Blomefield, being for some time Rector of Fersfield, the adjoining parish to Kenninghall, and possibly having access to documents not now forthcoming, is hardly likely to have been mistaken, corroborated as he is by the claims made in respect of the Manors of Buckenham and Kenninghall from time to time.

In the year following the Coronation of King Edward III., viz. 1327, the Manor of Kenninghall was settled by Robert de Monte Alto on himself and wife and his heirs male, with remainder, in default of heirs, to Queen Isabella, mother of the King, for life, with remainder to John de Eltham, the King's brother, and the heirs of his body, with an ultimate remainder to King Edward III.

Robert de Monte Alto died without issue in 1329; and John de Eltham died a bachelor in 1336, when King Edward III. became entitled to the reversion expectant on his mother's, Queen Isabella's, death; and it was no doubt by virtue of this Settlement that the Queen Dowager occupied the castle at Castle Rising, in which she lived so many years.

There are many references to this Settlement in ancient records.

The advisers of the Duke of Norfolk allege that the tenure of the Manor by Grand Serjeanty, if it existed at all, became extinct by this union of the reversion of the Manor with the Crown; but this cannot be so, for it will be noted the King took, not through any escheat or forfeiture, but under the ultimate limitation of the Settlement.

The King too, never came into possession, as he granted the reversion to William de Montacute, first Earl of Salisbury, in the lifetime of the Queen Dowager, who did not die until 1358.

The Manor remained in the hands of the Montacute family, after Queen Isabella's death, for some twenty years, viz. until 1377, when it was settled by William, second Earl of Salisbury, on the marriage of his son, Sir William Montague, Knight, with Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Fitzalan, sixth Earl of Arundel, with an alternate remainder to William, Earl of Salisbury, the settlor in fee.

In the records of the Court of Claims, prior to the Coronation of Richard II., 1377, of which a full account exists, the petition of Richard, Earl of Arundel (a party to his daughter's marriage settlement of 1377), claiming to serve the office of Chief Butler, is fully set out, but his claim was disputed by Edmund de Staplegate (a ward of Geoffrey Chaucer the poet), the ground of Edmund de Staplegate's claim being his ownership of the Manor of Bilsington, which he alleged was held by the service of Chief Butler.

This claim was evidently presented under a misapprehension, for the Manor of Bilsington was held by a totally different Sergeanty, namely, to provide three maple cups for the Kings of England on the day of their Coronation, the Mayor of Oxford receiving such cups, as part of his fee, for assisting the Chief Butler.

Edmund de Staplegate's claim was accordingly disallowed, and the Court of Claims directed that the Earl of Arundel should serve at that Coronation, saving the rights of all others.

Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Montague, before referred to, became a widow in 1382, by the death of her first husband, who was accidentally killed at a tilting by his own father. She subsequently married Thomas de Mowbray, created first Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal in 1385, and being again left a widow, married a third time Sir Gerard Usflet, and later a fourth time Sir Robert Gowshall.

This lady died about the year 1428, having been in possession of the Manor as tenant for life for fifty years, and during such time the Chief Butlership is stated by the Duke of Norfolk to have been served by either Richard Fitzalan or Thomas Fitzalan, Earls of Arundel; but it is important to notice that such Earls stood in the position either of father or brother to the lady, who

was alive at the Coronations of Richard II., 1377; and his two Queens; Henry IV., 1399; Henry V., 1413; and Katherine, Queen of Henry V., 1420.

The great offices at a Coronation, of which the Chief Butlership was one, could not be performed by a lady in person; and I think it is not an unreasonable supposition that the two Earls of Arundel who served the office at these six Coronations served as deputy for their daughter or sister, as the case may be, or that the lady did not care to assert her right in respect of the ownership of the Manor against her father or brother; and certainly such possession could hardly be called an *adverse possession*.

At the Coronation of Henry VI., 1429, the Manor had apparently reverted to the Montacute family, who had settled it in 1377.

At the next Coronation, that of King Edward IV., 1461, the Manor of Kenninghall seems to have been in possession of Joan, wife of William Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, a direct descendant of the Montacutes, so that the Earldom and Manor were practically united in husband and wife, and if William Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, as stated by the Duke of Norfolk, served the office at that Coronation, it was doubtless "*jure uxoris*."

King Edward V. was never crowned.

At the quickly recurring Coronations of King Richard III., 1483; Henry VII., 1485; and Elizabeth, Queen of Henry VII., 1487, the Manor was held in dower by another lady possessor, namely, Elizabeth Talbot, daughter of John, first Earl of Shrewsbury, and widow of John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, who was unable to perform the service in person.

At the Coronation of King Henry VIII., 1509, and Queen Anne Boleyn, 1533, Dukes of Norfolk, exercising the office of Earl Marshal, were owners of the Manor, and it may be that these noblemen put in no claim to

the Chief Butlership, but were content with officiating as Earl Marshal: and in this connection it may be mentioned that one of the later Dukes of Norfolk, in a petition, prayed to appoint a deputy Chief Butler, on the ground that he would be too busily engaged in the office of Earl Marshal to perform the former office on the day of the Coronation.

In 1546, the year of the Coronation of Edward VI., Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, was attainted, and the Manor came to the Crown; and Henry, Earl of Arundel, claimed the office of Chief Butler, and was opposed unsuccessfully by Sir Edmund Knevett, Lord of the Manor of Buckenham, in right of that Manor. Henry, Earl of Arundel, was a direct descendant of the Lady Joan, wife of William Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel.

In 1548, King Edward VI. granted the Manor of Kenninghall (its owner being still under attainder) to his sister, the Princess Mary, afterwards Queen of England, who resided at Kenninghall occasionally during the five years which preceded her accession to the Crown, in the magnificent Palace which was erected about 1525 by Thomas Howard, third Duke of Norfolk, who married the Lady Anne, daughter of Edward IV.

The Princess Mary was at Kenninghall at the time of the death of her brother, Edward VI., in 1553, and wrote a letter, dated from Kenninghall, asserting her title to the Crown, and the Council accordingly sent to fetch the Lady Mary from Kenninghall. Kenninghall Palace or Place seems to have been pulled down about a hundred years later, and no trace of it remains.

It was not until the year following Queen Mary's accession that the Duke of Norfolk was restored to his estates, so that there was no one to dispute the right to the Chief Butlership at her Coronation, which was apparently served by Henry, Earl of Arundel; nor is there any record

of who acted at the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth; but in 1572, the Manor is alleged to have again passed to the Crown on the attainder of another Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk; but I think this is a mistake, as the Manor had been settled on Trustees three years before, and they were then in possession.

In 1580, the Earldom of Arundel and the Manor of Kenninghall became reunited in the same person, viz., Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel (*jure matris*), and Duke of Norfolk, and remained so united until my father's purchase of the Manor from the present Duke and his Trustees in 1872.

In 1603, King James I. ascended the throne, and the period of 360 years in which the Duke of Norfolk claimed that his ancestors had exercised the office of Chief Butler although not the owners of the Manor, came to an end.

HISTORY OF THE MANOR AFTER THE RE-UNION WITH THE EARLDOM.

There were no banquets either at the Coronations of King James I. or King Charles I., such banquets being omitted because of the plague.

We now arrive at the Coronation of King Charles II., the first occasion of a banquet since the re-union of the Earldom and the Manor of Kenninghall, and at the Court of Claims preceding such Coronation a claim was made by Hugh Audley, as Lord of the Manor of Buckenham, and opposed by the guardians of Thomas Duke of Norfolk and Earl of Arundel, who was then under disability, who claimed that the office of Chief Butler was appendant to the Earldom of Arundel, "*and the rather because the Duke holds in his right in his demesne as of fee the Manor of Kenninghall with the appurtenances in the County of Norfolk, which is, and antiently of long time heretofore*

was, held in Grand Serjeanty, that is to say to be the principal and Chief Butler of England on the day of the Coronation of the Kings of England."

It appears to me that the words "*and the rather*," can have no other construction than that the then Duke's guardians and advisers considered that his claim to the office was mainly and chiefly based on his ownership of the Manor of Kenninghall.

It is evident the present Duke's advisers thought this an awkward point, for they have tried to explain it away by stating that the words referred to were (to quote the petition of his Grace) "added under a mistake as to the tenure of the Manor of Kenninghall, which had long ceased to be held by Grand Serjeanty."

This is, I believe, an assertion wholly unjustified by facts, for after the attainders or forfeiture of estates of earlier possessors, the Manor seems to have been always granted "by the services therefor due and accustomed."

I think we may take it that the Duke of Norfolk's advisers in the time of Charles II. knew what they were about, and it is significant that claims in *precisely the same form* were made at the Coronations of James II., William III. and Mary, Queen Anne, and Kings George I., II., III., and IV.; and, as I have shown at the beginning of the paper, the official record at the Coronation of the latter Monarch proves that the office of Chief Butler was executed by the Duke of Norfolk, as *Earl of Arundel and Lord of the Manor of Kenninghall*, thus following the precedent of the seven previous Coronations.

In the light of these official records, extending over nearly 250 years, it seems to me the Duke of Norfolk is precluded, or in legal phraseology, "estopped," from alleging that the Grand Serjeanty is extinct, or that the Manor of Kenninghall has nothing to do with the Chief

Butlership, and I believe, if the question had been gone into by the Court of Claims, the right of the Manor of Kenninghall would have been established.

LORD MOWBRAY AND STOURTON'S CLAIM.

Before concluding, I will very briefly refer to the position taken up by Lord Mowbray and Stourton, which in the main corroborates my contention, that the office of Chief Butler had nothing whatever to do with the Earldom of Arundel, for Lord Mowbray and Stourton states positively in his petition, that "in no Inquisition upon the Earldom, Castle, Honour, or Lands of Arundel are they ever stated to be held by the service of Chief Butler to the King."

On the other hand, I can find no ground for Lord Mowbray's allegation that the office is hereditary, and it has not been allowed as such at any Coronation, so far as I have been able to trace.

CONCLUSION.

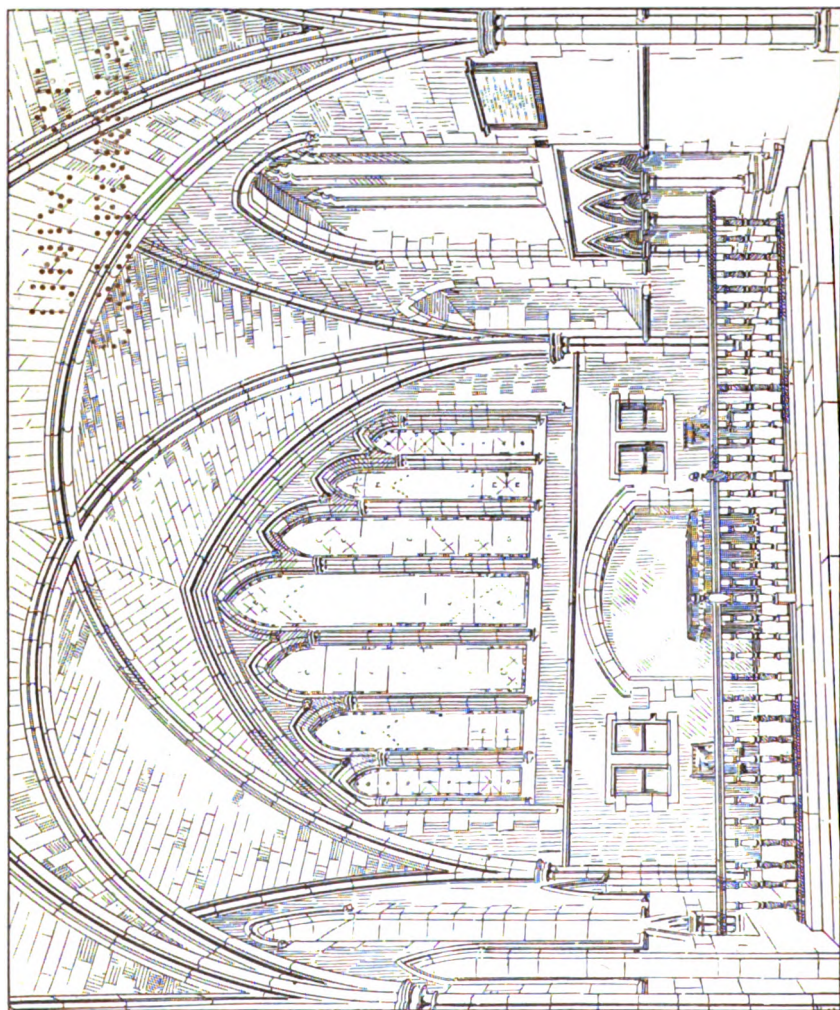
In conclusion, I trust that I have shown that my claim to the Chief Butlership is not a fanciful or imaginary one, but rests on solid foundation.

After the King's proclamation of the 26th June, 1901, stating the Commissioners of the Court of Claims were to exclude from their consideration services usually performed at Westminster Hall, or in the Procession, I anticipated that claims to the Chief Butlership would not be gone into, but the Registrar of the Court was unable to give any assurance, and considered claims in respect of services dispensed with should, notwithstanding such dispensation, be presented in the ordinary course.

Acting on this intimation, my supplementary petition was presented in answer to those of the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Mowbray and Stourton; and the Court at its

sitting on the 4th December, 1901, without expressing any opinion in regard to the merits of the three claims, directed that the same should be recorded for the preservation of right, and such claims will be accordingly noted in the Coronation Roll; so that if the Banquet should be hereafter revived, the three Claimants will not be prejudiced by the non-exercise of the office at the Coronation of Their Majesties King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra.

34



Blakeney Church . Norfolk . Eastern Bay of Chancel .

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Blakeney Church.

COMMUNICATED BY

J. OLDRID SCOTT, F.S.A.

THE very first thing which strikes a stranger, who visits Blakeney Church, is the fact that in addition to its having a fine tower at its west end, there is a much smaller one attached to the chancel. This peculiarity, which distinguishes it from all other Churches in the neighbourhood, arose without doubt from its position above Blakeney Harbour, which, in old days, was a much more important one than is now the case. The second tower was erected, first as a lighthouse, to guide ships into the harbour by night, and secondly, by marking out Blakeney Church from all others on the coast, to let sailors, coming from the North or elsewhere, know exactly where they were, thus forming an important sea mark, which I am told is still of much practical value.

The architectural history of the Church is very simple, for only two styles are represented; the beautiful groined chancel dating from the middle of the thirteenth century, and the very noble nave from the fifteenth. Why it became necessary to re-build the Early English nave only some 200 years after its erection, cannot now be determined, but it is most probable that it was burnt down, though of this there is no direct evidence. The

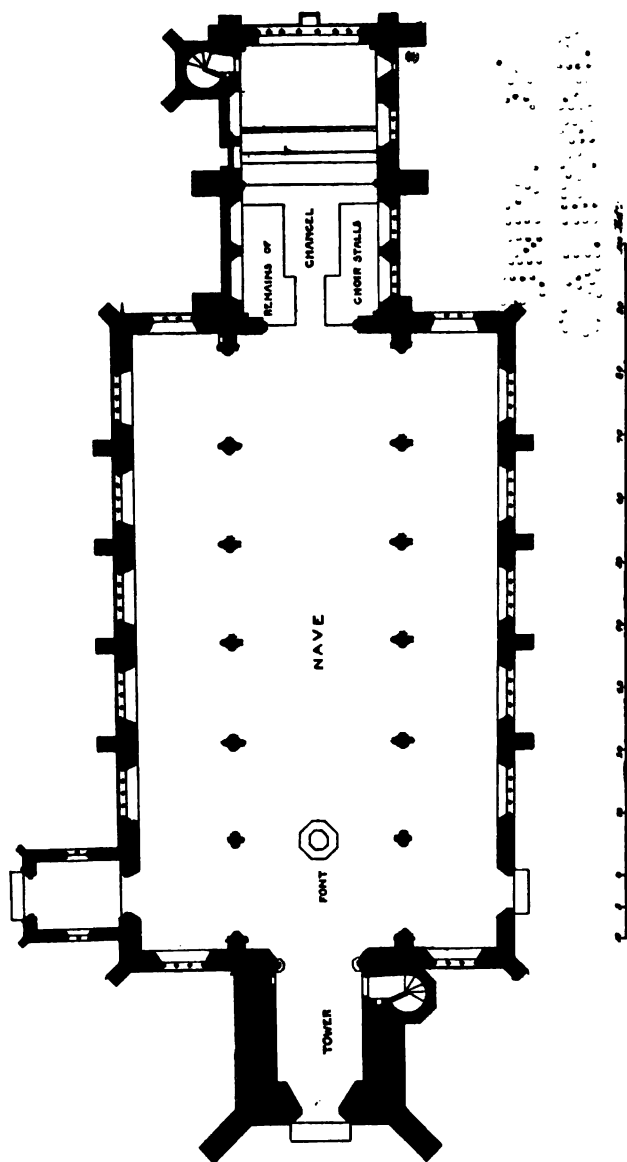
traces of the older nave are very slight. Two of the Early English columns were placed against the eastern jambs of the two eastern windows of the north aisle, no doubt to carry figures connected with chapels. There are the remains of an Early English corbel, inserted over the doorway which led to the rood-loft, and it seems to me very possible that the stones of the inner order of the beautiful nave arcade once formed a part of the corresponding early arcade. It will be observed that this inner order is formed of much smaller stones than the outer orders, and that the workmanship is somewhat different. A similar stone may be seen in the south wall of the chamber above the chancel, the walls of which were raised when the low pitch was given to its roof, and consist largely of early fragments.

Of the nave and tower little need be said. They are of most admirable design, while all the details are refined and appropriate to their several positions. The proportions of the interior are entirely satisfactory. The roofs, though not so rich as many in the Eastern Counties, are very pleasing, and one is glad to see how carefully they have been restored. The only old benches are the very simple ones in the south aisle. The font deserves especial attention, it is well carved, with representations of the Evangelists and their symbols, and the lower part is adorned with shields bearing emblems of the Passion.¹ One of these was a puzzle to me for some time, when I discovered it was the sword with which St. Peter cut off Malchus' ear. The ear is shown sticking to the blade.

There are two shields carved on the plinth of the tower buttresses, one of which bears the arms of the See of Norwich,—three mitres labelled, the lower

¹ A description of the various shields in this church will be found in *Farrer's Church Heraldry of Norfolk*, vol. ii., pp. 375-6-7.

ST-NICHOLAS CHURCH, BLAKENEY, NORFOLK.



THE

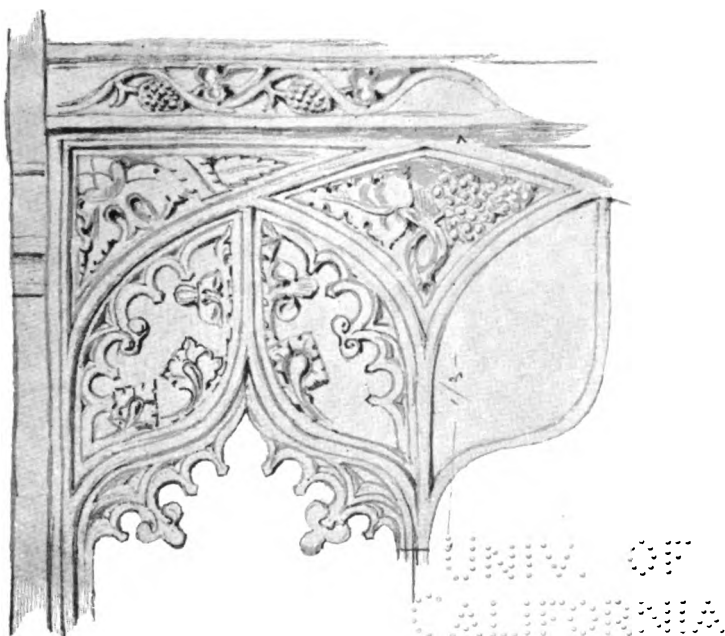
one transfixed with a crozier in pale. The other shield bears a dolphin embowed, with a cross above it, on an escutcheon, all within a bordure charged with escallops. This shield has probably to do with St. Nicholas, the patron of the church and of fishermen in general. Before leaving the nave, I have to draw attention to two slabs of Purbeck marble, which lie at the west end of the north aisle. They are of early English date, and apparently formed the abacus of a group of circular shafts. I have tried in vain to discover their origin. There is a small niche inside the tower on the north side; six holes are cut in its floor, they were probably made to hold the candles of those attending funerals. The north porch is a somewhat later addition. The few remains of stained glass collected in one of the aisle windows are of the same date as the nave. There is one, however, forming part of a quatrefoil, which does not fit to any of the present tracery openings, and, from its colouring, has an earlier character.

The chancel requires careful examination: it is groined in two square bays, and its east window consists of seven graduated lancets of beautiful design. The western bay has two windows on each side: these have had later tracery inserted for some reason which is not apparent. The old windows consisted of three lancets each, as may be seen outside on the south side, where the original sills were left when the later windows were inserted. The three lancets correspond in width with the two outer ones in the seven-light east window. The eastern bay differs in its arrangement of the windows from the western, on the south side there is one window similar to the ones I have described, but east of this is a single lancet. This lancet lighted a narrow sacristy which ran across the chancel, and was formed by a low wall placed some 6 ft. from the east end. It

was against this wall that the high altar stood. The exact position of the wall is shown by gaps in the string-course to the north and south. No doubt there were small doors in the cross wall at each end of the altar, as in some other instances. The lower part of the east end is occupied by a wide recess in the centre, and by double aumbreys to the right and left. The large recess had shelves across it, as is shown by the grooves which remain, and was no doubt used for holding vestments, frontals, &c. The small doorway leading to the turret staircase, led out of this sacristy. The north side of the eastern bay of the chancel has one window of the same type as the others in the centre, with this turret doorway on one side, and a second, which must have been the priest's door, on the other side. Two iron staples on the north side mark the position of the Lenten Vail, while a small stone, inserted on the opposite side, shows where the other support formerly existed. The steps are ancient, but whether original or not I cannot say. A few old tiles remain.

Above the chancel groining there is a chamber approached by the turret, which is continued upwards, and forms the lighthouse tower. In the west wall of the chamber there is an Early English doorway, which must have opened into the church above the chancel arch. It may have been used for reading the Gospel from till the later rood-loft was erected. When this was done the door ceased to be of any further use, and it was blocked up by the rood, the beam for which still remains, and is now occupied by the rather handsome frames containing the commandments, &c.

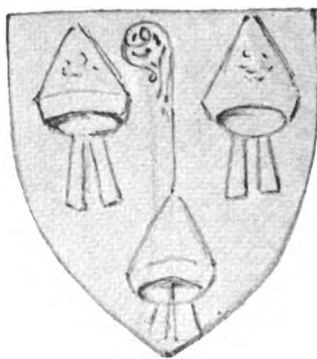
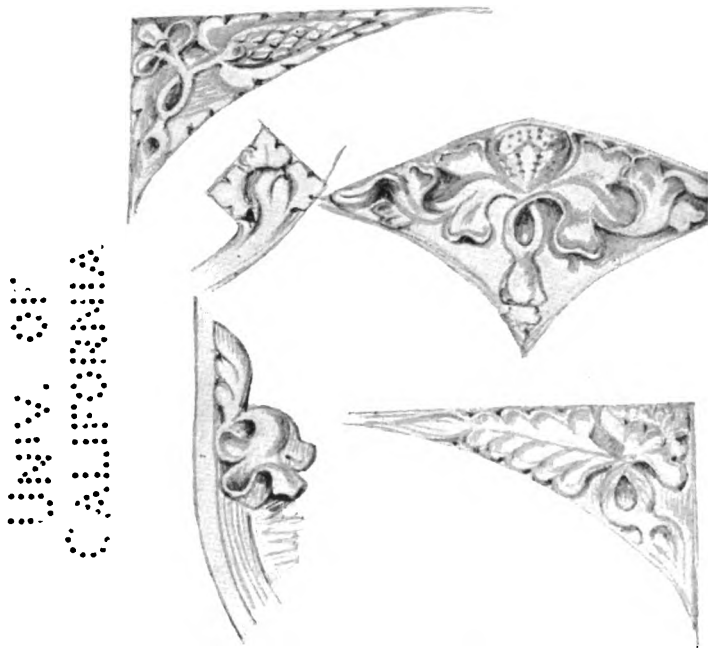
The turret as we now see it is all of the later date, but it is evident that there must have been one from the first giving access, through the chancel roof, to the doorway over the chancel arch, but there is nothing to



PART OF THE ROOD SCREEN.

TO THE
ALBANY

[illegible]



show whether it was also used as a lighthouse. The sedilia and Easter sepulchre or founder's tomb are somewhat later than the chancel. The fittings of the chancel are very interesting and of excellent design. The lower part of the rood screen is beautifully carved, but of its upper stage nothing remains beyond a few traces in the stonework of the chancel arch.

The stalls are of two designs, and some of them (four on the north side) stood, before the restoration of the church, in the nave, forming a part of what was known as the Priory pew. They are supposed to have been brought to the church from Blakeney Priory. There are some coats of arms cut in the misereres which might possibly throw light on this.

This completes all that need be said of the architecture of the church. It is one which no one who has had the good fortune to visit it will easily forget. Its noble western tower, and its unique lighthouse turret; its grand nave with a tower arch, hard to match in any other church; its lovely groined chancel, with the rare feature of an east window consisting of seven lancets, make up a whole which gives to Blakeney Church a distinction hardly to be met with anywhere else.

Church Plate in the Rural Deanery of Deptwade, Norfolk.

COMMUNICATED BY THE

REV. E. C. HOPPER, M.A.,

Rector of Starston.

THE principal interest in the Church Plate in this Deanery is the large amount of plate that seems to have been re-made from the period 1660 to 1704; the Hempnall Plate must be some of the latest Norwich Plate known. There are nine churches which have their Elizabethan Plate, all of Norwich make, except Stratton S. Mary.

ASHWELLTHORPE, ALL SAINTS.

The Plate here is large and massive; each piece, cup, paten, alms dish, and flagon, bears the leopard's head crowned, lion passant, old English capital N for 1670-1, maker's mark D. R. under a crown, and the inscription "Deo Sacrum, Ex Dedicatione Johannis Knyvett Militis Balnei 1670." On the rim of the cup, below, "Ashwel Thorpe." 12 ozs. 6 dwts.

PATEN. Weight 12 ozs. 6 dwts.

FLAGON. Weight 44 ozs.

It also bears the arms of Knyvett, viz., Argent. a bend sable.

ASLACTON, S. MICHAEL.

CUP. Probably Elizabethan, altered and re-shaped; no legible mark, inscribed "Aslacton in Norffolk 1663."

PATEN. Britannia, lion's head erased, court-hand O for 1709, and "E A," the mark of John Eastt. Inscribed in centre, "The Church of Aslacton 1709."

FLAGON. Large, same marks and inscription as the paten.

FLAGON. Small, glass, with silver top, lion passant, Queen's head, d for 1859, maker's initials "H E W."

BUNWELL, S. MICHAEL.

CUP. Apparently an Elizabethan Cup, re-made about 1680, no marks. "For the Towne of Bunwel. ✚"

PATEN. Marks very indistinct, perhaps "A. H.," crown, rose, and another quite illegible. Date about 1680. "Jesu Christo Hominum Salvatori Sacrum."

FLAGON. Leopard's head, lion passant, Queen's head, P for 1850 and "Bunwell, Norfolk, 1850." Maker, ^{RP}GR

ALMS DISH. Plated.

CARLETON RODE, ALL SAINTS.

CUP. Inscribed, "Carleton Rode in Norffolk 1688." "Drink yee all of this." Marks not clear, H, seeded rose, lion, and another illegible.

PATEN. No mark, but same date and inscription.

PATEN. Only mark, "E H" under a crown. "Domino nostro Jesu Christo Sacrum."

ALMS DISH. Inscribed, "For the Alms Carleton Rode 1837." Marks—lion passant, head of William IV., crown (the Sheffield City Mark), q for 1837, maker W. B.

It would seem that the Carleton Rode and Bunwell Plate were re-made about the same time.

FORNCETT, S. MARY.

CHALICE. Marks—lion passant, leopard's head crowned, I for 1804, and head of George III., maker either M. L. or T. W. "Dono dedit W. Cookson 1804."

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E

PATEN. Same marks as Chalice. "Presented by Mrs. Mary Dix, 1804."

PATEN. Lion passant, o for 1789, maker T W, head of George III. "Forncette S. Mary."

W. Cookson was Rector in 1804.

FORNCETT, SS. PETER AND PAUL.

CUP. Marked, lion's head erased, Britannia, D for 1719, maker "E A" (John Eastt). Inscribed, "For the town of Forncett S. Peter 1720."

PATEN. Marked "E A" for John Eastt, as before, with a "key" and "1567." Apparently the old Elizabethan Paten was re-modelled when the Cup was made, but the preservation of the older date is unusually interesting.

PATEN. Marks—the leopard's head crowned, lion passant, head of George III, and I for 1804. "Dono dedit W. Cookson 1804."

ALMS DISH. Three-footed "waiter," plated.

CUP. Large, plated. "Forncett S. Peter, the gift of Rev. Thomas Jack, 1843."

FRITTON, S. CATHERINE.

CHALICE. Marks—the leopard's head, lion passant, head of Queen Victoria, O for 1869, maker I K (John Keith).

PATEN. Same marks.

CRUETS. Two, glass with silver tops. The leopard's head, lion passant, g for 1902, and G K (G. Krall).

The present Rector does not know what became of the older plate.

FUNDENHALL, S. NICHOLAS.

CUP. Possibly originally a secular cup, given to the Church. The marks are, the leopard's head crowned, lion passant, s for 1793, and R. H. for Robert Hennell, with the head of George III., and on the side a large F.

PATEN. Britannia, lion's head erased, court hand f for 1701, maker's name not very distinct, perhaps K T over a star.

FLAGON. Electro-plated.

HAPTON, S. MARGARET.

CUP. Very small, Elizabethan, with the Norwich City mark, the trefoil slipped, and C for 1566-7. "HAPTON ANNO 1567."

PATEN. New, with the leopard's head, the lion passant, Queen's head, R for 1892, maker T. E. H.

FLAGON. Pewter. "Hapton 1662."

ALMS DISH. 1877.

HARDWICK, S. MARGARET.

CHALICE. Of good Norwich make. "The Communion Cup for the Towne of Hardwick next Shelton in Norff." Marks—Norwich castle and lion, seeded rose crowned, maker T. S., as at Shelton, date letter P for 1638.

PATEN. "Donum Domini Petri Gleane Baronetti Anno 1674, Ecclesiæ Parochiali Hardwici." Date letter G for 1630, maker T. S. as above, a fleur-de-lys, and one mark obliterated, possibly the seeded rose crowned.

HEMPNALL S. MARGARET.

CHALICE. Marks—the Norwich castle and lion, rose crowned, r for 1704, maker E H under a crown. "To the Towne of Hemnall, 1704, Norff."

PATEN. Same marks. "To the Towne of Hemnall in Norff. 1704."

FLAGON. Pewter, 1729.

Two modern brass Alms Dishes. The marks on the Chalice and Paten are rather roughly done, but are interesting as being rare specimens of Norwich plate of that date.

MORNINGTHORPE, S. JOHN BAPTIST.

CHALICE. Elizabethan, with the usual scroll band, no marks.

PATEN. Lion's head erased, Britannia, c for 1718, and E A (John Eastt's mark). I.H.S. and "Ex dono Lucie Howes."

MOULTON, S. MICHAEL.

CHALICE. Leopard's head crowned, lion passant, d for 1819, head of George III., maker C.F. "Moulton Magna, Norfolk, The Gift of T. V. Chute, Cl. Rector A.D. 1820."

PATEN. Same marks and inscription, except that the date letter is p for 1790, maker H. B. (Hester Bateman).

ALMS DISH. Brass.

FLAGON. Plated.

SHELTON, S. MARY.

CHALICE. Leopard's head crowned, lion passant, g for 1785, head of George III., and Robert Gurney & Co.'s mark.

PATEN COVER. "For Shelton," round the rebus of a "shell" & "tun." The only mark is the sexfoil as at Homersfield. It is Elizabethan, of about the date 1567.

PATEN. Marks—the Norwich castle and lion, the seeded rose crowned, maker T. S. (possibly T. Skottow), date letter p for 1638.


STRATTON, S. MARY.

CHALICE AND PATEN. Of good London make, Elizabethan. Marks—the leopard's head crowned, lion passant, k for 1567, maker's mark, the fleur-de-lys.

A Cup, Paten, two Plates, and Flagon, all of electro-plate, were presented in 1878 by Colonel Burroughes of the Manor House.

William Dyxson, Goldsmith, lived at the "fleur de lys" in Chepe, in 1569. He is probably the maker of the Chalice and Paten. See "Cripps," p. 48.

STRATTON, S. MICHAEL.

CHALICE. Elizabethan, bearing the Norwich castle and lion,  for 1567, maker's mark the trefoil slipped, and the assay mark. "+ STRATTON MIHELL, ANNO 1567."

PATEN. Cover to Chalice, same date and marks.


PATEN. Modern, of good pre-Reformation shape, with sexfoil depression and foot. Marks—the leopard's head, lion passant, S for 1873, Queen's head, maker ^{T C}_{F G}

"O Lamb of God that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us."

The device in the centre is "Agnus Dei."

FLAGON. Old, of pewter.

TASBURGH, S. MARY.

CHALICE. Norwich castle and lion, the orb and cross,  for 1567. "+ THE TOWNE OF TASBROUGH 1567."

PATEN. Cover to Chalice, same marks, and on foot "TASBROUGH A° 1567."

ALMS DISH. Plated. "The gift of Ellis Burroughes, M.A., Rector 1831."

TACOLNESTONE, ALL SAINTS.

CUP. Elizabethan, with the Norwich castle and lion, the orb and cross (for which see *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. xi. p. 261, 1567-8), and D for 1567-8.

PATEN. No marks, apparently a pre-Reformation Paten, very little altered by hammering, at least as old as the Cup, probably much older.

PATEN. "Oblatum Deo, Ecclesiæ de Tacolnestone." Marks—Britannia, the lion's head erased, court-hand t for 1710, and E A, the mark of John Eastt.

FLAGON. Leopard's head, lion passant, a for 1896. Inscribed, "Tacolnestone 1896." It was the gift of Miss Barrow of the Rectory Cottage.

ALMS DISH. Good, of brass.

THARSTON, S. MARY.

CHALICE. Elizabethan. Marks—the Norwich castle and lion, [C] for 1567, maker's mark, the flat fish. " + THE . TOWNSHIP . OF . THARSTON . 1567."

PATEN. Plated.

FLAGON AND TWO PLATES. Pewter.

TIBENHAM, ALL SAINTS.

CUP. Fine Elizabethan, silver gilt, inscribed "TYBENHAM A° 1567." Marks—the orb and cross, Norwich castle and lion, and c date letter for 1567.

PATEN. Cover to Cup, same date. "YE TOUNE OF TYBENHAM. A° 1567."

FLAGON. Inscribed, "TYBENHAM 1872." Marks—leopard's head, lion passant, Queen's head, o for 1869, maker A S. Below are the initials E. B. of Lady Buxton, who gave it.

ALMS DISH. Plated.

WACTON, ALL SAINTS.

CHALICE. Elizabethan, traces of gilding remain. Norwich castle and lion, C for 1567, and a flaming estoile of six points. Inscribed, "WAKTON PARVA."

PATEN. Somewhat damaged. Norwich castle and lion, crowned rose, a pelican feeding her young, and s date letter for 1641.

FLAGON. Large. Marks—lion's head erased, Britannia, E A for John Eastt, I for 1724. "Deo et Ecclesiæ de Wacton Omñ Sanctō in Comit. Norff. 1724."

ALMS DISH. Plated.

In compiling this list I have compared carefully the late Archdeacon Nevill's MS. notes, kindly lent me by Archdeacon Pelham.

The Household Accounts of Kenninghall Palace in the year 1525,

COMMUNICATED BY
RICHARD HOWLETT, F.S.A.

IN Vol. VII. of the present series the Rev. C. R. Manning gave an account of the palace which Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, built at Kenninghall, "about the year 1525," and he stated that "the only remains on the spot consist of a farmhouse with some pointed windows in brick of the time of Henry VIII." Like Sheen and Nonsuch it has practically vanished; but some few relics from the house of so great a noble are sure to survive to later times, and Mr. Walter Rye has in his library, at St. Leonard's Priory, Norwich, a volume given by Robert Haskins to "Tho. Martin," the so-called "Honest Tom Martin," in which there exist, bound up with some other MSS. of somewhat earlier date, about thirteen leaves of paper, headed:—

Expencys of howshould chere begynnyng the Saturday
the xxvj day of Auguste the xvij yere of Kyng Herre
the viijth.

These leaves, which, according to a note in an eighteenth century hand, came from Framlingham Castle, were doubtless written by the comptroller, who occupied one of the specially-appropriated chambers in the Palace, and they furnish details of the cost of the Duke's hospitality

in 1525, when he was still enjoying the favour his public services had earned, and had not dreamed that some twenty-one years later his head would only be saved by the death of his royal master on the very day fixed for his own execution.

We have no direct statement in the present documents respecting the number of persons forming the Duke's suite, but Dr. Nott's information, quoted by Mr. Manning, shows that there were apartments reserved for the Earl and Countess of Surrey and their children, their children's tutor, the Duchess of Richmond, Lord Thomas Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Holland, Adrian Junius (the physician), Sir J. Colborne, the children of the chapel, the almoners, auditor, master of the horse, treasurer, huntsman, and comptroller. This list can scarcely include fewer than thirty persons of various ages, but the question is rather how many of these followed the Duke to London or elsewhere, for we learn from one entry that the accounts we are going to examine are not chiefly concerned with the food for the permanent domestic staff of the Palace, but rather with the special expenditure when the Duke was in residence at Kenninghall.

It will be convenient to give an extract including this entry, as it will help to give an idea of the document itself, and it will be observed that for five days the expenditure was *nil*, and that those were days during which the Duke and Duchess were absent.

Sonday ii^{ie} die Septymbrie.

Thys day my	Itm for ij peygys p'c	.	xd.	
lordys grace	Itm for ij geyse p'c	.	viijd.	
and myladys	Itm for iiij capons	.	xixd.	
gracedepart-	Itm for xxiiij chekons	.	xxiiid.	
yd from Ken-	Itm for xxj pegyns	.	v ^d .	
yingale after	Itm for butere	.	iiij ^d .	
dinere.	Itm for ij doss. conese	.	iijs.	
	Itm for iiij ^{xx} vj yegys	.	iiij ^d . ob.)	

ixs. ob. (sic)

Monday, Tuysday, Wednesday, Thursday, fryday n^t.

Saturday ix ^{mo} (sic) die Septymbria.	
Thysday my	Itm for cccc osters . . . viijd.
lordys grace	Itm for viij Salt feych . . . ijs. xd.
and myladys	Itm for ij Schalt feych . . . viijd.
grace cam	Itm for a peyke . . . xxd.
hom to sopere.	Itm for ij Tenchys . . . ixd.
	Itm for xxx elys . . . vjd.
	Itm for butere for awl the
	weke . . . vjs. xvjs. viijd.
	Itm for cclxviij yegys . . . xxd.
	Itm for yest ij days . . . ijd.
	Itm for otmele . . . iiijd.
	Itm for lxx frecherynge
	present . . . n ^l .
	Itm for the Caturys Costys . . . vd.

p^a c Sm^a o¹ xxvs. viijd. ob.

In this account *peygys* must, as I shall show, mean sucking-pigs. *Peyke*, *yegys*, *conese*, *Catur* are of course *pike*, *eggs*, *conies*, *caterer*.

The food for Fridays in the waning days of the ancient faith has an interest apart from the curious list of fish comprised in it.

Fryday p ^{mo} die Septymbria.	
Itm for xiiij Salt feych	vs. ijd.
Itm for iiij peykys	ijs. xjd.
Itm for ij tenchys	viijd.
xiiijd. xjd. xvjd.	
Itm for a gret ele iiij elys v ^{xx} smale yelys . . .	iijs. vd.
Itm for xxvj perchys	ijs. xd.
Itm for v ^{xx} rochys	iijs.
Itm for a Samon trowt	xxd.
Itm for xxv playce	xijd.
Itm for butere	iijs.
Itm for v ^{xx} yegys	viijd.

¹ These contractions probably mean—(1) *probatur comptus*, the writing being in different ink, and no doubt the work of the *auditor* mentioned by Dr. Nott; and (2) *summa compoti*, 26s. 8½d., the latter being in the handwriting of the comptroller. The auditor has made several corrections in the account in other places.

Itm for yeste	ij <i>d.</i>	} xxviij<i>s.</i> vd.
Itm for xv wytynge	iiij <i>d.</i>	
Itm for xxx playce	xij<i>d.</i>	
Itm for ij solys	vij <i>d.</i>	
Itm for a m ^a ³ osters	xx<i>d.</i>	
Itm for a Cod	iiij <i>d.</i>	

The singular orthographical scale, *ele*, *elys*, *yelys*, occurring in the same entry will show the reader that the deciphering of the worthy comptroller's very bad writing is not assisted by uniformity of spelling.

From an entry under Saturday, 2nd Sept., it appears that the caterer spent 11*d.* in getting these and a few more fish from Norwich and Scole. They were supplemented by *c frecherynge present from ermouth* (Yarmouth).

I have compared these, and, in fact, all the entries in the account, with Professor Thorold Rogers' monumental *History of Agriculture and Prices in England*, and it is noteworthy that, at least as far as 1582, the Professor had discovered no mention of soles or crawfish in the ample lists he had consulted. There is a fish called a "bryt," sometimes "great bryt," which I learn from Mr. Southwell's *Natural History of Norfolk* by Sir Thos. Browne, to be "bret," the old name for the "brill."

I will now give an analysis of the items and prices, contrasted, whenever possible, with Professor Rogers' results; but it has of course not been feasible to give many Norfolk instances, though Hickling occurs a few times, or to keep quite strictly to entries relating to the year 1525. Another flaw in the comparison occurs with regard to the time of year. Our Kenninghall prices are for August and September, and grain prices in those months are scarcely fair specimens, while sea-fish prices at Oxford furnish uncertain comparisons with those at a village which could draw on Norwich, then practically a

³ *Sic for mille.*

seaport.³ Still, with all these uncertainties and the further uncertainty as to the sizes of fish and other things, I believe that what follows is not unworthy of attention from the modern economists, who are following in the path marked out by Dr. W. Cunningham of Cambridge.

Professor Rogers' prices are dated, and the places at which they ruled are furnished.

MEAT.

Oxen, each 15/-, 16/-, 14/4.	Middlesex, 1525-6, 13/4 to 29/5.
Calves ,, 3/- to 3/4.	Cambridge, 1524-5, 2/4 to 2/8.
Sheep ,, 1/8 and 1/9.	Ditto, ditto, 1/11, in Sept. 1/1.
Pigs ,, 4d. to 5d. (These prices show that sucking pigs are referred to).	Middlesex, 1525, Porkers, 2/- to 3/-
	Wilts, 1527, "piggins," 4d. to 8d.
Rabbits (conies), each 1½d.	Hickling, 1519-20, 5 for 1/-

POULTRY, &c.

Capons, 4d. to 6d.	London, 1521-2, <i>fat</i> capons, 2/- ; coarse capons, 4d.
Chickens, 1d.	Wilts, 1527-8, 1d. each.
Geese, 4d.	Hickling, 1518-19, 2d. ; next year 2½d. and 3d.
Mallards, 2d.	Hickling, 1518-19, 1½d. and 2d.
Pigeons, 10 for 4d.	
Swans, Bittern, Crane, Pheasants, Partridges, Teal, Lapwing, Snipe, Godwits (<i>Limosa</i>), Knots (<i>Tringa canutus</i>).	No prices, as they were presented.

FISH.

Salt fish, 4½d. to 5½d.	Hickling, 1519, 26/- per 100.
Cod, 4d.	London, 1526, 4½d.
Ling, 8d. to 1/8.	Cambridge, 1525, 1/1.
Soles, 4d. each ; 8 for 1/6.	No entry in Rogers' lists.
Plaice, 30 for 1/- ; 20 for 1/2.	
Whiting, ½d. each.	Oxford, 1549, 17 for 3/4.

³ See (when published) Mr. Rye's remarks on this point in his section of the new County History (Victorian Series).

Great Eels, 10 <i>d.</i> to 1/2 each	}	Cambridge, 1525, <i>Salt eels</i> , 4½ <i>d.</i> ea.
Eels, 2 <i>d.</i>		
Small Eels, 10 for 2 <i>d.</i> ; 100 for 1/4		
Herrings (fresh), 100 for 2/6; 20 for 4 <i>d.</i>		Ditto, 12/6 the barrel (1200), probably salted.
Salmon Trout, 1/8.		Hunstanton, 1527, « <i>salmon</i> , 1/8.
Pike, 9 <i>d.</i> to 1/8.		Durham, 1530, 3/6.
Perch, 26 for 1/10.		
Roach, 100 for 3/-		
Tench, 4 <i>d.</i> to 8 <i>d.</i>		Cambridge, 1535, 1/6 each.
Crawfish, 3 <i>d.</i>		No entry.
Oysters, 2 <i>d.</i> per 100.		Hickling, 1518, 6 <i>d.</i> per 100.
Sturgeon, conger, porpoise, flounders, pickerel, bream, brill	}	Quantities or prices not stated.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

“Raisin currants,” 3 <i>d.</i> per lb.	1524, 1½ <i>d.</i> per lb.
Currants, 3 <i>d.</i> per lb.	1524, 2 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Walnuts, 1 <i>d.</i> per 100	1532, 3/4 per bushel.
Pears, apples, quinces, grapes, damsons, filberts, nuts, onions, herbs	} No quantities stated.

BEER, MINOR PROVISIONS, SPICES, CONDIMENTS.

Beer (two qualities), 2/6 and 4/- per barrel.	London, 1528, 4/-
Eggs, 12 to 14 for 1 <i>d.</i>	Hickling, 1519, 6 <i>d.</i> per 100.
Butter, cream, curds, “pettitoes” (quantities not stated).	
Sugar, 7 <i>d.</i> to 7½ <i>d.</i> per lb.	Cambridge, 1524, 5½ <i>d.</i> per lb.
Salt (white), 11 <i>d.</i> to 1/- per bushel	Ditto, 5/4 to 9/4 per bushel. ⁴
Mustard, 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>d.</i> per gallon.	
Pepper, 1/10 to 2/- per lb.	Cambridge, 1524, 1/10 per lb.
Cloves and mace, 7 <i>d.</i> per ounce.	
Vinegar, 4 <i>d.</i> to 4½ <i>d.</i> per gallon.	
Alegar and Beregar, 2 <i>d.</i> per gal.	
Honey, 6 <i>d.</i> per quart.	Middlesex, 1526, 11 <i>d.</i> per gallon.
Verjuice, ginger, yeast (quantities not stated).	

⁴ I cannot explain this discrepancy in prices. Both are for *white salt*, and the Kenninghall prices are stated to be per bushel.

BREAD AND GRAIN.

Manchet, Trencher, and Household Bread, 1*d.* per loaf.

Flour, 1/4 per bushel.

Oatmeal (quantity not stated).

Horsebread, 1*d.* per loaf.

Oats, 4*d.* per bushel.

Cambridge, 1524-5, 3*d.*

Barley, 7*d.* per bushel.

Ditto, 4*d.*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Caviare, "a roe of sturgeon" (no price).

Hippocras, Wafers (no price).

Wax, in "quarries," 8*d.* per lb.

Oxford, 1525, 8*d.*

Soap, 1½*d.* per lb.

Hunstanton, 1520, white soap
2½*d.* per lb.

Candles, 1/3 per dozen.

Horseshoes, 2*d.* each.

Pair of hose, 1/10.

Shirt, 1/.

Carriage of a letter to London, 6/8.

Riding on messages, 32 miles, 2/4.

47 sheep fells, *sold* at 2½*d.* each.

11 steer hides, *sold* at 2/8 each.

There is a curious list of "rewards" paid to the servants who brought presents from local magnates:—

the bayly of hermoth (<i>Yarmouth</i>) from hym a porpese	
reward	ij <i>s.</i>
lowesterte (<i>Lowestoft</i>) from hym a porpese	
reward	ij <i>s.</i>
the abot of langley from hym iij swanys reward	ij <i>s.</i>
Sir Thomas Benefeyld from hym ij swanys x telys	
viiij laipwngs a crane and a betore ^s reward	nil.

The park at Kenninghall was about 700 acres in extent, and it is said to have been stocked with deer. Beef, mutton, and veal had to be bought; but probably a few bucks were consumed in addition to those sent as presents. No cheese is mentioned, doubtless it was made on the

^s Bittour or bittern.

estate. Wine, of course, must have been sent down from London. The produce of the kitchen garden seems to have sufficed, as only a few herbs and onions appear in the list ; but there can scarcely have been a considerable orchard, for pears and apples were constantly bought, and there was apparently a degree of simplicity in the midst of lavish expenditure, for many of the more delicate kinds of food are absent from the list. The curious entries, too, as to beregar or alegar, which, of course, was the parallel to vinegar made from beer or ale, tend to show that the cooking for the lower establishment was possibly of a rough order.

The wonderful mass of very solid food, eaten in the twenty-six days covered by the account, would render it probable that, in spite of the five days noted above, during which there was no expenditure, the servants must have been fed by the beef, bread, and beer that was so abundant.

We credit the mediæval Englishmen with great capacity for shin of beef—and, with apologies to modern historians, I venture to view the year 1525 as a distinctly mediæval epoch—but, I think, that the subjoined list of provisions for twenty-six days must indicate a large number of retainers as well as guests.

FOOD CONSUMED IN TWENTY-SIX DAYS AT KENNINGHALL.

Oxen, 12 ; calves, 12 ; sheep, 47.^a

Bucks, 3.

Sucking pigs, 44.

Rabbits, 263.

Swans, 18 ; geese, 22 ; capons, 106 ; chicken, 403.

Pigeons, mallards, godwits, snipe, pheasants, partridges,
lapwings, 416.

Crane, 1 ; Bittern, 1.

Porpoise, 2 ; sturgeon, 1 ; conger, 1.

^a As there is a subsequent entry of the sale of 11 steer hides and 47 sheep fells it is certain that the animals were bought for immediate consumption.

"Salt fish," 85.

Soles, 27.

Salmon trout, 1.

Cod, ling, plaice, whiting, flounders, fresh herring, brill,
and other sea fish, 840.

Pike and pickerel, 27; tench, 20; perch and roach, 493.

Oysters, 3200.

Eels—great, ordinary, and small, 1449.

Eggs, 2370.

Bread, 134 dozen loaves.

Beer, 58 barrels.

Fortunately there exists a record which enables us to make a tolerable guess at the size of the Duke of Norfolk's retinue at Kenninghall. This is the household book of Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, for the year 1508.

On the 6th of January of that year the Duke entertained 459 persons at dinner and supper, and these capacious guests consumed the following mass of provisions:—

	Duke of Buckingham's Feast.	Approximate Daily Consumption at Kenninghall.
Beef	36 rounds.	$\frac{1}{2}$ ox.
Calves	2 carcasses.	$\frac{1}{2}$ calf.
Sheep	12 „	2 sheep.
Lamb	1 „	—
Pigs	4 „	—
Rabbits	22	10
Swans	3	$\frac{3}{4}$
Geese	6	1
Capons	10	4
Chickens	18	16
Peacocks (2), herons (2), wood- cock, mallards, widgeon, teal, } snipe, and other birds . . . }	309	16

The column which gives, perhaps rather awkwardly, the approximate consumption of corresponding items at Kenninghall, takes no account of the large amount of fish eaten on Fridays, but a consideration of the two lists,

allowing for the fasts, and especially noting the veal and mutton entries, will probably lead the reader to estimate the Kenninghall household at about one-fifth of the total of the Duke of Buckingham's guests. Perhaps we shall not be far wrong in saying that the Duke of Norfolk's household and guests numbered, on the average, about ninety persons.

The total cash expenditure was £202. 2s. 7½*d.* for the twenty-six days; but the money of 1525 is harder to comprehend than the food. It is, however, the opinion of economists that it had about that date twelve times the purchasing power it now possesses. A sum of £2425 for a short month is indeed a goodly outlay, and, as it did not include clothes, wages, or the hundred other things on which a magnate is bound to spend his money, it betokens wealth of a princely character.

Those, of course, were the days of the great cardinal's splendour, when Hampton Court Palace was a storehouse of silver plate, and when a duke could wear a gown worth at least £15,000 of modern money, so we are prepared to find a lavish outlay in the house of so great a man as Thomas Howard. But Kenninghall was not the Duke's only mansion, and there were concurrent expenditures at Framlingham and elsewhere, which can neither be traced nor guessed at.

Palimpsest Brasses in Norfolk,

COMMUNICATED BY

MILL STEPHENSON, B.A., F.S.A.

OF the twenty-five palimpsest examples here described, eight are cut from Flemish brasses, probably imported material. They occur at Cley, Norwich (St. Peter Mancroft and Strangers' Hall), Paston, Sall, Southacre (part), Trunch (now lost), and one in private hands (Sir M. Boileau.) Eleven may be taken as spoil from the destruction of our own religious houses and chantries; these occur at Felmingham (2), Halvergate (2), Merton, Narburgh, Norwich (St. John Maddermarket (2) and St. Martin-at-Palace), Ranworth, and Salhouse (lost). The fragments at Clippesby and Southacre are probably "wasters" from the workshop re-used. The shield at Frenze belongs to the same class, the earlier side being rejected on account of some error in the heraldry, and the Marsham inscription (now lost) at St. John Maddermarket, Norwich, is a cancelled plate, evidently to suit the changing times. At St. Stephen's, Norwich, and at Great Ormesby earlier figures have been appropriated and new inscriptions added; in the latter case the figure has also been altered by the addition of shading. At Shimpling an inscription to one member of the Le Grys family has been turned over and made use of for another

member of the same family, but by the strange irony of fate, the earlier inscription is now uppermost, and the later side fastened down.

The most interesting palimpsests are the half-effigy of a monk at Halvergate, which is the complete memorial of Brother William Yarmouth; the very curious inscription to Elizabeth (Bardolf), wife of Thomas, Lord Scales, also at Halvergate, and probably spoil from Blackburgh Priory; the Marsham inscription, formerly at St. John Maddermarket; the Rugge palimpsests in the same church; the Flemish pieces in St. Peter Mancroft; and the plate formerly at Trunch, which had a peculiar device upon the shield.

The Rev. E. Farrer, in his *List of Norfolk Brasses* (1890), under Norwich, St. Peter Permouthergate, suggests the probability of the curious shaped inscription, &c., to John Barny, 1620, being palimpsest. This inscription was loose in the vestry in 1901, and on examination proved not to be palimpsest; also in the same church, the inscription to Owen Godfrey, 1646, seems simply to have been fitted into an old indent; in short, his executors or friends appropriated an old slab, which bore the indents of a chalice and inscription, and fitted the new inscription into the old inscription indent. The same probably occurred at Woodton in the case of the inscription to Thomas ffenn, c. 1620, which Mr. Farrer suggests may be palimpsest, "as beneath it are the indents of two earlier shields."

Many more of the late sixteenth century brasses in the county are no doubt built up of earlier material. In the event of any of these becoming accidentally detached from their slabs, the reverses should always be examined, and careful rubbings and notes made before they are again fastened down. Only odd pieces of the brasses at Merton and Paston have so far come loose

and been examined, but this affords a strong presumption that the rest of these brasses are made up of earlier fragments.

In the following descriptions the term *obverse* is used to denote the later or true side of the brass; the term *reverse*, the earlier or cancelled side.

CLEY.

Obverse.—Inscription to Robert Tayllar, 1578. Size of plate, 10 by 3½ inches.

Here lyeth the body of
Robert Tayllar who dyed
the 14th of January A° 1578.

Reverse.—Two pieces of canopy work of late design, probably Flemish. One piece bears the base of a shaft with the feet and legs of a small figure in a niche. The other, which is obscure, appears to belong to a part of the same composition.

Loose in the vestry in 1890.

CLIPPESBY.

Obverse.—A small fragment of an inscription, 3 by 2½ inches.

.. dñi aīa Johis h ..
.. qui obiit rñi ..
.. A° dñi M° C

Reverse.—A portion of another inscription, possibly a "waster," as it is of much the same date.

.... qui cop ...
.... cit histori ...
... pñietur v ...

This fragment, dug up in the garden of the old rectory, is now kept in the church chest. Blomefield, in his

History of Norfolk, vol. xi. p. 164, notes an inscription "on an old brass," to John Heron, rector, 1472, of which this may possibly be a portion.

FELMINGHAM.

I. *Obverse*.—Inscription to Ursula Wychehynggam, c. 1530. Size of plate, $10\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The work of a local engraver.

Orate pro aīa Ursule Wychehyng
gam cui' aīe propicietur ds amen

Reverse.—The Rev. H. Haines, in his *Manual of Monumental Brasses*, part ii., p. 151, says, "on reverse an inscription to William Elyes, chaplain, 1500." The plate is now fixed to the wall, and the writer has been unable to obtain any further information.

II. *Obverse*.—Inscription in large coarse Roman capitals to Robert Moone, 1591. Size of plate, $10\frac{1}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The work of a local engraver.

HEARE LYETH THE
BODYE OF ROBERT
MOONE WHO DISSE
ASED THE 24 DAYE OF
MAY ANNO DŌNI 1591.



Palimpsest Inscription, Felmingham, Norfolk.
About one-fifth full size.

Reverse.—This inscription is cut out of the centre portion of a priest in mass vestments, c. 1450-60. The

fragment shows the hands, the sleeves of the amice, the maniple, and portions of the chasuble.

The plate is now fastened to the wall.

FRENZE.

A shield, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with the arms of LOWDHAM, *Arg., three escutcheons sa.*, on the *obverse*, and on the *reverse* another shield bearing Quarterly, 1 and 4, *a chevron*. 2 and 3, *a lion rampant, crowned or*. From the brass to Ralph Blenerhaysett, Esq., 1475. The *reverse* appears to be an unfinished shield with the arms of Blenerhaysett quartering Orton, which, for some error, was cancelled, and the arms of Lowdham substituted on the other side of the plate.

Loose at Frenze Hall in 1891. See *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. xiii. p. 194.

HALVERGATE.

I. *Obverse*.—Small half-effigy of a lady in turban head-dress, with a mutilated inscription to Robert Swane and Alice (?) his wife, 1540. The figure measures 8 inches in height, and the inscription-plate, in its present mutilated condition, is $12\frac{1}{4}$ by 2 inches. The whole is the work of a local engraver.

Inscription:—

.... leythe Robard Swane and
... icie hys wyfe a° dni M° V° xl.



Palimpsest figure, Halvergate, Norfolk.

About one-sixth full size.

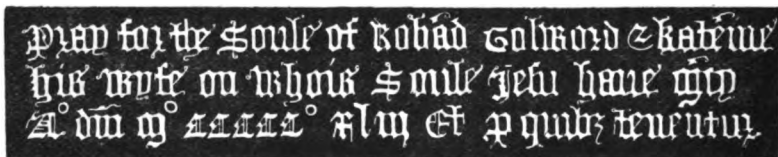
Reverse.—The almost complete memorial of Brother William Yarmouth, consisting of his bust in monastic habit, with the following short inscription, the last letter of the surname wanting:—

frater ~~W~~illms Yernemu..

Date c. 1440. Now hung in a frame on the wall of the church. Both sides of the plate are engraved in *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. x. p. 218.

II. *Obverse*.—Inscription to Robert Golword and wife Katherine, 1543. Size of plate, 20 by 3½ inches. The work of a local engraver.

Pray for the soule of Robt'd Golword & Kate'ine
his wyfe on whos soule Jesu haue m'cy
A° dni M° CCCC° xliii Et p quibz tenentur.



Pray for the soule of Robt'd Golword & Kate'ine
his wyfe on whos soule Jesu haue m'cy
A° dni M° CCCC° xliii Et p quibz tenentur.



here rehyth bodi of elizabeth y wyf of thos y lord scales y worthi
dylph y dought of y worthi lord bardolf i hys dayes with dought
sa glorie folle thi soule y dropps of y plentiuolls mery
So y affyr his olltallery lche abyde wth y holy i y ppetuel glory

Palimpsest Inscription, Halvergate, Norfolk.

One-fifth full size.

Reverse.—Another inscription, also the work of a local engraver, to Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Bardolf and wife of Thomas, Lord Scales. Undated, but probably engraved c. 1460. Possibly spoil from Blackburgh Priory, the burial place of the Scales family.

Here restyth ge body of elizabeth ge wyf of thos ge
 lord scalps ge worthy
 Emlyn ge dotot' of ge nobyl lord bardolf i hys dayes
 rpyth dowthty
 To qmose sowle ihu sende gi dropps of gi plenteuous
 mercy
 So ge aftyr his owtlawry sche abyde wpyth ge holg
 i gi p'petuel glory

There is considerable doubt as to the identity of the lady to whom this inscription was cut. Thomas de Scales, seventh Lord Scales, who died in 1460, is said to have married, about the year 1433, Emme, a daughter of John Walesborough of Devon. The *Complete Peerage* by G. E. C. adopts a suggestion originally made in *Notes and Queries* (6th ser. vol. xii. p. 426) that "Thomas" is a mistake for "Robert," and assigns the lady to Robert, Lord Scales, who died in 1419. It also, on the evidence of this inscription, states that the lady was buried at Halvergate, quite overlooking the fact of the inscription being a palimpsest, and therefore no evidence. Blomefield, in his *History of Norfolk*, vol. ix. p. 23, makes this Elizabeth to be a first wife of Robert, fifth Lord Scales, who died in 1402; whilst Burke (*Extinct Peerage*) makes her the only wife of the said Robert, and the lady who had for her second husband Sir Henry Percy.

A possible solution of the difficulty may be found in considering the lady as a second and unrecorded wife of Thomas, seventh Lord Scales. The theory of an engraver's error is ingenious, but hardly probable, for, in the first place, an engraver was not likely to commit such an error as the substitution of the name "Thomas" for "Robert," nor, on the other hand, would the family overlook such a blunder.

MERTON.

Obverse.—Thomas de Grey, Esq., in armour (legs lost), 1582 inscription (mutilated), and three shields (two lost). The figure when perfect measured 20 inches in height, in its present condition only 14 inches: the inscription plate 24 by 4 inches, and the shields 4 by 5 inches.

Inscription.—

Here lieth Intombed the bodie [of Thomas] degrey
Esquire borne and hape of Count
degreys Esquire who deceased the 12 of May 1582
And had to his first wife Anne Everode
Daughter of henry Everode of [Linstead in] Suffolke
Esquire And to his second
Conjunct the Daughter of [Sir] Edmunds Carrare
of Anthons in Cornwall
Knights whose sculls got plaction].

The words in brackets, now lost, are supplied from Colman's engraving. The brass, which is the work of a local engraver, is on the floor of the South Aisle beneath a pew, but the boards above it are movable. It is engraved in J. S. Colman's *Sepulchral Brasses in Norfolk*, vol. i. pl. lxxv. p. 40, where the inscription and shields are shown perfect.



Reverse of Portion of Inscription, Merton, Norfolk.

About one-half full size.

Reverse.—The first portion of the inscription, measuring 9½ inches, became detached from the stone some years ago, and was found to bear on the reverse the feet of a man in armour resting on a lion, c. 1390. It is now fastened down, but there is a rubbing in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries, from which the accompanying illustration has been made. The joint on the right hand side is much disfigured by solder. The whole brass appears to be made up of fragments, and is probably all palimpsest.

NARBURGH.

Obverse.—Inscription to Elizabeth, wife of John Goldyngham, Esq., 1556. Size of plate, 14½ by 5½ inches. The work of a local engraver.

Here under lyeth buried Elysabeth
Goldyngham wyfme the wyff of John
Goldyngham esquier who departed this
present worlde the iiii day of february a°
1556 whose soule god pardon

Reverse.—This inscription is cut out of the lower portion of a priest in mass vestments, c. 1470-80. The fragment shows part of the chasuble, the maniple, the stole, the bottom of the alb, and the feet of the figure.

Now fastened to the tower wall. There is a rubbing in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries.

NORWICH, ST. JOHN MADDERMARKET.

I. According to the Rev. F. Blomefield's *History of Norfolk* (1806), vol. iv. p. 290; also quoted in J. S. Cotman's *Sepulchral Brasses in Norfolk*, vol. i. p. 33; and in the Rev. H. Haines' *Manual of Monumental Brasses*, introduction, p. ccxxvi., the lost inscription from the brass of John Marsham, mayor of Norwich, who

died in 1525, and wife Elizabeth, was a palimpsest. On the *obverse* it bore the following:—

“Of your charyte pray for the soules of John
Marsham sometyme maire of this cittie of Notwicke
& Elizabeth his wyffe which John deceased the xij
day of May in the yere of our Lord God M^o V^o
xxv on whose soules and all Cristen soules Jesu
habe mercy Amen.”

“Memento homo quia morieris.”

And on the *reverse*, or as Blomefield says, “on the same plate, on the side next the stone, is this, as appeared when it was pulled off, it being now loose in the vestry”:—

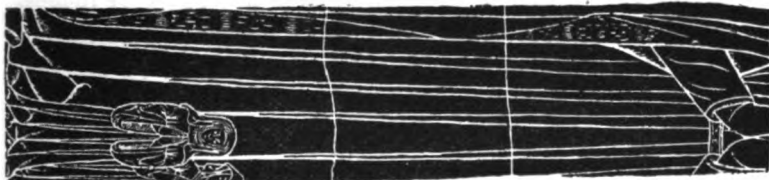
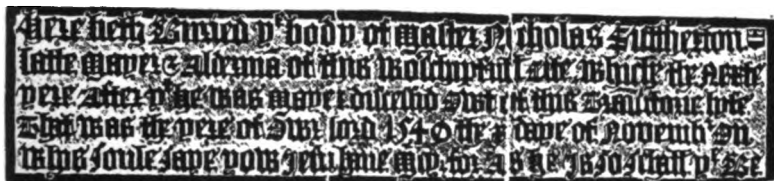
“Charitable pepyl that shall loke upon this ston
Habe John Marsham in remembrance of your charite
Mayer of this Cyte sumtyme was his person
And the xij day of May then departed he
And A^o M^o V^o and xlv Crist yeres anointed
For Eli^z his wife of your charite pray
That in the Fevth Catholick from this world departed
In the yere of Crist M^o V^o
We shall not lose your charitable devocion
xij Cardinals habe granted you xijc dayes of Pardon.”

Evidently a cancelled plate to suit the changing times.

ST. JOHN MADDERMARKET.

II. *Obverse*.—Inscription, in raised black letter, to Nicholas Suttherton, alderman and mayor (in 1539) of Norwich, 1540. In the right-hand corner is a small shield with the Suttherton arms. Size of plate, 25½ by 6 inches. The work of a local engraver.

Here lieth Buried ye body of Master Nicholas Sutttherton
latte Mayor & Alderma of this worchipfull cite whyche the nexte
yere after yt he was Mayor discessid owte of this transcitorie lyfe
that was the yere of our lord 1540 the x daye of Novembre On
whos soule save you Jesu haue m'cy for As he Is so schall ye Be.



Palimpsest Inscription, St. John Maddermarket, Norwich.

About one-sixth full size.

Reverse.—The lower portion, from the hands downwards, of the right-hand side of a lady, c. 1460, in mantle. At her feet, engraved on her gown, is the complete figure ($7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high) of a daughter attired as a nun, and half the figure of another daughter in the usual costume of the period.

The brass is now fixed to the wall of the south aisle, so that the reverse cannot be seen. Some years ago all the brasses in this church were taken from their stones and placed on the walls. In consequence of this injudicious treatment, all have suffered severely from corrosion, and are now in a disgraceful condition; in fact, are fast being ruined.

III. The brass of Robert Rugge, 1558, which is almost entirely palimpsest, has been fully described in *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. xiv. pp. 63-69, with an illustration of the palimpsest parts between pp. 66-67. Since this illustration was published, a better rubbing of the reverse of the bracket (No. 6 on the plate) has been found, and this shows the face of a lion very clearly.

NORWICH, ST. MARTIN-AT-PALACE.

On the floor of the chancel, now partly covered by the choir stalls, is a large slab, 8 ft. 6 ins. by 4 ft., with the indents for a commemorative inscription, 18 by 15 inches, in the centre, and a large shield of arms, 9½ by 8½ inches, below, the whole surrounded by a marginal inscription, of which the following words still remain:—*I am sber that my—clothed agayne with—fleche yee I my selfe—shall beholde hym not—on four strips of brass, each measuring 1½ inches in width. The work of a local engraver. The Rev. F. Blomefield, in his *History of Norfolk* (8vo. ed. 1805-10), vol. iv. p. 372, thus describes the brass, which appears to have been perfect in his time:—*

“In the chancel there is a large stone with brass plates on which is circumscribed that passage in xix. Job, verses 25, 26, 27.

“*I am sber that my rebemar lybeth and that I shall ryse out of the earth in the latter day that I shall be clothed agayne with this skynne and se god in my fleche yee I my selfe shall beholde hym not with othar but with these same eyes.*

“*Here lyeth hydd under thys stone
The wyfe of Sir Phylippe Calthorpe knyght
And cleppd Dame Jane the dowghter of one
Thon Bleberhaysset Esquier he hyght*

She loved God's worde and libed lykewis.
 She gabe to the poore & pray'd for the ryche
 She ruled her howse in messuer and spasse
 She spent as it came and gathered not moche
 The day of Apryll twenty and seven
 God did her call from hense on to habben
 Anno 1550.

"Calthorpe impales Bleverhasset, Lowdham, Orton, and Keldon."

In *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. i. p. 366, it is recorded that on July 2nd, 1846, the secretary read a letter from Mr. Dawson Turner, stating that Mr. Warren of Ixworth had sent, for the inspection of the Society, a brass, of which Mr. Turner gave the following description:—

"Brass, formerly attached to the stone in the church of St. Martin-at-the-Plain [or at-Palace], Norwich, which commemorated Jane, wife of Sir Philip Calthorpe, Knt., and daughter of John Bleverhassett, Esq., who died 1530 [error for 1550]. The arms upon it are Calthorpe (*Chequy or and az. a fess erm.*) impaling Blenerhasset (*Gu. a chevron erm. between three dolphins embowed az.*), Lowdham (*Arg. three escutcheons sa.*), Orton (*Vert, a lion rampant arg. crowned and armed gu.*), Keldon (*Gu. a pall reversed erm.*). In this brass are two things to be remarked—its very unusual thickness and its having been a portion of a larger plate, on the reverse of which had been engraved the figure of a female or priest, a part of whose drapery is here visible. The outline of the whole shield, and of each smaller coat and its bearing, appears raised, owing to the interior of the several figures being depressed, except in the *or* of Calthorpe, and in the *argent* and *ermine*, as often as they occur. In the case of the *or* the brass is left, and was probably only covered with a wash of gold, or with gold leaf. *Argent* and *ermine* always present a surface of lead, on

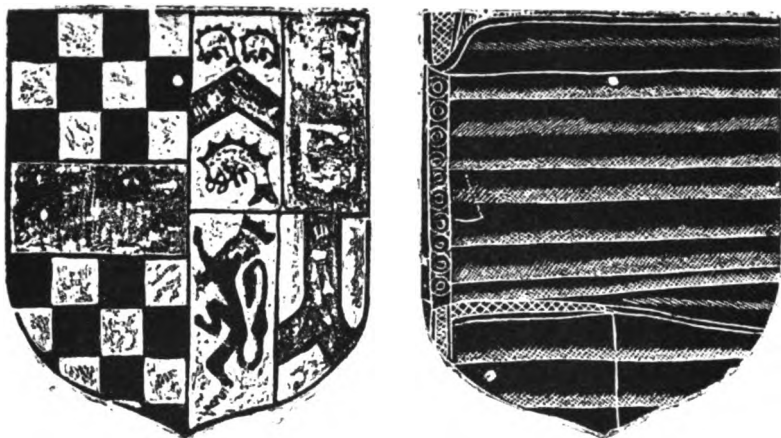
which small fragments of a very thin white enamel are here and there observable, showing that the whole was originally coated with such. When other colours were to be represented, a matrix, composed of red lead, mixed with wax or oil, fills the cavity, leaving, however, room for a coat of enamel, considerably more thick than the white just mentioned; but hardly any portion of such is anywhere to be seen. In two of the *azure* compartments in the Calthorpe arms, the red lead has been carefully removed, exposing the metal, quite irregular in its surface, perhaps left purposely so below."

Mr. Turner stated that it was Mr. Warren's intention to restore the brass to its original position. In 1847 the Rev. C. Boutell, in his *Monumental Brasses and Slabs*, p. 150, illustrates the two sides of the shield and repeats Mr. Dawson Turner's description. Mr. Warren's good intention was not carried out, for *The East Anglian Notes and Queries*, vol. i. (1858) p. 415, contains an enquiry by a correspondent signing himself "L." as to the whereabouts of this brass. An editorial note says, "We have the authority of Mr. Warren of Ixworth to say that the brass of Jane Calthorpe was bought by him at the sale by auction of the effects of the late Rev. George Boldero of Ixworth; and the late Mr. Goddard Johnson and himself searched the Norwich churches to discover the stone from which it had been removed. Having been successful in this search, Mr. Warren left the brass with Mr. Goddard Johnson to have it replaced if possible, but if this could not be done, Mr. Johnson was to present it, in Mr. Warren's name, to the Norwich Museum; but this does not appear to have been done." In the same volume, p. 425, another correspondent, under the initial "A." states, "A short time after the decease of the late Mr. Goddard Johnson, the palimpsest shield from the gravestone of Jane Calthorpe was left with me

by the Rev. J. Gunn, to be restored to the church of St. Martin-at-the-Palace, with the understanding that it was to be refixed to the stone from which it had been so long reaved. This has not yet been done; but the Rev. S. B. Harris, in whose custody I left the brass, has explained the delay, and again promised that it shall be replaced. Some fragments of the marginal inscription, which have been detached for years, are also in his care, and these, too, are palimpsests. A portion inscribed 'Redeemer lyveth and that' is cut out of the same effigy as the shield, and another fragment having 'wyth the same eyes' has on its reverse part of a shaft of a canopy, still retaining its original gilding."

The brasses were never replaced. They were probably sold amongst the goods of the Vicar on his decease, and after passing through various hands, were, in April, 1902, in the possession of Prince Frederick Duleep Singh, Old Buckenham Hall, Norfolk, to whose courtesy the writer is indebted for rubbings.

The pieces now preserved at Old Buckenham Hall consist of the shield and three fragments of the marginal inscription, all being palimpsest. The shield, which measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, bears on its *obverse* the arms of Calthorpe impaling Blenerhasset, quarterly, with Lowdham, Orton, and Keldon, and on the *reverse* the lower portion of a lady in mantle, c. 1530. Two fragments of the marginal inscription, respectively measuring $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 10 inches, join together and have on the *obverse* side the words *redeemer lyveth and that*. These pieces come from the top right-hand corner of the slab, but the indent for the greater part of the strip is now covered by the choir stalls. Their *reverse* consists of another portion of the c. 1530 lady; a small fragment of an engrailed charge, either a bend or a saltire, shows that her mantle was charged with heraldic bearings. The



Palimpsest Shield formerly in St. Martin-at-Palace, Norwich [A] 1
About one-fourth full size.

third strip, measuring $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, bears on its *obverse* the words *these same eyes*, and belongs to the top left-hand corner of the slab, being the last words of the text. On the *reverse* is a portion of the shaft of a



Palimpsest Fragments of Marginal Inscription formerly
in St. Martin-at-Palace, Norwich.

About one-fourth full size.

canopy, c. 1530, finely engraved, and still retaining traces of gilding.

No doubt the other fragments of the marginal inscription still remaining in the slab will be found to be palimpsest should they ever become detached.

NORWICH, ST. PETER MANCROFT.

Obverse.—Effigy of Peter Rede, Esq., 1568, in armour of date about 100 years earlier, a copy from an older figure.¹ Very curious, the work of a local engraver. Height of effigy, 21 inches. Below is the following inscription on a plate measuring 23½ by 6½ inches:—

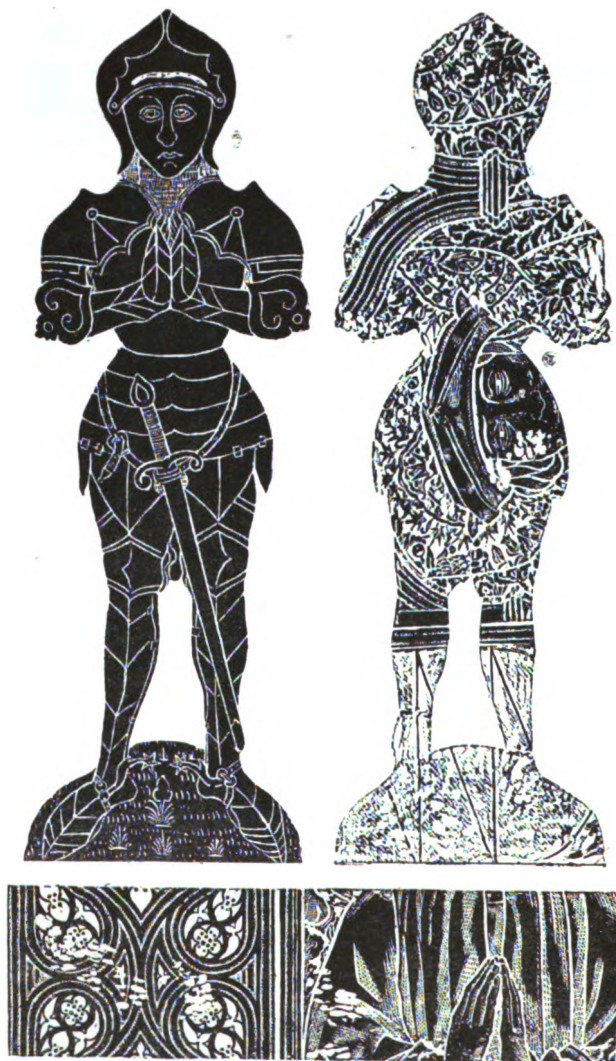
■

HERE . VNDER . LYETHE . Y . CORPS . OF . PETER . REDE . ESQVI
ER . WHO . HATH . WORTHELY . SERVED . NOT . ONLY . HYS
PRYNCE . AND . CVNTREY . BUT . ALLSO . THE . EMPEROR . CHAR-
LES . THE . 5 . BOTHE . AT . THE . CONQUEST . OF . BARBARIA . AND . AT . THE
SEIGE . OF . TVNIS . AS . ALSO . IN . OTHER . PLACES . WHO . HAD . GEV-
EN . HYM . BY . THE . SAYD . EMPEROVR . FOR . HYS . VALIAVNT .
DEDES . THE . ORDER . OF . BARBARIA . WHO . DYED . THE 29 OF
DECEMBER . IN . THE . YEAR . OF . OVRE . LORD . GOD . 1568.

The brass lies on the floor of the chancel, and is engraved in J. S. Cotman's *Sepulchral Brasses in Norfolk*, vol. i. pl. lxxvii. p. 41, and the Rev. H. Haines' *Manual of Monumental Brasses*, introduction, p. lii.

Reverse.—Portions of a large, fine Flemish brass of very late fifteenth or early sixteenth century work. The figure of Peter Rede has been cut transversely from the plate, thus giving a narrow section of about half the brass. At the left-hand side, forming the

¹ This is proved by the date of the palimpsest, and by the fact that the figure and inscription are cut from the same Flemish brass.



HERE VNDERLYETHE Y CORPES OF PETER REDE ESQVI
ER WHO HATH WORHELY SERVED NOT ONLY HYS
PRYNCE AND CVNTREY BVT ALSO THE EMPEROR CHAR
LES THE 5 BOTH AT THE CONQVESE OF BARBARIA AND AT THE
SILGE OF TVNIS AS ALSO IN OTHER PLACES WHO HAD GEV
EN HYM BY THE SAYD EMPEROVR FOR HYS VALLIANT
DEDE THE ORDER OF BARBARIA WHO DYED THE 29 OF
DECEMBER IN THE YEAR OF OVRE LORD GOD 1568

Obverse and Reverse of the Brass to Peter Rede, 1568,
St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich.

About one-fifth full size.

legs and feet of Peter Rede, is a shield charged with *four-piles issuing from the sinister*.¹ Then in the centre of the figure is the greater portion of the head of a civilian wearing a cap, and resting on a cushion richly diapered with flowers and foliage, with other diaper work of a slightly different pattern in the corners beyond the cushion. This figure was under a canopy, traces of which appear on the left and right-hand sides of the head. This canopy was also continued on the right-hand side, where, forming the head of Peter Rede, is another richly-diapered cushion, showing that originally there was another figure, probably that of the man's wife.

The inscription is cut out of the same brass, and shows a strip of the border ornamented with geometrical work, a portion of the body of the civilian showing the right shoulder and hands, and in the corner a tassel of the cushion and a small piece of the diaper work beyond the cushion. The writer is indebted to Mr. L. G. Bolingbroke of Norwich for the loan of the rubbing, from which the accompanying illustration has been made.

NORWICH, ST. STEPHEN.

Effigy of a lady, c. 1410, 23½ inches in height, in veil head-dress, close-fitting kirtle with long tight sleeves reaching to the knuckles, and over-gown with high collar and large full sleeves. To the base of this figure has been attached a plate, 8 by 2½ inches, bearing two small seated figures of bedesmen or beggars with crutches and rosaries, and a new inscription added appropriating the figure to Eel (or Ele) Buttry, the last prioress of Campsey Ash, Suffolk, who died in 1546, and by her will directed

¹ In foreign heraldry called *émanche*. The family of Hotman, originally from the Duchy of Cleves, bear *Parti émanche d'argent et de gueules*. See J. Woodward's *Heraldry, British and Foreign*, vol. i. p. 148.

her body "To be buried in the north side of the chappell of ower blyssed Ladye" in this church.

The inscription plate, $14\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, is the work of a local engraver, and reads thus:—

[Pray] for the [soule] of Eel Buttry autgme
pnyores of Campeste on whose soule Jesu
have m'cy the xliij day of October M^o V^c xlii^o.

The first and fourth words of this inscription have been defaced, but the clause, "on whose soule, &c.," has escaped erasure.

The brass, which is on the floor of the north chapel, is engraved in J. S. Cotman's *Sepulchral Brasses in Norfolk*, vol. ii. appendix, pl. i. fig. A, p. 57 (imperfect and erroneously assigned to St. Laurence's church); Rev. H. Haines' *Manual of Monumental Brasses*, introduction, p. ccx. (figure only); and *Norfolk Archæology*, vol. vi. p. 295 (effigy and inscription).

With reference to the Christian name of the prioress, about which authorities differ, the brass itself giving "Eel," Mr. J. Challenor Smith, F.S.A., has kindly sent the following note:—"William Botery, citizen and merchant of London, will, 1535 (P.C.C. *Hogen* 30), mentions his sister 'dame Ede, prioress of Camisey, Suffolk.'"

NORWICH, STRANGERS' HALL.

A palimpsest inscription, formerly in the possession of the late Mr. Bayfield of Norwich, and supposed to have come either from the church of St. Paul, or that of St. James, Norwich, is now (1901) preserved in this Hall.

Obverse.—Inscription to Anne, wife of Thomas Randolph, 1536. Size of plate, $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The work of a local engraver.

Pray for the soule of Anne late
the wife of Thomas Randolph, 1536.

Reverse.—A fragment of a Flemish plate, bearing a portion of the face, neck, right shoulder, and two fingers of the right-hand of a lady, c. 1500. A portion of a brooch and of the cords for fastening the mantle also appear.



Palimpsest Inscription now in the Strangers' Hall, Norwich.

About one-third full size.

GREAT ORMESBY.

Three-quarter effigy, 22 inches high, of a lady, c. 1440 wearing a horned head-dress with veil, a close-fitting kirtle, and a mantle fastened across the breast by a cord and tassels. In her hands she holds a heart circumscribed with the words

Erth my body I gibe to thee
on my soule Ihu haue me'p.¹

Altered, by the insertion of much coarse shading and the addition of an inscription (now lost), to represent Alice, daughter of Sir William Boleyn, and wife of Sir Robert Clere, 1538. Loose in the church chest in

¹ See Haines' Introduction, p. cvii. The original is much worn.

1890. The casement is under the wooden flooring of the chancel. The figure is very inaccurately engraved in J. S. Cotman's *Sepulchral Brasses in Norfolk*, vol. i. pl. lxvi. p. 36, where the inscription and one shield of arms is also shown.



Palimpsest at Great Ormesby, Norfolk.
About one-seventh full size.

PASTON.

Effigy of Erasmus Paston, who died in 1538, in civil dress, four English verses, inscription, and two shields. The effigy of his wife Mary (Windham), who died in 1596, is lost. The male effigy is 25 inches in height, the plate with the verses measures 24 by 5½ inches, the inscription plate 12½ by 2¾ inches, and the shields 7 by 6½ inches. The brass, which appears to have been executed c. 1580, lies on the chancel floor, and is engraved

in J. S. Cotman's *Sepulchral Brasses in Norfolk*, vol. i. pl. lxxviii. p. 37.

So far as at present known, only the shields are palimpsest, but it is highly probable that the remainder of the brass will also be found to be made up of earlier fragments. The plate with the verses is composed of three separate pieces, and the inscription plate of two separate pieces, a very suspicious circumstance.

Obverse.—Shield No. I. Quarterly of twelve—I. (*Arg.*), six fleur-de-lys (*az.*), a chief indented (*or.*). Paston. II. (*Arg.*), a fess between two chevrons (*gu.*), the upper charged with a fleur-de-lys (*or.*). Peche. III. (*Erm.*), on



Palimpsest Shield, Paston, Norfolk.

About one-third full size.

a chief indented (*gu.*), three coronets (*or.*). Leach. IV. (*Or.*), on a chevron between three lions' heads erased (*gu.*), as many bezants. Somerton. V. (*Az.*), an escutcheon within an orle of martlets (*arg.*). Walcot. VI. (*Arg.*), a chevron between three bears' heads couped (*sa.*), muzzled (*or.*). Berry. VII. (*Arg.*), a chief indented (*gu.*). Hemgrave.

VIII. (*Arg.*), a fess between three crescents (*gu.*). Wachesam.
 IX. (*Az.*), a lion rampant guardant (*or*). Hethersett. X.
 (*Sa.*), a fess between two chevrons (*or*). Gerbridge. XI.
 (*Arg.*), on a chevron (*gu.*) three fleurs-de-lys (*or*). Peyver.
 XII. Quarterly, 1 and 4, (*Az.*), a cross patée (*or*),
 Mautby (?); 2 and 3, (*Gu.*), a fess (*arg.*) between thirteen
 billets (*or*), Louvaine.¹

Reverse.—Shield No. 1. A fragment of a Dutch or
 Flemish inscription, late fifteenth century, in raised black
 letter.

Wier leggh
 f' zegghers
 cccclxx



Palimpsest Shield, Paston, Norfolk.

About one-third full size.

Obverse.—Shield No. II. Quarterly, I. and IV., (*Az.*),
 a chevron between three lions' heads erased (*or*), Windham;
 II. and III., quarterly, 1 and 4, (*az.*), a bend (*or*), Scrope;
 2 and 3, (*arg.*), a saltire engrailed (*gu.*), Tiptoft.

¹ See the Rev. E. Farrer's *Church Heraldry of Norfolk*, vol. i. p. 376.

Reverse.—Shield No. 2. A fragment of another Flemish brass, rather later in date, c. 1520 (?), with the head of a figure resting on a mattress, a portion of a scroll bearing (mis)erte mei deus, and a shield charged with three wheat sheaves and a mullet.

These shields are now fastened down.

RANWORTH.

Obverse.—Three scrolls, 7 by 2 inches, the only remaining portions of a brass which originally consisted of a heart, 5½ by 4 inches, with the scrolls above, and an inscription plate, 16 by 4 inches, with a shield of arms, 8 by 6 inches, below. The casement, 11 ft. by 3 ft. 6 ins., still remains on the floor of the nave. The brass was the work of a local engraver, and may be dated c. 1540. The scrolls bear the following words from the Office for the Dead, the opening word "Credo" having doubtless been engraved on the heart.

Scrolls:—

- (1) qđ redeptor me' uinūt
ē in nouissimo die
- (2) de terra surrectur' sū
Et in carne mea.
- (3) uidebo deum
saluatore' meū

Reverse.—Scrolls (1) and (2) are cut out of portions of a fine marginal inscription in raised black letter, c. 1460, and respectively bear the words:—

- (1) ū anglie & francie

and the first stroke of another letter.

- (2) fuit qđ ī seruicio reg

(2) and (1) may possibly read continuously.

Scroll (3) is from a portion of an inscription to
Drye, citizen of Norwich, 1510, and is the work of a
local engraver.

..... ie drye ciuis Norwici

..... ris A° dñi M° Dc x

Loose in the church chest in 1898.

SALHOUSE.

Now lost. Reproduced from a rubbing in the collection
of the Society of Antiquaries.

Obverse.—Inscription to Henry Tyllis, c. 1540. Size of
plate, 8 by 2 inches. The work of a local engraver.

Hic Jacet Henric' tyllis

Reverse.—Another inscription to Richard Gardener,
chaplain, c. 1500. Also the work of a local engraver.

Orate p' aīa Ricardi Gardener

Cap'li cui' aīe p'piciet' de' Amē.



Palimpsest Inscription formerly at Salhouse, Norfolk.

One-half full size.

The rubbing is endorsed, "this *was* in the church chest at Salhouse, Norfolk, the reverse thickly covered with pitch," but unfortunately no date is given.

SALL.

Obverse.—A mutilated and worn inscription to Geoffrey Melman (?), c. 1480. Size of plate in its present condition, $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The work of a local engraver.

Grate p' aiahz Galfridi Melman (?) &

Suptibz ta ī meremis (?) quā carpet'o (?) ac



Palimpsest Reverse of Inscription, Sall, Norfolk.

About one-half full size.

Reverse.—A small fragment of a Flemish brass, consisting of a portion of the head of a lady with braided hair, and parts of the diaper work of the cushion on which her head rested. Date, c. 1400.

Loose in the church chest in 1890.

SHIMPLING.

Obverse.—Inscription to Thomas Le Grys, Gent., 1692, æt. 60. Size of plate, $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Nave floor.

THOMAS LE GRYS GEN'
OBIIT 27^{MO} SEPTEMBRIS
ANNO ÆTATIS SUÆ 60
ANNOQUE DOM: 1692.

Reverse.—Another inscription to Anthony Le Grys, Gent., son of Robert and Susan Le Grys, 1598. The work of a local engraver.

HERE LYETH BVRYED THE CORPS
OF ANTHONY LE GRYS GENT YONGER
SON TO ROBERT LE GRYS & SVSAN
HIS WIFE: HE ENDED THIS LIFE THE
20TH OF DECEMBER 1598.

This plate has been inaccurately relaid, so that the earlier inscription now appears. The explanation is thus given by the present rector the Rev. J. W. Millard:—"The brass became loose in the time of my pre-predecessor, Mr. Harrison (about sixty years ago), when the earlier inscription was revealed, and he, thinking that Anthony had the first and best claim, replaced the brass with the earlier inscription uppermost, but it was a mistake, for according to the registers, only Thomas was buried in the church." See a communication by the Rev. H. E. Field to the *Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society*, vol. iii. p. 219. The Rev. C. R. Manning, F.S.A., in *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. x. p. 202, gives the following account of the plate:—"There is no entry in the register of the burial of Anthony Le Grys in 1598. The brass does not fit the indent in the stone, and it is thought probable that it belonged originally to some other church. The Le Grys family lived at Billingford and Dickleburgh. The brass is a palimpsest, and there is an entry in the burial register signed by Henry Harrison, rector, 1830, stating, after recording the above [*i.e.*, the 1598] inscription, that 'on the reverse of the same brass is also the underneath inscription, Thomas Le Grys, Gen: obiit 27^{mo} Septembris Anno ætatis suæ 60, annoque Dom: 1692.' This Thomas was buried here, and the entry is in the

register, 'Tho: Le Grys, Gent., was buried Sept. 28, 1692.' The older brass, therefore, of Anthony, brought from elsewhere, was used for him."

SOUTHACRE.

In 1889 six fragments from the brass to Sir Roger Harsyk, 1454, and wife Alice, were in the custody of the then rector. These fragments consisted of—(1) the hands holding an inscribed heart, the upper portion missing; (2 and 3) portions of the scroll issuing from the top left-hand corner of the heart, and bearing the words, *uđiciū cū / seruo tuo dñe*; (4) a portion of the commemorative inscription on a scroll, *pk militis & Alici*; (5) the end of this scroll with the letter *e* of "Alicie," and an ornamental twist; (6) the continuation of the scroll with the words *sue quor' aīabꝫ p'piciet' deus am.* Two of these fragments are palimpsest. No. (1) the hands and heart bears on the reverse the mutilated head of a civilian, *c.* 1400; and (5) the twist of the scroll of the centre part of the commemorative inscription has on the reverse three letters of a Flemish marginal inscription.

The casement for the Harsyk brass still remains on the chancel floor. It measures 5 ft. 6 ins. by 2 ft. 6 ins., and shows the indents for the arms, hands, heart, with three scrolls issuing therefrom, and two fine achievements of arms in the centre of the stone, the commemorative inscription, on a twisted scroll, is below, and at the four corners are shields of arms. This slab, together with the existing fragments and the palimpsest portions, is illustrated in the *Portfolio of the Monumental Brass Society*, vol. i. pt. x. pl. 3.

TRUNCH.

Now lost. Recorded in the Rev. H. Haines' *List of Monumental Brasses*, p. 232, as then (1861) in the

possession of Mr. Bayfield of Norwich. It is also entered in the Rev. E. Farrer's *List of Norfolk Brasses*, p. 114, as then (1891) in the same gentleman's hands. Mr. Bayfield is since dead, and all trace of the brass is now lost. There is a rubbing in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries.

Obverse.—A mutilated and much-worn inscription to Walter Bownyng (?) or Bowmont (?) and wife Melicint (?), 1473. Size of plate, 12½ by 3½ inches.

..... Walteri Bownyng (?) & Melicint (?) uxoris
 obiit vicesimo quarto die
 M^o CCCC^o LXXIII^o quor' aiabz p'piciet' de' amē.

Reverse.—A fragment of a Flemish marginal inscription bearing the letters a + eius + et + enclosed by two narrow fillets ornamented with quatrefoils, roses, and leaves. The inscription is divided by a large quatrefoil enclosing a shield bearing the letter W in base, and a crescent and mullet on flanches in chief. Both sides of the brass are engraved in the Rev. C. Boutell's *Monumental Brasses and Slabs*, p. 149.

PRIVATE POSSESSION.

In the possession of Sir M. Boileau, Bart., Ketteringham Park, Wymondham. Purchased in Norwich about 1877.

Obverse.—A man in armour, lower part of legs and feet lost, c. 1560.

Reverse.—A portion of a large Flemish brass, apparently of an ecclesiastic, in richly diapered cope, probably fifteenth century work. Both sides of the brass are engraved in *Norfolk Archæology*, vol. xiii. p. 196.

Two Elizabethan Inventories.

COMMUNICATED BY

LEONARD G. BOLINGBROKE,

Hon. Secretary.

It is amusing, and profitable withal, sometimes to speculate upon the changes which the whirligig of time will bring about in the value of things literary and artistic, and it is fairly safe to predict that the trifles of to-day will be in many cases the treasures of the two-and-twentieth century. The wise antiquary of the future will seek his information concerning the appearance of our sitting and bed-rooms from the catalogues of furniture auctions, and the illustrated lists of the general house furnisher, rather than the pretentious volumes which seek to instruct us in the art of furnishing, while the magazines and newspapers containing illustrations to stories of present-day life will be of more value as records of the homes of the middle and lower classes than all the sumptuous folios devoted to the portrayal of the state-rooms of our English show houses.

So also when we seek information concerning the homes of four or five centuries ago we find that the actual contemporary descriptions relate for the most part to the palaces of kings and noblemen, and the only sources from which to gain a knowledge of the goods and chattels of less exalted personages are the inventories prepared for probate and other legal purposes.

Fortunately also these inventories are no respecters of persons, and we find accordingly that the belongings of the poor man in his hovel are as accurately and minutely described as those in the rich man's hall. Between these two extremes are to be found representatives of all classes of Elizabethan society, inventories of whose goods would afford us interesting glimpses of the home life peculiar to their several occupations, and did space permit, would tell us much that is worth knowing concerning the parson's books and the vintner's wines, the farmer's stock and the fisherman's gear. We must content ourselves with setting forth two inventories—the one representative of the goods and chattels of an Elizabethan labourer, and the other of those of an Elizabethan squire.

The first is that of the goods of John West, as presented by his widow Joan, who on the 11th October, 1513, applies *in forma pauperis* to be appointed administratrix. The original is preserved in a Sequestration Book deposited in the Norwich Diocesan Registry, and runs as follows:—

Thys be the goods of John West.

Itm 2 matras kewyng of fredys (coverings of reeds?).

Itm 3 shetys.

Itm 1 ketyll.

Itm 2 pewter dyssys.

Itm 2 bordys.

Itm payer trestelys.

Itm 2 stolys.

Itm 1 sacer.

Itm 4 hennys.

Itm 1 kandylstyck.

A meagre list indeed, and yet one which gives us without doubt a faithful picture of the contents of many a labourer's one-roomed cottage in the sixteenth century. It is to be noted that no bedstead is mentioned, and

doubtless the "2 bordys" served for a table in the daytime, and for a bed at night.

The second inventory enumerates the belongings of Sir Roger Wodehouse, which at the time of his death in 1588 were in his mansion house at Kimberley. This house, according to the rhyming pedigrees of the Wodehouse family, was erected by Sir John Wodehouse in the reign of Henry IV.:—

'Twas he who made
The moated Hall and Towers within the parke
O' th' East end of the Towne, of more remarke
Than the old one in the West.

The late Earl of Kimberley, in his privately printed *Wodehouses of Kimberley*, writing of this old moated hall, says, "Wodehouse Tower was just below the house of the present Park Farm, a short distance from Kimberley Church. The ruins are visible above ground, and the moat is still full of water. It was evidently a fortified house, forming a quadrangle, with round flanking turrets and a keep or tower, of which last, however, no trace remains."

It was here, on the 22nd August, 1578, that the Sir Roger of the inventory entertained Queen Elizabeth, who a few days previously had conferred a knighthood upon him.

Shortly after the death of Sir Roger Wodehouse, one side of the quadrangle was demolished, as in an inventory of the goods of Sir Philip Wodehouse (first baronet), dated the 10th November, 1623, no mention is made of several of the principal apartments referred to in the following inventory, while Sir Philip Wodehouse (third baronet) in "A Memoriall of Old Kimberley (or Tower) in y^e Park, now demolysht, 1659," thus speaks of its destruction:—

Behold y^e carcass of an anntient pyle
W^{ch} was a towered Quadrangle erewhyle,
A noble edifice. Some centuryes
It was y^e mansion of y^e Wodehowses.

Itm	w ^t blacke	iiij ^u	
Itm	w ^t lace of silke velvet sleeves for hogunus		xx ^a
Item an ould	blacke clothe cloake garded with velvet lined w ^t blacke say ¹		xx ^a
Item one	blacke clothe cote faced w th taffetie ²	w th blackberys	xl ^a
Item one	of Rounde hosen of blacke velvet	w th goulde & a payre of blacke	netherstok ³ iiij ^u vj ^a viij ^d
Item one other	blacke velvet hosenne w th blacke silke neatherstockes		xx ^a
Item one other	blacke velvet hosenne w th blacke velvet Scaliner		xl ^a
Item one other	hosenne of Tawnie veluet & tawnie	neatherstockes	vj ^a viij ^d
Item one other	of hosen of	of Scarlet	pchment goulde
	drane owte w ^t sameel silke neatherstockes .		xl ^a
Item an ould	..... cote draune owte w ^t velvet	lace	x ^a
Item	new cloake w ^t a Spanish cap .		x ^a
Item one rounde	velvet capp		x ^a
Item a felt hatt	lyned w th veluett		iiij ^a iiij ^d
Item one other	hatt of Silke stuffe edged w th lace		x ^d
Itm one velvet	night capp		xvj ^d
Item one doblett	of sattenne draune owte w ^t stryped stuffe lyned w th white fuschine .		xx ^a
Item one other	blacke saten Dublett cut & lyned vnd ^r w ^t blake taffeta & lyned w ^t white fuschine		l ^a

¹ *Say*, a delicate serge or woollen cloth.—Halliwell.² *Taffetie*, a sort of thin silk.—Halliwell.³ *Netherstockes*, stockings.—Halliwell.

Item one oulde Russel ¹ satten dublett cutt draune owte w th blacke sarsnett ² & lyned w ^t white fuschine & cottoun	xxvj ^s viij ^d
Item one Canvas Dublet Straw color & cutt	xij ^s iiij ^d
Item one oulde Dublet of Canvis changeable ³ colo ^r	vj ^s viij ^d
Item a coting of a Dublet Dravne owte w th taffita	v ^s
Item a payre of blacke cloth hosen of venisyons ⁴	x ^s
Item ij oulde Scarfes one Carnation & thre other blacke	xij ^d
Item a pare of velvet panes for losoun & peces of a sattenne Dublette & a coller of veluet for a gounne w ^t sertenn peces of silke lace	xij ^d
Item a payre of venisyons of Russet cloth & stokkines of y ^e same home made cloth	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Item one night govne of Russett home made cloth lyned w th oulde blacke Conie	xvj ^s
Item one shorte cloke of cloth feson color & lyned w ^t lyes faced w th tuft velvet	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Item a .....le daggarde & a payre of gloues Itē one Knyffe & a Sheath w ^t a white bone haft	xx ^d xij ^d
Item a footeclothe lyned w ^t boerame	x ^s
Item one ould blacke Satten Dublett cutt	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Item one other blacke sattenne Dublet barr ^d w ^t lace cutt	xx ^s

¹ *Changeable* = variegated, a term applied to silks or cloths.—Halliwell.

² *Russel*, a kind of satin.—Halliwell.

³ *Sarsnett*, a thin slight kind of silk.—Halliwell.

⁴ *Venisyons* were a kind of hose or breeches made to come below the garters.—Halliwell.

Item one other payre of hosen paned ¹ of T...satin & oulde stokinges	xij ^d
Item one other oulde payre of redd Kersie paned	vj ^d
Item one greate chest wherine all the afore sayde apparell layed in	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Item v shart ^l ix band ^l ij hande kerchers whereof one wrought	x ^s
Item a night coife wrought	xx ^d
Item one oulde truncke wherin y ^e lininge is .	xij ^d
Item one cloth hoode & one hose of frease ² .	iiij ^d

In the great pler.

Item one longe Carpett ³ of Turkye worke	iiij ^{ll}
Item one cubbert cloth of y ^e same worke one windowe cloth & one other cloth for a square table of y ^e same worke	xl ^s
Item v cushines & vj cushine stooles of y ^e same worke	xij ^s
Item one other oulde carpett for a square borde ij chayers one of cutt veluet & the other of	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Item a longe framed Table	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Item Table & y ^e frame	xx ^d
..... stole coued w th tuftafyta (taffety) .	xij ^d
Itm one lyvery Table and one framed fourme	ij ^s viij ^d
Item one payre of andiernes	v ^s
Item a screyne of wickers	xij ^d

In y^e litle plor next y^e great pler.

Item a Liūye bedstoede w ^t a matt & cord ^l .	vj ^s vj ^d
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¹ *Paned hose*, breeches formed of stripes with panes or squares of silk or velvet.—Halliwell.

² *Frease*, Friesland, an inferior kind of woollen cloth.—Timbs' *Bury Wills*.

³ The term "carpet" is here generally applied to a table cloth.

Item a tester of Tissue to y ^e same bedsteede	xij ^s	iiij ^d
Item a Liūye ¹ Cubberd w th y ^e carpitt . . .	ij ^s	vj ^d
Item a cubbert presse w ^t iij locke . . .	x ^s	
Item iiij peces of hanginges of Tapsterie worke	xxvj ^s	viiij ^d
Item one chayre of turners worke . . .		viiij ^d
Item ij ioyned stooles		xij ^d
It ij peces of Hanginge of Dornix ² worke .		viiij ^d

In the Chappell.

Item a chayre & one square Table & y ^e frame	ij ^s
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In the hale.

Item ij payre of Iron Cobiernes ³	v ^s
Item a litle rounde table & a chayre of bord ^e	xvj ^d
Item one great cheast	xx ^d

In the greate chamber ouⁿ y^e great pler.

Item one posted bedsteede w ^t cords	x ^s
Item a testure of Crimson velvett ⁴ w ^t y ^e armes of S ^r Roger Woodhouse & vj curteyns of doble sarcenet & vallence of Red veluet fringed w ^t red silke	xl ^s

¹ *Livery* cupboards were shut in by doors made up of rows of turned reels or small balusters, and called livery from the delivery of snacks of food and drink, to be kept in bed-rooms for very early risers or watch servants, to refresh them between supper and breakfast.—J. H. Pollen (*Catalogue of English Furniture, Bethnal Green Museum*). These cupboards were usually covered with cloths or “carpets,” richly embroidered.

² *Dornix* or *darnix*, a coarse sort of damask used for carpets, curtains, &c., originally manufactured at Tournay, called in Flemish Dornick.

³ “The irons hung on bars of the kitchen range to support the spit are called cob-irons.”—Forby.

⁴ The crimson velvet hangings of the “throne,” erected on the occasion of Queen Elizabeth’s visit, embroidered with the arms of Wodehouse and Corbet, are still preserved at Kimberley House; but are they not more probably the bed hangings, and identical with those here described?

Item one Downe bed, ij pillowes of Downe, one Boulster of Downe, ij fushine blanketç, ç one blankett of wollen ç one great coulinge of Rugg	l ^a
Item one other feather bed, one boulster of feathers, ç one coulinge of Dornix	xx ^a
Item one other fetherbed, one boulster of feathers, one blankett, ç one coulett . . .	xx ^a
Item one windowe Cushione of Downe of Redd Sattenn imbrodred w th sil ^l ç goulde twisted, one chaire ç one stoole of y ^e same worke	xxvj ^a viij ^d
Item one other windowe cushione of wrought Red veluett	vj ^a viij ^d
Item iij ould silke window curteynes . . .	ij ^a
Item a leuerie cubbert	ij ^a vj ^d
Item a carpet of Turkeye worke	ij ^a
Item one Cushione, stole, ç joyned stoole . .	xij ^d
Item v Hangingç of Tapsterie	x ⁱⁱ
Itē one other pece over the Chimnie . . .	ij ^a iiij ^d
Item one payre of Brasenn Cobiernes, a payre of Bellowes, a fire panne, ç a paire of tongç .	vj ^a viij ^d
Item a foulte Table	xx ^d

In the inner Chamber.

Item a posted bedsteade	ij ^a iiij ^d
Item a testure and vallaunce of Silke . . .	ij ^a iiij ^d
Item one featherbed, one boulster, one blankett, ç one ould coulett	x ^a

In the quenes Chamber¹ next y^e great
chamber.

Item one frame table foulte	vj ^a viij ^d
Item a carpet for the same of Turkeye worke	vj ^a viij ^d

¹ No doubt the chamber occupied by Queen Elizabeth during her visit in August, 1578.

Item a liverie Cubbert & a carpet to y ^e same of Turkye worke	v ^a	
Item a chaire of white satten embrodred w th redd velvett	v ^a	
Item one framed chaire of weynescott	ij ^a	vj ^d
Item one other chaire of blacke cloth garded w th blacke velvett	iiij ^a	iiij ^d
Item one windowe cushione of blacke velvett	iiij ^a	iiij ^d
Item one other window cushion of blacke tafeta	iiij ^a	
Item vj Cushions, buffett stoles ¹ of Tapsterie	vj ^a	
Item one other cushione stoles of grene velvet		xij ^d
Item a child ² chayer		vj ^d
Item vj ioyned stoles	iiij ^a	
Item ij payre of Cobiernes, a fire panne, ³ a paire of tong ⁴ , a payre of bellowes, and a fire forke	xiiij ^a	iiij ^d
Item one cushione of nedle worke		iiij ^d
Item y ^e hanging ⁵ in y ^e same chamber of pullam ⁶ worke	xxx ^a	

In the Lorde of Surries Chamber.⁴

Item a feilde bedsteade w th corde	vj ^a	viiij ^d
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¹ A "buffet stool" Forby describes as being in Norfolk, "a four-legged stool set on a frame like a table, and used as the poor man's sideboard, table, or stool." Is it not the same thing as what is locally known as a "coffin stool"?

² *Fire panne*, a vessel used for conveying fire from one apartment to another.—Halliwell.

³ There was a celebrated manufactory of dornecks, hats, and coverlets at Pulham, in Norfolk, in the sixteenth century.—Timbs' *Bury Wills*.

⁴ The Earl of Surrey was probably a constant visitor to Kimberley, and was godfather to Sir Roger Wodehouse's son Philip:—

"Philip was his son, his only son
Brought up in splendour and high fashion.
Great Surrey's Earle his God Sir was when he
So little was, and young next infancie,
That lockt in his saddle he was fore'd to be
To ride from Kenninghall to Kimberley."

Item a Tester of Redd velvet & Gouldē w th iiij reade curteynes of Doble Taffeta.		
Item one Downe bed a fetherbed, ij pillows of Downe, a boulster, ij blankettē, whereof one fushine, & one coulet of Tapsterie	liij ^s	iiij ^d
Item one other fetherbed, a boulster, ij blankettē, & one coulett of Tapsterie	xx ^s	
Itē a Carpet cloth for a Cubbert	v ^s	
Item one chayre, a cushione, stoole, & one window cushione of red wrought velvet	xx ^s	
Item one payre of Cobiernes & a fyrepan	x ^s	
Item viij peces of Hangingē w ^t a windowe cloth of Tapsterie worke	v ^{li}	
Item one Liuerie Cubberd	ij ^s	

In the Inner Chamber nex y^e Lorde of
Suries Chamber.

Item a bedstede w ^t y ^e cordē	v ^s	
Item a testure imbrodred w ^t Bagge ¹	iiij ^s	iiij ^d
Item ij fetherbedē, iij boulsters, ij blankettē, & ij coulettē	xxx ^s	
Item a brokne Stōle		iiij ^d

In y^e midle Tower.

Item one bedstead w th cordē & matt to y ^e same bedd	vj ^s	viiij ^d
Item a Testure of Taunie velvet & silke whitecharrell, one vallaunce w ^t y ^e silke curteynes of orange tawnie taffyta	xl ^s	
Item a Doune bed, ij Downe pillous, ij fether pillowes, one fether boulster, & ij blankettē	l ^s	
Item a couinge to y ^e same bed	xxx ^s	
Item vj peces of oulde Tapsterie hangingē	l ^s	

¹ *Baggs*, badges.

Item vj. peces of Dornix windowe clothes	ij ^s
Item one oulde cubberd cloth of Turkye worke	v ^s
Item a Liuerie Cubberd	v ^s
Item one oulde chaier of yellow Sattenne imbrodred w th velvett Rede	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Item ij ioyned stooles	viiij ^d
Item a payre of Cobiernes of & a fire panne	v ^s

In the Inner chamber next y^e middle Tower.

Item one Liue bedsteade w ^t cord℥	v ^s
Item one oulde Testure of oulde Taffyta and sattenn of Bridges ¹ to y ^e same bedd	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Item a fetherbed, a boulster, a blankett, & an oulde coulinge	xx ^s

In y^e Chappell chamber.

Item a Liuerie bedstede	v ^s
Item ij fetherbed℥ & a blankett	xx ^s
Item ij stylles	x ^s

In my Ladies chamber ou^t y^e Butrye to
y^e kitchinge.

Item a Liuerie bedstede w ^t cord℥ & a matt	vj ^s viij ^d
Item one testure of Red & blue Damask silke curteynes of yellow & blewe silke	xx ^s
Item ij bed℥ one of Downe & thother of fethers, a boulster, ij pillowes, one blanket, one oulde silke twilt of blewe, & a Iris coulinge of Rugge	iiij ^{li}
Item y ^e hanging℥ in y ^e same chamber of Dornix	xx ^s
Item one Liverie cubberd	ij ^s vj ^d

¹ Bridges, Bruges.

Item a Carpett vppon y ^e same of Turkye worke	ij ^s	
Item one featherbed, a boulster, a blankett, & a blew coulinge	xx ^s	
Item ij Cushine stooles, one blew & the other Red		xij ^d
Item one oulde chayre of redd cloth imbrodred with grene vellvet, & one oulde cushine	iiij ^s	iiij ^d
Item one warminge panne, a payre of Cobiernes, ij fire pannis, & a payre of tonge	iiij ^s	iiij ^d

In the oulde Dyninge Chamber.

Item a Downe bed, a fetherbed, ij boulsters, a pillow, & a coulett	iiij ^{li}	
Item vj peces of Hanginge of oulde tapsterie worke	v ^{li}	
Item a leverie Cubberd	ij ^s	vj ^d
Item an oulde chayre & a screne of wickers	ij ^s	
Item a mape in a brokne frame		ij ^d
Ite ^r an olde liverye cobberd cloth of Turkie worke		vj ^d

In the vpper Tower.

Itē a bedstede w ^t cord	iiij ^s	
Item a Testure of white Taffita imbrodred w ^t blacke & Redd & a couerlet	xx ^s	
Item a frame of a Table, a chayre, & a payre of Cobiernes	iiij ^s	iiij ^d

In the Chamber vnd^r y^e stayres, ſving
menns Lodginge.

Item a borded bedsteade	viiij ^d	
It feather bedd, ij boulsters, one coulett, & one blankett	xiiij ^s	iiij ^d
Item one iron to make wafer Kakes		xij ^d

In one other manns chamber.

Item ij fetherbede, a boulster, a pillowe, a blankett, & ij coulett	xxx ^s	
Item a Table		xij ^d

In Hughe Uttinge Chamber.

Item a feather bed, a boulster, a coulett, & a blankett	x ^s	
Item ij Bunchinge blocke, ¹ a Hechett, a pashett, ² & a forme	ij ^s	
Item a fetherbed, a boulster, & a blankett	vj ^s	viiij ^d

In Wilyam Preskotts chamber.

Item a borded bedsteede		viiij ^d
Item a fetherbed, ij boulster, ij blankett, & a coverlett	xiiij ^s	iiij ^d
Item one Table & frame		xij ^d

In the nurceries chamber.

Item one Liúie Bedstede w ^t corde & matt	iiij ^s	iiij ^d
Item a fetherbed, a boulster, an olde coulett, & a blankett	xiiij ^s	iiij ^d
Item a testoure of blake velvet & white sattenn valence & fringe & y ^e curteynes	xx ^s	
Item a downe Bed, a boulster of fethers, ij Downe pillowes, & an olde coulet	xl ^s	
Item y ^e hanginge in y ^e same chamber of olde redd cloth	vj ^s	viiij ^d
Item a ioyned stole, a Chayre turned, & a parre of fire Dogge		xx ^d

In the chappell chamber.

Item xvj payre of Liúie sheete at viij ^d a paire	x ^s	viiij ^d
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¹ *Bunching blocks*, to bunch, to beat, to strike.—Halliwell.² *Pashett*, Pash, to strike with violence so as to break to pieces.—Halliwell.

Item payre of other course sheat ^e at iij ^a a paire	xxx ^a
Item viij table clothes at ij ^a vj ^d a pece . . .	xx ^a
Item ij longe table clothes	vj ^a viij ^d
Ite ⁹ iij Dosen ⁿ tabell napkins at iij ^a a dosen	xvj ^a
Item a washinge Towell & ij Lidie cubbed clothes	iiij ^a
Item vij pillow bears ¹ at viij a pece . . .	iiij ^a viij ^d

Item in cheast in chappell chamber.

Item iij payre of fyne sheet ^e	iiij ^{ll}
Item v pillow beares wherof ij Cambricke Hollande	xxv ^a
Item ix table Napkines wherof v diap	
Damaske	xx ^a
Item xj hollande table napkines	xx ^a
Item towell ^e wherof hollande .	xxvj ^a viij ^d
Item clothes of Hollande corse . . .	xx ^a
..... clothes wherof iij of one of Damaske	v ^{ll}
Item one fether bed, ij boulsters, & a matt .	xiiij ^a iiij ^d
Item a chayr of wickers & an andiron . . .	xx ^d

In y^e Armorie.

Item x Turmes oll Cosletts, ² x Burganett ^e , ³ & x gorgett ^e	vij ^{ll} x ^a
Item one blake Armore of Prooffe, one Burganet, one gorgett, & y ^e poleernes ⁴ .	xxxiiij ^a iiij ^d
Item one corselett furnished	xxxiiij ^a iiij ^d
Item a Demilance farmer furnished . . .	iiij ^{ll} xij ^a viij ^d
Item a targett of prooffe	xl ^a
Item iij Pass ^e of pistolett ^e & one more . . .	xlvj ^a viij ^d

¹ *Pillow bears* = pillow cases, sometimes of very rich material and work.² *Cosletts*, corslets.³ *Burgonets*, helmets.⁴ *Poleernes*, polaines.

Item ij petren w ^t fraber toucho	l ^a	
Item v Calivers ¹ w ^t flaske & tuch box ² .	l ^a	
Item x harquibusschers & fowlinge peces .	xl ^a	
Item vj gleave staues ³	xx ^a	
Item iij forest bill ⁴ , wherof one a blacke staffe	iij ^a	
Item viij staues w th iij Tynes ⁴ apece . .	xx ^a	
Item one pollax	iij ^a	iiij ^d
Item one ptyson staffe ⁵	iij ^a	iiij ^d
Item iiij houlberds	xvj ^a	
Item v light horsemenn staues w ^t pykes in y ^e ende	x ^a	
Item iiij light horsmen staues w ^t owte pikes .	iiij ^a	
Item xij pyke staues	xl ^a	
Item ij Launce staues	v ^a	
Item iij steile sadles	iiij ^{ll}	
Item xij coot ⁶ of plate	viiij ^{ll}	
I ^{ij} viij stone of wooll or therabowts . . .	xl ^a	
Item one preme ⁶ cote couered w ^t wrought velvet w ^t placard ⁷ thereto belonginge .	iiij ^{ll}	vj ^a viij ^d
Item vppon y ^e grounde one hundred & lij hogg sheepe	xxv ^{ll}	xvj ^a

In the Brewhouse.

Item one fetherbed, one boulster, one blankett, & one olde coulett of Dornix	xx ^a
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In y^e granerie ou^l y^e yerie house.

Item infyre in pef vnp.....	vj ^a viij ^d
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¹ *Calivers* = small handguns.² The touch box contained the fine powder for priming.³ *Gleave staves* = glaives or lances.⁴ *Tine* = the prong of a fork, etc.⁵ *Partisan staff* = a short pike or spear.⁶ *Preme* = strong.⁷ *Placard* = a kind of breastplate.—Halliwell.

In y^e Stable.

Item iiij Liuerie Sables of Red cloth . . .	xiiij ^s	iiij ^d
Item one Saddle w ^t a velvet Seat & y ^e furnitur	xx ^s	
Item a buff saddle w th y ^e furniture . . .	vj ^s	viiij ^d
Item one other saddle w ^t y ^e furniture . . .	iiij ^s	iiij ^d
Item one stone horse flebitne ¹ gray . . .	vij ^{ll}	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Item one geldinge caled fuller coler . . .	v ^{ll}	
Item one other geldinge, Redd Rone . . .	v ^{ll}	
Item one blacke bay geldinge . . .	vij ^{ll}	
Ite ² one dunn amblinge nagge . . .	xxxiiij ^s	iiij ^d
Item one other bay trottinge geldinge ande		
Deare spotted . . .	iiij ^{ll}	vj ^s viij ^d

In the stable barne.

Item in Barlie xxiiij comb ^e & ij b ⁹ . . .	viiij ^{ll}
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In plate.

Item in ij silv ^r pottes w ^t couls, y ^e best xvj	} xix ^{ll} iiij ^s ob q.
ounces, of the other xvj ounces . . .	
Item ij cannes w th couers, xxvij ounces iiij	
quarters . . .	
Item one Cupp w th a couer, xiiij ounces . . .	
Item one couer of a pott w ^t y ^e lipp & fote vij	} vj ^s
ounces iiij p . . .	
Item one cou ^l of a gilt salt with y ^e plats	}
vnd ^r neath & y ^e top of y ^e cou ^l w ^t vise, iiij	
ounces di ² . . .	

In the Kichine.

Item one mortar bell mettell, w ^t an Jron	
pestell . . .	x ^s
Item v brasse potts . . .	xx ^s

¹ *Flebitne* = of a dark speckled colour. "A flea-bitten horse never tires."
 Old Proverb.—Halliwell.

- Item ij scillett^e & one posnett ¹ iij^a iij^d
 Item one coope ij ould broode brasse
 pannes & one brasse panne & one brasse
 Item ij Chaffinge dishes, a fryinge pan, ij
 droppinge pannes vj.....
 Item ij Clives,² iij knyffes
 Item ix spitt^e whereof iij great & vj smale .
 Item ij payre of Cobiernes, iij hages, one
 longe barr of Iron wheron y^e hagg^e³ hange,
 & one payre of ij barrs.
 A Iron tray agaynst y^e Droppinge panne w^t
 potthook^e, a pair of tonges, a gridiron .

¹ *Posnett*, a little pot.—Halliwell.² *Clivers*, cleavers.³ *Hages* = hakes, hooks.

THE PEDIGRE

WILKIN, 1886,

Thomas

Richard Browne, of Upton,
Living 1572.

Browne, of Upton, Co. C.
Will dated 14th May,
1578.

Thomas Browne, mercer, of
Leipside (*Correspondence*),
London. He had four
daughters; of whom the
youngest.

John, Knt., M.D. Born
London, Oct. 19, 1606.
Buried in the Church

The Pedigree of Sir Thomas Browne,

COMMUNICATED BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS.

THE ancestors of Sir Thomas Browne, for many generations, resided at Upton in Cheshire. They were evidently people of some importance, and intermarried with families of position in that neighbourhood; they were also entitled to bear arms. The maternal grandmother of Sir Thomas came of a celebrated Cheshire family, being the daughter of Henry Birkenhead of Huxley and Hackford, in that county. He served the office of Clerk of the Green Cloth to Queen Elizabeth—an office still in existence—and was also Clerk of the Crown for the counties of Chester and Flint; and Sir Thomas Browne's father was very nearly related to the Countess of Devonshire. This evidence is sufficient to prove what the position of the Browne family was before the birth of Sir Thomas. The accompanying pedigree will shew what the position of its various members was after that event.

Sir Thomas Browne's eldest daughter married Charles Lodovicke, a son of Sir Charles Cottrell of Wilsford, Lincolnshire, Master of the Ceremonies to Chas. II., to whom the king gave "a piece of ground" in St. James' Park, on which Sir Charles built a "handsome house"; another daughter married the grandson of Lord Viscount Fairfax of Emley, co. Tipperary—this title became extinct in 1772; another, a son of Sir Thomas Lyttleton, Bart.; a granddaughter married Arthur Moore, M.P. for Grantham; another granddaughter married Owen Brigstocke, Esq., of Llechdwnny, Caermarthenshire; another

married the seventh Earl of Buchan; and another, the celebrated Colonel Gardiner, who was killed at Prestonpans—a battle in which Prince Charles Edward was victorious; and then a great granddaughter of Sir Thomas Browne married Lord Erskine, the Lord Chancellor of England. At the present time the representatives of Sir Thomas—the male line having become extinct in the death of his grandson Thomas, in 1710—are the Earl of Buchan and Lord Erskine.

The evidence, as given in the accompanying pedigree, is conclusive that Sir Thomas Browne was the son of a Thomas Browne of Upton, and afterwards of London. This Thomas Browne was, in his turn, a son of another Thomas Browne of Upton, who died before 1578, in which year his will was proved (*Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, vol. xxx. p. 195), and who was, in his turn, son of Richard Browne of Upton.

Some portion of this information is embodied in a very short pedigree of his family, drawn up by Sir Thomas himself on the occasion of the Herald's Visitation of the County of Norfolk, made in the year 1664 by Sir Edward Bysshe, Knt., Clarenceux King of Arms, by virtue of a commission from Chas. II., dated July 7th, 1663. This pedigree was signed by Sir Thomas Browne, and deposited in the College of Arms, where it still remains.

The document contains numerous errors, a strange circumstance on the part of a man so accurate as Sir Thomas Browne was in all his work. He entirely omitted the name of his grandfather Thomas, and placed that of his great grandfather, Richard, in his stead. The name of his second son, Thomas, stands before that of his eldest son, Edward, who was twenty years of age in 1664, and not twenty-one, as stated by the learned knight. The name of his eldest daughter is omitted, and the name of the town in Sussex in which his mother was born is

left blank. The pedigree was, in all probability, hastily drawn up by Sir Thomas; and with no intention to be so inaccurate: it was no doubt intended by him as a means of verifying the fact of his being entitled to bear arms, and so to satisfy the herald on that point.

Sir Thomas Browne had forty children and grandchildren, yet within twenty-eight years of his decease the male line had become extinct; and of the third generation, none survived their infancy, excepting in the family of his second daughter, Anne, of whose eight children none left any descendants, except the third daughter, Frances Fairfax, who had married the Earl of Buchan, whose daughter, Lady Frances Erskine, married Colonel Gardiner, whose grandson was Lord Chancellor Erskine, and from whom are lineally descended the present Earl of Buchan, and the present Lord Erskine of Restormel Castle, Cornwall.

The mother of Sir Thomas Browne was Anne, daughter of Powle Garraway of Lewes. She was married to Thomas Browne, mercer, of the parish of St. Michaelle-Querne, Cheapside, before 1605, in which year Sir Thomas was born. He was the youngest of four children—two sons and two daughters.

After the death of her husband, Anne Browne married Sir Thomas Dutton of Gloucester and Isleworth, Middlesex. He held some official appointment in Ireland, and with him, in 1629, Sir Thomas Browne made a tour in that country. The *Biographia Britannica* says that Sir Thomas Dutton "enjoyed an honourable post in the Government of Ireland," but what the post was is not stated. Dr. Birch, in the *Life of Prince Henry*, 1760, informs us that soon after the surrender of Juliers, in 1610, a Sir Hatton Cheke was killed in a duel on Calais sands by Sir Thomas Dutton, the same individual here spoken of.

"Sir Thomas Dutton and the Lady Anne had a daughter Elizabeth baptized April 15th, 1622, and who was buried August 15th, 1623; and a second daughter, Lucy, baptized Nov. 2nd, 1623. Sir Thomas Dutton died, and was buried at Isleworth, May 19th, 1634. He was descended from the Duttons of Dutton in Cheshire"—Lyson's *Environs of London*, vol. iii. At what date Lady Dutton died, and where she was buried, are unknown.

It is singular that Sir Thomas Browne, in his voluminous domestic correspondence, makes only one allusion to his mother, and none whatever to his nine uncles and aunts, or his brother and sisters. In a letter to his son Edward, dated Jan. 9th, 1681-2, he says, "I remember, when I was very yong and I think butt in coates, my mother carryed me to my grandfather Garawaye's howse in Lewys."

The following extract is taken from a pedigree of Garraway of London, compiled by R. Garraway Rice, Esq., F.S.A., Barrister-at-Law, to whom I am much indebted for his kindness in sending it to me:—

Powle Garraway of Acton, co. Middlesex, but finally of Tingrith, co. Bedford, Esq., bapt. at Acton, 20 Feb. 1552-3, as "Powle, son of John Garaway"; bur. at St. Martin's in the Fields, Middlesex, 24 Jan. 1619-20, as Poll Garaway of Tingrith, co. Beds, Esq.; admon. of the goods, &c., of Powle Garraway, late of Tingrith, co. Beds, was granted in P.C.C. 23 Feb. 1619-20, to Philip Garraway, son of said deceased. Margaret relict renouncing.	Alice, dau. of = Margaret, dau. of Sir Walter Waller of Groombridge, co. Sussex, knt. [son of William Waller of Groombridge, Esq.] by Ann his wife, dau. of Philip Choute, Esq.; she was widow of Edmund Brydman (see <i>Hart. Soc.</i> vol. xix. p. 163), marr. at Tingrith, co. Bedford, 1611, Aug. 24, "Powl Garway, Esquire, and Mrs. Margaret Briddiman." She survived her 2nd husband, and renounced admon. of his goods, 23 Feb. 1619-20.
Page and relict of Geo. Britridge of London and of Iver, co. Buckingham, marr. at St. Peter le Poer, London, 27 May, 1582, as "Powle Garraway and Alice Brithridge"; living 10 Nov. 1607, as appears from the will of her husband's uncle, Barthol. Garraway of Beddingham, co. Sussex. (Edw. Britridge of Iver, co. Bucks, gent. in his will, dated 23 Jan. 1604-5, pr. in P.C.C. 5 Feb. 1604-5. Hayes, fo. 16, mentions my two half-brothers, Phillip Garway and John Garway).	

(a)

(a)

Philip Garraway of Acton co. Middlesex, Esq., living 23 Jan. 1604-5, and 10 Nov. 1607, had grant of admon. of his father's goods, 23 Feb. 1619-20. In his will, dat. 3 Jan. 1624-5, pr. in P.C.C. 11 Apl. 1625 (38 Clarke), he is described as Philip Garway of Acton, co. Middlesex, and "being now bounde one a voiage beyond the seas." It appears from the Probate Act book that he died abroad, and a bachelor.

John Garraway of Denham, co. Bucks, Esq., living 10 Nov. 1607, (Barthol. Garraway's will), and 23 Jan. 1604-5. His will, dat. 19 June, 1661, pr. in P.C.C. 24 Feb. 1662-3 (13 Juxon), of Denham, co. Bucks.

— Anne, dau. of living 19 June, 1661, and 29 March, 1666 [on which date she had grant of admon. of the goods of her son, Hen. Garraway], living 31 May, 1671, and described in the will of that date of her son, Edward Garraway, as of Windsor, co. Berks. widow.

Thomas = Anne Garraway, =
Browne of living 23 Feb.
London, a 1622-3, and then
mercator in marr. to Sir Tho.
Cheapside, Dutton, living
son of Tho. 21 Nov. 1623 (*see*
Browne of parish reg. of Isle-
Upton, co. worth, bapt. and
Chester, Lyson's *Environ*),
died before marr. before 23
23 Feb. Jan. 1604-5, for
1623. Edward Britridge,
in his will of that

Sir Thomas date, mentions
Browne, "my two half-
Dr. of Phys- sisters, viz., to my
sic, who was sister Broket and
knighted at to my sister
Norwich, Browne."
29 Sept.
1671 (*see*
Le Neve's
Knights,
Harl. Soc.,
p. 267).

Sir Thomas Dutton
of Gloucester and
Isleworth, co. Middlesex, knt. son
of John Dutton of
Isleworth (son of
Foulk Dutton of the
City of Chester, who
died 11 April, 1666),
by Catherine his
wife, dau. of
Rowley, and who re-
marr. Raffe Wright
of London, mer-
chant, bur. at Isle-
worth, 19 May, 1634,
as "Sir Thomas
Dutton." For Pedi-
gree of Dutton
family, *see* Visitation
of Middlesex, Harl.
MS., Brit. Mus.,
1561, fos. 71, 72.

Mary = John
Garraway Brook-
marr. ett of
before 3 Wheat-
Jan. 1624-5, hamp-
and before stead,
23 Jan. co.
1604-5, for Hert-
Edward ford,
Britridge, Esq.
in his will
of that
date, men-
tions "my
two half-
sisters, viz.,
to my sister
Broket
and to my
sister
Browne."

The Journals of John Dernel and John Boys, Carters at the Cathes in Norwich,

COMMUNICATED BY

JOHN C. TINGEY, M.A., F.S.A.

SOME time ago, having occasion to refer to the accounts of St. Giles' Hospital for the reign of Henry VI., my attention was arrested by a small roll, notably distinct from the rest. It was unfortunately torn in half, and as the two parts did not tally, there was evidently a third wanting to complete it. In addition it was very indistinct and decayed, so that if it were to be transcribed no time was to be lost. In the *Revised Catalogue of the Norwich Corporation Muniments*, p. 68, it is called *The weekly account of the Steward of St. Giles' Hospital, 1428-9*. Considering the bad state of the record, every excuse should be made for the compilers of the catalogue, for, had they attempted to read this and every similar document, their work could scarcely yet have come into the printer's hands.

Although this roll never had a descriptive heading, the portions legible at sight were sufficient to show that it was something not usually met with, and therefore an attempt was made to decipher it. The result being more satisfactory than had been anticipated, and the greater part of the missing portion being most unexpectedly

found, and also because it is unlikely that anyone in the future will wish to undertake the task of transcribing it, it has been considered worthy of a place in these pages.

The initial difficulty being surmounted, others immediately appeared. What could this record be, and to what did it relate? It was plainly connected with one of the Hospital's estates, but which, when so many are mentioned? Besides it is certainly not a recognized manorial roll, being neither a court roll, nor an extent, nor a bailiff's compotus, and therefore it was necessary to find a peculiar distinction. It really is a personal account of the doings of one individual during every week of the year, and for the most part on every day of the week, Sundays excepted.

The mention of St. Augustine's gave the correct clue, and on referring to the compotus rolls of the Lathes—an obscure estate in the locality—a roll of the same date was discovered, which verified the conjecture; it even went so far as to describe the nameless document as the *Journal* of John Boys.

This discovery brought to light another journal of the same class, though somewhat differently arranged. It was written upon seven pieces of paper, of which one is missing, attached to a compotus roll of some few years earlier date than that of John Boys, and when perfect it had only comprised seven months of the year, viz., from May to November inclusive. From the fact that nothing similar has been seen, the two journals are now published, together with their corresponding compotus or account rolls; these are, however, merely supplementary.

Before proceeding, something must be said as to what is to be understood by *the Lathes*. This estate, which seems to have consisted of about fifty acres of land and nine acres of meadow, was situated on the north side of Norwich, the barns and so forth being on the north side

of St. Augustine's churchyard. Some of the land, including the Gildencroft, was within the city walls, the rest in the suburb without, and the conclusion that at one time it formed at least a portion of Tolthorp Manor, which Blomefield says was the only one in Norwich, is almost certain. At an early date Henry de Tolthorp conveyed two acres of land in the Gildencroft to John Currie, and the whole croft was afterwards comprised within the Lathes; besides there was at the date of our records an annual payment of 4s. 6d. due from this estate to John Alderford, who was lord of Tolthorp, and afterwards to Sir John Fastolf "as of his Manor of Hellesdon," to which it seems he had united Tolthorp, for Blomefield says he was lord of both, while Alderford does not appear to have held the former.

The property is called a manor in the account rolls by the clerk, who engrossed them in the form of a bailiff's compotus, and he was only following his model. Elsewhere he describes it as a grange—a much more suitable definition—for there were no tenants, and consequently no courts, nor was there apparently any dwelling-house, the buildings consisting of a barn, stable, and perhaps a pigeon-house, for there certainly was one a few years later. The timber frame of an ancient edifice still remains upon the site. In fact, the peculiar title is very suitable, a *lathe* being a barn or granary, and this name remained until well into the eighteenth century, when it was discontinued. There was also another *Lathes* in Pockthorpe which it is necessary to distinguish; probably it was a tenement of a similar kind. Its site is now occupied by the south-eastern corner of the Cavalry Barracks, and there may have been other places having a like designation scattered over East Anglia.

The Lathes to which our records refer was managed as a home farm of St. Giles' Hospital, and when the

lord or the master is mentioned, the master of that house is implied. The carts on the estate were largely employed in carrying necessaries to the hospital and, when not so engaged, were used in carrying material for anyone who might require it, he of course paying the carter for his services. For these payments the carter accounted weekly with the steward or receiver of the hospital and, as a check upon him, he was required to account for his doings on every working day. Hence these two journals; and it is by no means certain that there ever were more, for mention of others has not been seen. Neither does it appear that the same carter continued in office for two consecutive years, unless it was John Boys, there being some reason to think that the journal we possess is for his second year, judging from the initial statement. Still the compotus points to Geoffrey Hall as his immediate forerunner, and as the records for the previous year are missing, we may thus leave a question of no great importance.

The earlier record, which we will call No. I., is that of John Dernell. It runs from Monday, 10th May, 1417, to Saturday, 20th November following, and no trustworthy reason can be given for this unusual season for entering on such duties. It is true that Sunday, 9th May, was a minor festival of St. Andrew, and that the close had some connection with the principal feast of that saint is confirmed by comparing Journal No. II., viz., that of John Boys. No. I. was written upon seven pieces of paper, each piece containing the operations, receipts, and expenses during one month. The writing is distinctly good, and there is internal evidence that John Dernell employed a clerk to write up his account every week. Unfortunately for present purposes this clerk made use of both Latin and English. The days of the week with the festivals always occur in Latin, while the business

performed is just as invariably expressed in English; and it is more reasonable to conclude that he desired to differentiate the two particulars by italicizing one of them, than to suppose that he was merely gratifying a feeble wish to air his Latin. As the totals display a dissimilarity in the hand and in the ink, the steward apparently made the reckoning, cancelling what was disallowed, and striking the balance.

As already stated only six of the seven sheets remain, the missing one is the third which comprehended the month of July. The rest are very securely sewed on to the account roll, and it is impossible to imagine that this one should have decayed or been torn away without leaving a trace, so the conclusion is forced upon us that it was omitted by an oversight.

John Dernell was paid 14*d.* a week for his trouble and labour, and of this he gave the clerk 1*d.* for making out the weekly charge, in which this fee is invariably entered to be just as often struck out by the steward. Plainly, it was the carter's duty to keep the account, and, if his education were insufficient for the task, he might appoint a deputy, but that was his affair.

The weekly wage, no doubt, represents 2*d.* a day for seven days, and although there were often one or more holidays in the week, exclusive of Sundays, the full sum was always paid, for, naturally, the horses required daily attention, and 2*d.* was considered an average remuneration, besides on at least one Sunday a journey was undertaken.

John Dernell was permitted to have one hand to assist him, and in the seven months he employed three different individuals. In harvest time more help was necessary, and he certainly paid for some of it, although it was usual for the master to supply it, as well as to pay a thresher. Horse food, with all necessities for the carts and harness, were set down on the debit side, while horse shoeing was

occasionally performed by the carter, as well as considerable repairs done to his carts and tackle. One is pleased to think that these, at all events, were insensible subjects, for horses are easily hurt and lamed by an inexperienced farrier.

The most noteworthy expedition was one to Ipswich and back, which was accomplished in four days, while the distance covered in the double journey may be set down at ninety miles. The start was made on Monday, September 6th—we should now call the same day September 15th—and the destination was reached the next day. The intervening night, which was almost moonless, seems to have been passed on the road. The horses were, no doubt, unharnessed, and if we are right in stating that the *langell*, purchased two or three weeks previously, were *hopples*, they were possibly used on this occasion, if they were not acquired with a view to it. The carter would get what repose he could in the cart, or perhaps underneath it, and would be glad to quit his uncomfortable quarters with the first light, so that he was presumably in Ipswich before noon. The next day, Wednesday, was the festival of the Nativity of the Virgin, and would have been observed as a holiday had he been at home. Very likely it fell in with his calculations for a needed rest and, as we should say now-a-days, made a nice change for him. Nevertheless, he was on his way home again that evening, reaching the Lathes on Thursday, and on the Friday he and his horses rested all day.

It is not easy to understand why this expensive journey was undertaken. The six barrels of steel, which were brought home, might easily have been sent to Norwich by water, and it would be odd if such goods were not imported direct to Yarmouth; so, on the whole, it is more likely that they were carried for a small charge, as more advantageous than returning empty. If so, we must con-

clude that something was taken to Ipswich, and still the same difficulty of the sea passage confronts us, which, it may be, is impossible to surmount after this lapse of centuries.

If we extend our enquiries to Ipswich, we shall find that it was the custom to elect the bailiffs there on September 8th, and it seems absurd that the services of the carter at the Lathes were requisitioned on that account. However, during the next week, viz., September 14th, a fair would be held there for three days, and this fact may solve the puzzle.

There is also a considerable bill for harness this week. Had it occurred in the previous one there could have been no question for a reason. As it stands, we vainly enquire, did the long journey wear out the harness used and necessitate the purchase of new immediately after the return, or was it needful to obtain it in Ipswich?

The noticeable connection with Cossey is to be explained by St. Giles' Hospital possessing the advowson and the rectory manor there.

Journal No. II., that of John Boys, is written on a narrow parchment roll, which time has handled severely. The writing, though fair and legible enough where it has not faded, cannot be compared with that of No. I. Words are omitted occasionally, rendering some items quite incomprehensible. Moreover, it is only a record of receipts, a few debts being worked off, the sums thus earned being set down as credit. One debt so paid was for *wrytyng werke*, but since it was paid to a wheel-wright, it has no connection with account keeping. As a rule the account was cast up weekly, as in the earlier case. Still there are exceptions, and once it was allowed to run for a whole month. Considering the condition of the roll it is not easy to say that the sums are entered in a different hand. It is evident, however, that the management was less businesslike than on the former occasion.

The journal commences on St. Andrew's day in 1428 and concludes on the Saturday after that feast in 1429. The only reason that can be given for the choice of such an unusual day is its connection with Advent, and it should be noted that the corresponding account roll runs from Michaelmas to Michaelmas, as customary. Let it be remembered that the year was assumed to begin on the 25th March, and we might suppose that that day was considered new year's day. But John Boys assures us that the day in question occurred on the 1st January, and he celebrated the event by taking a holiday. Another difficulty relating to the calendar is also solved by him. The February included in his year of office, as we reckon now, would be that of 1429, while most of us would think he would have called it 1428. Was it therefore leap year? We are justified in saying that it was not; for though the carter is not precise over St. Mark's day, 25th April, which is the nearest fixed feast after February named, the others being all governed by Easter, and therefore not affected by a bissextile year, and though the next, viz., SS. Peter and Paul, 29th June, he places on a Thursday, the 29th being a Wednesday, supposing there was no 29th February, he must here be in error, for the important St. Andrew's day fell on a Tuesday in the first year and on a Wednesday in the next, and all the other festivals, with the one exception just mentioned, harmonize with it, so there can be no place for the extra day.

Altogether thirty-nine days were observed as holidays, others fell on Sundays or clashed with moveable feasts, as Lady-day did with Good Friday, while 24th September, the dedication of the Cathedral, and possibly St. Edmund, 20th November, were purely local festivals. Again, the dedication of St. Augustine's Church, 30th April, was only a parochial affair. Still we may conclude that other

localities had their peculiar holidays to correspond. Moreover, for the week at the end of August, John Boys makes no entry, it contained the Beheading of St. John the Baptist and the feast of St. Giles, and this last may well have been a great day for the servants of the hospital. We turn to No. I., only to find that John Dernell was busy carrying corn on both these occasions, as well as during the corresponding week, whereas in No. II., the harvest appears to have ended, and John Boys may have been celebrating the event. It would appear in other places that any excuse to stop work was good enough for him. In all other cases where the one man is found to take a holiday it is never certain that the other was not, and we may be fairly sure that he was. Since the week which has just been considered was no compulsory holiday, it must be left out of the argument. Without it, and comparing the two journals, it would seem that there were quite thirty-nine days in the year 1428-9 on which no work was permitted. It does not appear that the Statute 4 Henry IV., c. 14, which enacted that, not only should a labourer receive no wages on feast days, but also only half-pay on the vigils of such days, when he did not work after the noon hour, had any force. We do not find that such half-holidays were taken, and the work done on Saturday afternoons is occasionally described.

For want of further evidence we are forced to assume that the normal amount of holidays in the year was thirty-nine. To these must be added fifty-two Sundays, and the total of days and half-days, when the weather rendered work impossible, makes another twelve, so there remain 262 days of labour in that year. To pursue the average earnings of a labourer would be out of place here; but it is desired to draw attention to the fact that the earliest rate of wages, promulgated by the Justices of the Peace extant, relates to Norfolk and was issued

the following year, viz., 1430. It will be found in vol. iv., p. 362, of this publication; yet in such an estimate it should be considered that a carter could take journeys on days when work on the land was impossible.

John Boys seems to have tilled some little land on his own account, as many of his fellow-citizens doubtless did, although Norwich possessed far less arable lands or fields than most other county towns. The supposition that he was a citizen is strengthened by the circumstance, that one of his name took up his freedom as a tailor in 1415, and perhaps on some of the days spent at "his own occupation" he was tailoring.

The system of cultivation practised differed considerably from that usually in vogue. It is certain from the compotus rolls that there was no live stock at the Lathes other than horses, so necessarily the plowing was done with their agency; and it cannot fail to be noted that much of the carter's time was occupied in scavenging. By this means any quantity of manure seems to have been available, so that it was possible to maintain at least four-fifths of the arable land under crop, two-thirds being the greatest quantity in most localities. As near as we can judge, the plan adopted was to roughly split up the whole estate of fifty acres into five portions of ten acres, of which one was sown with winter corn, three with spring corn, and the other was left fallow to be sown with winter corn for the next year, when the ten acres which had borne a crop for four consecutive years would be left fallow. John Boys sowed rye and barley as winter and spring corn respectively (wheat was not often grown at the Lathes), and the amount of each so used will be seen in the compotus. The quantity threshed—in other words, the amount produced—is given in the next year's roll. It has not been considered necessary to print it with the others, and it explains

that the rye produced about eight-fold, and the barley only two-fold, evidently the soil that had been bearing for four years was utterly exhausted. This argument relies upon the comparison of the records of 1417 with those of 1429. As a matter of fact there were more acres under crop in the latter year than can be found on the estate in the earlier one. The slight increase need not detain us, and it may be that the hospital was making an experiment in allowing the soil no rest whatever.

In Journal No. I. we find that the carter was employed to carry a bothe to St. Faith's Fair, and so when a bothe is mentioned in No. II., the question "where was the fair?" at once arises. On 8th August one was brought home from Martham, entailing the second longest journey recorded. Sure enough, there was a fair at Martham on 5th August, once upon a time, only the patent for it was not granted until upwards of fifty years after this date, so we have here a clear proof that the grant of liberties by charter does not necessarily imply that they were not previously exercised. Next day the bothe was taken to Mountjoy, without doubt for Haveringland Fair, held on St. Lawrence's day, 10th August.

The engrossed roll for 1428-9 states that a new cart was provided, and the charge is of frequent occurrence in the sequence of rolls, showing that wear-and-tear was a very considerable item of the expenses. As regards the compotus rolls themselves, they are serviceable in throwing a side-light on the journals and help to clear away much obscurity. As specimens of their class they are remarkably poor, even the later ones concerning the Lathes are fuller and far more interesting, so that it has not been considered necessary to give more than a translation of them.

In conclusion, every effort has been made to render the journals intelligible, by explaining obscure and obsolete

words by notes. Yet the reader may wish to be reminded that plurals and possessive cases were formed by adding *is* or *ys*, e.g., *fro Jon Scottys* means *from John Scott's*, and *to Kytys* means *to Kyte's*. Most of the individuals mentioned will be found in the *Calendar of the Freemen of Norwich*.

EXPLANATIONS OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TEXT.

acr'	=	an acre.
bz	=	a bushel.
di	=	dimidium = a half.
li	=	libra = a pound.
ni	=	nihil = nothing.
ob	=	obolus = a halfpenny.
q ^a	=	quadrans = a farthing.
q'	=	a quarter = 8 bushels.

SIGNS EMPLOYED.

° °	=	above the line.
† †	=	<i>sic</i> .
† ‡	=	struck through.

Words, &c., within square brackets have been supplied.

THE JOURNAL OF JOHN DERNELL, IN SEVEN BILLS, AS STATED IN THE COMPOTUS ROLL.

Prima billa incipit hic.

[10th May, 1417].

Die lune proximo post festum sancti Johannis ante portam latinam [Monday after S^t John at the Latin Gate] yo carte goyng to Eston for a lode Wode price¹ xijd. Item a lode Tyle price iiijd. Item a lode Cley price iiijd. Die Martis [Tuesday] a lode Tyle iiijd. Item iij lodis

¹ This word invariably occurs (*sic*) p'c'.

Cley xijd. Item a lode Cley to yo hospital. Item a lode Marle ijd. Die Mercurii [Wednesday] a lode Cley vd. Item a lode Cley iiijd. Item ij lodis Cley to yo hospital. Item a lode Marle to yo Hospitale. Item a lode Cley iiijd. Die Jovis [Thursday] a lode Cley to yo hospital. Item a lode stone iiijd. Item a lode stone vjd. Item a lode Cley iiijd. Item a lode stone vd. Die Veneris [Friday] a lode Cley iiijd. Item ij lodis Cley to yo hospital. Item a lode Marle to yo hospital.¹ Yo carte goyng to Kryngylforth for a lode stre² to yo hospital. Die Sabbati [Saturday] a lode sond iiijd. Item a lode Cley iiijd. Item a lode Marle ijd. alday after schod oure hors & dyzght oure harneys. Summa, vjs.

For costis in horse mete xj comb & iij buschels draf³ price xxiijd. ob. Item iij buschels bren att Richard Baxters. Item a comb draf ijd. Item a hors hyde price xviijd. Item a payre of carte trayce of viijti wyght di price xiijd. Item v heltrers of lether price xxxd. Item iiij payre roll for trayce & iiij bakropys⁴ price ijs. Item for lyne for womberopys⁵ ijd. Item whyp corde jd. Item yo carte exelyng viijd. Item for bryssyng⁶ of a payre carte Nawys vjd. Item in postyng & stavyng of yo carte ijd. Item in postyng & spyte makyng of yo mok⁷ carte iijd. Item ijti flokkes⁸ jd. Item an heltre ob. Item My wage xiiijd. Item John Kok ixjd. Item for hys borde vijd. Item Clerk † jd. † Item in pauper † ob. †

Summa expensarum xiijs. vijd. Et excedit vjs. vjd.

¹ In margin "pro hospital ijs. xd."

² Straw.

³ Refuse of grain, &c.

⁴ Rope crossing the horse's back to support the shafts.

⁵ The counter rope or girth.

⁶ Cutting the holes to receive the spokes. The tool used is still called a bruz.

⁷ Muck.

⁸ Coarse wool.

[17th May].

Die lune proximo ante Festum Sancti Dunstani [Monday before St Dunstan] yo carte to Erpyngnam w^t a tre to yo lordis place. Die Martis [Tuesday] comyng home wyth pese and hey fro yo parsonage to yo hospital. Item a lode Cley to yo hospital. Die Mercurii [Wednesday] ij lodis stone viijd. Item a lode Cley vd. a lode Cley home to yo hospital.¹ Die Jovis † Festum † † corporis Xi † ° assencionis domini ° [Thursday, Ascension day]. Die Veneris [Friday] v lodis Cley xxvd. Die Sabbati [Saturday] yo carte to Sethyng ffor chaf and hey to yo Lathys. † Item a man ij days castyng Cley to his owyn mete vijd. ob. † Summa, iijs. ijd.

For costis x comb draf price xxjd. Item a hors colere price xd. Item a comb bren att Richard Baxters. Item in horsebrede viijd. Item my wage xiiijd. Item John Kok ixd. Item his borde vijd. Item a man castyng Cley ij days vijd. ob to his owyn mete. Item † clerk jd. †

vjs. iiijd. ob.²[24th May].

Die lune proximo ante Festum Sancti Augustini [Monday before St Augustin] a lode Cley vd. Item a lode stone iiijd. Item a lode Cley to yo hospital.³ Item a lode Marle to yo Hospital. Item ij lodis stone vijd. Die Martis [Tuesday] a lode Cley iiijd. Item ° iij ° lodis stone xijd. Item a lode Cley iiijd. Die Mercurii † dies † sancti Augustini [Wednesday St Augustin's day]. Die Jovis [Thursday] yo carte to Kryngylforth for ij lodis wode to yo hospital. Die Veneris [Friday] yo carte to Kryngylforth for ij lodis wode to yo hospital. Die Sabbati [Saturday] yo carte to Kryngylforth for ij lodis wode to yo hospital. Summa, iijs. jd.

¹ In margin "pro h [hospital] vs. vjd."² In margin.³ In margin "pro h [hospital] iijs. ijd."

For costis xj comb draf iij buschels price xxijjd. ob.
Item a comb bren at Richard Baxters. Item my wage
xiiijjd. Item John Kok vjd for iij days. Item his borde
iijjd. Item Clerk † jd. †

Summa expensarum iijs. xd. ob. Et excedit ix. ob.

[31st May].

† Die † lune in ebdomada pentecoste, Dies Martis dies
Mercurii. [Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday in Whitsun
week] halydays. Die Jovis iiij lodis sonde xijjd. Item ij
lodi stone viijjd. ° Item a lode lyme ijd. ° Item ij lodis Clay
viijjd. Die Veneris iiij lodis stone xvjd. Item ij lodis
stone viijjd. Item a lode Gravell ijd. Die sabbati iiij lodis
stone xvjd. All after schod oure hors & dyzgh oure
harneys.

Summa receptorum vjs.

For costes x comb draf di price xxjd. Item v buschels
bren at Richard Baxters. Item my wage xiiijjd. Item
John Kok vjd. for iij days. Item his mete iijjd. Item
Clerk † jd. †

Summa expensarum iijs. viijjd. Et debet ijs. iiijjd.

II^a billa incipit hic.

[7th June].

Die Lune proximo ante Festum sancti Barnabe apostoli
[Monday before S^t Barnabas the Apostle] a lode tyle iiijjd.
Item ij lodis stone viijjd. Item a lode lyme & tyle vd.
Item ij lodis sonde vjd. Die Martis a lode lyme iijjd.
Item iij lodis stone xijjd. Item a lode sonde iijjd. Item ij
lodi Cley viijjd. Die Mercurii v lodis stone xx^{jd}. Item
a lode Cley iiijjd. Die Jovis Festum Corpus Christi
[Thursday, the feast of Corpus Christi]. Die Veneris yo
carte to Sprostone for a lode tymbyr to yo Hospital.¹ Item
iij lodis stone xijjd. Die sabbati iiij lodis stone xvjd. Item
a lode Cley vd. Item a lode Cley to yo Lathys.

Summa receptorum viijs. xd.

¹ In margin "pro h xvjd."

For costis xij comb draf & di price xxvd. Item vj buschels bren fro Richard Baxters. Item for exelyng of yo carte viijd. Item a carte gad jd. Item my wage xiiijd. Item John Kok ix. Item his borde vijd. Item Clerk †jd. † Summa expensarum vs. iiijd. Et debet ijs. vjd.

[14th June].

Die Lune proximo post Festum Sancti Barnabe apostoli [Monday after S^t Barnabas the Apostle] ij lodis Cley viijd. Item ij lodis sonde to yo Hospital. Item a lode lyme to yo Hospital. Item ij lodis boorde to Syr Edmund of yo Hospital.¹ Dies Martis, Dies Mercuris, Dies Jovis, Dies Veneris, Dies Sabbati, carying Marle and gravell price xs.

Summa totalis receptorum xs. viijd.

For costis xij comb draf & a buschel price ijs. ob. Item vij buschels bren fro Richard Baxters. Item ijd. in hors brede. Item in whypeorde jd. Item my wage xiiijd. Item John Kok ix. Item his borde vijd. Item Clerk †jd. †

Summa expensarum iijs. ix. ob. Et debet vs. xd. ob.

[21st June].

Die Lune proximo ante Festum sancti Johannis Baptiste [Monday before S^t John the Baptist] iiij lodis stone ijs. Item a lode Gravell ijd. Dies Martis carying Marle all day ijs. Die Mercurii ij lodis Colys viijd. Item a lode Cley vd. Item a lode Cley iiijd. Die Jovis dies sancti Johannis Baptiste [Thursday, S^t John the Baptist's day]. Dies Veneris ij lodis stone xvijd. Item a lode stone iiijd. Item a lode gravell ijd. Dies sabbati yo carte to Sethyng ffor whete and Chaff, yo whete to yo Hospital, yo Chaff to yo Lathys.

Summa receptorum vijs. viijd.

For costis xij comb draf iij buschels price ijs. jd. ob. Item vj buschels bren ffor Richard Baxters. Item my

¹ In margin "pro h xxd."

wage xiiij. Item John Kok ix. Item his borde viij.
 Item Clerk † jd. † Item vj weders v days price † vjs. iij. †
 ° vjs. vjd. ° Item v weders a day & di price † xviij. ob. †
 xiiij. ob.

Summa expensarum xiijs. ° iij. ° Et excedit vs. viij.

[28th June].

Dies Lune proximus post Festum sancti Johannis Baptiste [Monday after St John the Baptiste] yo carte to Calthorp for a lode of hey to yo Hospital. Dies Martis dies sancti Petri [Tuesday, St Peter's day]. Dies Mercurii iij lodis Cley to yo Hospital. Item ij lodis stone viij. Dies Jovis yo carte to Kryngylforth for a lode stre home to yo Hospital. Item ij lodis stone viij. Dies Veneris iij lodis Cley home to yo Hospital. Item ij lodis stone viij. Dies sabbati iij lodis Cley to yo Hospital. Item iij lodis stone xij.

Summa receptorum iijs.

For costis xij comb draf ij buschels price xxvd. Item vj buschels bren fro Richard Baxters. Item v zerdis of bever¹ price ijs for horse housis. Item iij. in hors brede. Item my wage xiiij. Item John Kok ix. Item his borde viij. Item Clerk † jd. † Item for letyng of yo Bever xd. Item for v zerdis canwase xd. Item for a payr of carte hyrdyls iij ob. Item for a payr smale hyrdyls ijd.

Summa expensarum ix. ob. Et excedit vjs. ob.

IIIIth billa hic incipit.

[2nd August].

Dies lune proximus post Festum Advincula Sancti Petri [Monday after St Peter Advincula] iij lodis Flaggis xvjd. Item ij lodis Colys viij. Dies Martis a lode of Cley home to yo Lathis. Item a lode lyng home to yo Hospital. Item Gresyd oure carte & dygth oure harneys tyll evene.

¹ Cloth.

Dies Mercurii a lode lyng to yo Hospital caryng in Ry tyl even. Dies Jovis ij lodis Muk ijd. caryng in corne al day after. Dies Veneris, Dies sabbati caryng in corne.

Summa receptorum ijs. ijd.

For costis xij comb draf iij buschels price xxvd. oð. Item a hors coler xijd. Item Dawbyng in yo stabyl & in yo heyhouse iiijd. Item my wage xiiij. Item John Kok ixd. Item his borde vijd. Item Clerk † jd. †

Summa expensarum vs. xjd. oð. Et excedit ijs. ixd. oð.

[9th August].

Dies Lune ante Festum sancti Laurencii [Monday before S^t Laurence] yo carte to Sethyng for a lode Malt to yo Hospital. Dies Martis dies sancti Laurencii [Tuesday S^t Laurence's day]. Dies Mercurii, Dies Jovis Mew corne bothe dayes. Dies Veneris, Dies sabbati caryide in corne bothe days.

Summa receptorum nñ.

For costis x comb draf price xx^{td}. Item ij men pykkyng¹ di day vd. Item a man folowyng a sythe a day ijd. Item a man folowyng a sythe v days xvd. Item my wage xiiijd. Item Clerk † jd. †

Summa expensarum iiijs. ixd. in excessu.

[16th August].

Dies Lune proximus post Festum Assumpcionis beate virginis [Monday after the Assumption of the Virgin], Dies Martis, Dies Mercurii caryid in corne att yo lathis tyll none, after none yo carte to Cossey. Dies Jovis, Dies Veneris caried in corne att Cossey tyll none, after none comyng home to yo Lathis. Dies sabbati yo carte to Blykklyng Hall with my Lordis caryage. Comyng home azeyn on yo Sunday with a lode Malt fro Erpyngham to yo Hospital.

Summa receptorum nñ.

¹ Pitching.

For costis viij comb draf price xvjd. Item Richard of Branforth v days beyng att yo Lathys xd. Item ij payr langell ¹ jd. Item in Whypcorde jd. Item my wage xiiijd. Item Clerk † jd. †

Summa expensarum iijs. vjd. in excessu.

[23rd August].

Dies Lune proximus ante Festum sancti Bartholomei [Monday before S^t Bartholomew] it rayned afore none after none a plow goyng att yo lathis. Dies Martis Festum sancti Bartholomei [Tuesday, the feast of S^t Bartholomew]. Dies Mercurii yo carte to Cossey caryng in corne. Dies Jovis, Dies veneris caryng in corne att Cossey. Dies sabbati yo carte comyng fro Cossey to Raynold Leman with a lode Malt. Item a lode Malt fro yo Hospital to Robert of Heyzghamys Baxter. Item yo carte to Cossey caryng in corne tyll evene.

Summa receptorum nt.

For costis iiij comb draft & a buschel price viijd. oß. Item my wage xiiijd. Item Clerk † jd. †

Summa expensarum xxijd. oß. in excessu.

V^{ta} billa hic incipit.

[30th August].

Dies Lune proximus post Festum decollacionis sancti Johannis Baptiste [Monday after the Beheading of St. John the Baptist] caryng in corne att Cossey. Dies Martis caryng in corne att Cossey tyll none, after none comyng home to yo Lathys. Dies Mercurii, Dies Jovis, Dies Veneris caryng in corne atte Cossey. Dies sabbati a plow goyng tyll none, after none schod oure hors and dyzght oure harneys.

Summa receptorum nt.

For costis iij comb draf ij buschels price vijd. Item my wage xiiijd. Item Clerk † jd. †

Summa expensarum xxjd. in excessu.

¹ Hopples.

[6th September].

Die Lune proximo ante Festum Nativitatis beate Marie [Monday before the Nativity of the blessed Mary], Dies Martis yo carte to zepeswych warde price xiijs. iiijd. Dies Mercurii Dies, Jovis comyng homwarde with vj Osmonde¹ Barell price iijs. Dies Veneris rest all day. Dies sabbati ij plowes goyng all day. Summa receptorum xvjs. iiijd.

For costis to zepeswych and homwarde viijs. vijd. ob. Item v comb draf ij buschels price xjd. Item in hors brede xijd. Item a payr of trayce of vti di price viijd. Item a payr selys² iijd. Item yo dyzghtyng of yo traice & yo selys ijd. Item hopyng of a payr carte nawes ijd. Item ijti flok jd. ob. Item my wage xiiijd. Item Clerk † jd. † Summa expensarum xiijs. jd. Et debit iijs. iijd.

[13th September].

Dies Lune proximus post Festum Nativitatis beate Marie [Monday after the Nativity of the blessed Mary] ij plowes goyng all day. Dies Martis, Exaltacio sancte crucis [Tuesday, the Exaltation of the Holy Cross]. Dies Mercurii iij lodis Cley xijd. Item ij lodis Cley xd. Item a lode Cley to yo Hospital. Dies Jovis ij lode lyng xvjd. Item a lode Cley vd. Dies Veneris yo carte to Sething for a lode hey to yo Hospital. Dies Sabbati ij lodis Cley viijd. Item ij lodis Cley xd. Item a lode Cley vd. Item a lode Muk jd. ob. Summa totalis receptorum vs. vijd. ob.

For costis x comb draf ij buschels price xxjd. in hors bred vjd. Item iij buschels bren at Richard Baxters. Item Richard Branforth for vj days goyng at plow & at carte, every day iiijd. to hys owyn mete. Item my wage xiiijd. Item Clerk † jd. †

Summa expensarum vs. vd. . Et debet ijd. ob.

¹ Iron in barrels.² Sales.

[20th September].

Dies Lune proximus ante Festum sancti † Mathie † [Monday before St. Matthew] iiij lodis Cley xvjd. Item a lode stone iiijd. Item a lode Muk jd. ob. Dies Martis dies sancti † Mathie † [Tuesday St. Matthew's day]. Dies Mercurii yo carte to Sethyng for a lode Malt to yo Hospital. Dies ° Jovis ° iiij lodis Cley xvd. Item a lode ston iiijd. Item a lode sonde iiij. Dies Veneris dedicacio ecclesie sancte Trinitatis [Friday, dedication of the church of the Holy Trinity¹]. Dies sabbati yo carte to Sethyng for a lode hey to yo Lathys. Summa receptorum iijs. viijd. ob.

For costis xij comb draf iiij buschels xxvd. ob. Item iiij buschels bren at Richard Baxters. Item Richard Branforth for iiij days, every day iiijd. to his owyn mete. Item for whypcorde jd. Item my wage xiiij. Item Clerk † jd. †

Summa expensarum iijs. viijd. ob. Et excedit xijd.

Memorandum quod Ego Johannes Dernell recepi for Gress. In primis de

Roberto Growe pro j acr' xvd.

Item de Gararde Hunte pro j acr' xvd.

Item de Johanne Smyth pro j acr' xvd.

Item de Johanne Schepdam & Galfrido Bonge pro j acr' xiiijd.

Item de Gregorie Talyour pro j acr' xiiijd.

Item de Johanne Trygge pro j acr' xiiijd.

Item Rawlyn Mason j acr' † n^l † xvd.

Item Johanne Norwich Bedwever j acr' ° n^l ° xvd°.

Item Symon Lyster j acr' n^l ° xvd°.

Summa vijs. iijd. quos debet.²

¹ i.e., Norwich Cathedral.

² A translation will be found at p. 139. The sum here is correct, omitting the last three items, which John Dernell has clearly not received, and they differ slightly from the corresponding amounts in the roll.

VI^{ta} billa incipit hic.[27th September].

Die Lune proximo ante Festum Sancti Michaelis arch-
angelli [Monday before Michaelmas day] ij lodis Cley ix*d*.
Item ij lodis stone viij*d*. Item a lode stone v*d*. Item a
lode Muk j*d*. o*b*. Dies Martis ij plowes goyng all day.
Dies Mercurii dies sancti Michaelis [Wednesday, Michael-
mas day]. Die Jovis iiij lodis Cley xviij*d*. Item a lode
stone iiij*d*. Die Veneris yo carte to Cossey for a lode thak
to yo Lathis. Item a lode stone iiij*d*. Item a lode Muk
ij*d*. Dies sabbati yo carte to Sethyng for a lode pese and
malt.

Summa receptorum iiij*s*. iij*d*. o*b*.

For costis xij comb draf price xxv*d*. Item ij buschels
bren at Richard Baxters. Item Richard Branforth for v
days every day iiij*d*. to his owyn mete. Item my wage
xiiij*d*. Item Clerk † j*d*. †

Summa expensarum vs. Et excedit viij*d*. o*b*.[4th October].

Die Lune proximo ante Festum Sancte Fidis virginis
[Monday before St. Faith the virgin] ij lodis Cley viij*d*.
Item a lode Muk j*d*. o*b*. Item a bothe caryng to yo
Feyr¹ xi*d*. Die Martis a lode Brakis xi*d*. Item ij lodis
Cley viij*d*. Die Mercurii iij lodis Cley xi*d*. Item a lode
stone iiij*d*. Item a lode Muk j*d*. o*b*. Item a lode Cley v*d*.
Die Jovis ij lodis stone viij*d*. Item ij lodis Cley ix*d*.
Item a lode stone iiij*d*. Die Veneris ij lodis Cley viij*d*.
Item a lode Brakis viij*d*. Item a lode Muk ij*d*. Die
sabbati yo carte to Erpyngham for a lode Malt to yo
Bocher of Cattone.

Summa receptorum viij*s*. viij*d*.

For costis xij comb draf ij buschels price xxv*d*. Item
ij buschels bren fro Richard Baxters. Item in hors
brede iij*d*. Item Richard Branforth for vi days, every

¹ St. Faith's Fair, held at Horsham.

day iiijd. to his owyn mete. Item my wage xiiijd. Item Clerk †jd. †

Summa expensarum vs. vjd. Et debet ijs. jd.

[11th October].

Die Lune proximo post Festum Sancte Fidis viginis [Monday after St. Faith] ij plowes goyng all day. Dies Martis ij plowes goyng all day. Die Mercurii iiij lodis Cley xvjd. Item a lode gravell iiijd. Die Jovis ij plowes goyng all day. Die Veneris ij plows goyng in yo morowe whyle it rayned all day after warde. Die sabbati iiij lodis Cley xvd. Item a lode sonde iiijd. Item a lode Muk ijd.

Summa receptorum ijs. vd.

For costis xij comb & a buschel price ijs. oñ. Item in horse brede iiijd. Item a comb bren fro Richard Baxters. Item xijd. comb Chaf xvd. Item Richard Spenser for his hyre xd. Item for his mete vjd. Item my wage xiiijd. Item Clerk †jd. †

Summa expensarum vjs. ijd. oñ. Et excedit ijs. ix. d. oñ.

[18th October].

Dies Lune dies sancti Luce [Monday, St. Luke's day] a lode stre to yo Hospital. Dies Martis a lode sonde iiijd. Item iiij comb Malt fro Catton to yo Hospital. Item ij lodis Cley viijd. Item a lode sonde iiijd. Dies Mercurii yo carte to Blofelde for a lode fagot price xxd. Dies Jovis, Dies Veneris, Dies sabbati ij plowes goyng.

Summa totalis receptorum ijs.

For costis xij comb draf ij buschels price xxvd. oñ. Item in hors brede ijd. Item ij buschels bren fro Richard Baxters. Item a payr of plow whelys iiijd. oñ. Item an exeltre & yo clauis jd. oñ. Item a schovell schafte jd. oñ. Item yo schoyng iiijd. oñ. Item William Waleys for Golvyng¹ att Cossey xld. Item my wage xiiijd. Item

¹ Garnering.

Clerk †jd. † Item Solut' Galfro Ropere pro stipendio suo in Autumpno per totum Autumpnum apud le lathes & Cossey hoc anno vjs. viijd.¹ [Paid to Geoffrey Ropere for his stipend in Harvest through the whole Harvest at the Lathes & Cossey this year vjs. viijd.].

Summa expensarum xiijs. vd. oñ. Et excedit xjs. vd. oñ.

VII^{ta} billa incipit hic.

[25th October].

Dies Lune proximus ante Festum Symonis & Jude [Monday before Simon and Jude] a lode Thak fro yo byschope zatis to Oliver of Lyng. Item ij plowes goyng tyll evene. Dies Martis iiij lodis Cley xvjd. Item a lode Muk jd. Dies Mercurii ij plowes ij harowes goyng all day sewyng Ry. Dies Jovis Symons & Jude. Dies Veneris a lode lyng to yo Hospital. Item a lode thak to Oliver of Lyng. Item a lade Thak iiijd. Dies Sabbati a plow & ij harous goyng all day sowyng Ry.

Summa receptorum xxjd.

For costis xj comb draf iij buschels price xxiijd. oñ. Item in horsbred ijd. Item my wage xiiijd. Item Clerk †jd. †

Summa expensarum iijs. iijd. oñ. Et excedit xvijjd. oñ.

[1st November].

Dies Lune, dies Omnium sanctorum [Monday, All Saints' day]. Dies Martis, dies animarum [Tuesday, All Souls' day]. Dies Mercurii sowyng iij buschels Ry. Sythyn² yo carte to Blykklyng with whete to my lodis place. Dies Jovis comyng home fro Erpyngnam with a lode Malt to yo Hospital. Dies Veneris a lode brakis fro yo Heth xijd. Dies sabbati ij lodis Cley xd. Item a lode sonde iiijd. Item a lode Cley to yo Hospital.

Summa receptorum ijs. ijd.

¹ In a different hand.

² Travelling.

For costis x comb draf xxd. Item in horsbrede ijd.
Item my wage xiiij. Item Clerk † jd. †

Summa expensarum ijs. Et excedit xd.

[8th November].

Dies Lune proximus ante Festum sancti Martini [Monday before S^t Martin] to Sethyng for a lode Hey to yo Lathis. Dies Martis a lode tymber fro Drewys to yo Blak frers vjd. Item iiij lodis Muk iiij. Dies Mercurii a lode sonde iiij. Item iij lodis Muck iij. Item ij plowes goyng tyll evene. Dies Jovis to Cossey for a lode thak to yo Lathis. Item a lode hey fro Boondis to yo Hospital. Dies Veneris a lode hey fro Boondis to yo Hospital. Item a lode sonde iiij. Item a lode Muk jd. Item a lode Cley iiij. Item a lode sonde iiij. Dies sabbati a lode Cley to yo Hospital. Item a lode stone vd. Item a lode stre fro yo Lathis to yo Hospital. Summa receptorum ijs. xjd.

For costis x comb draf & a buschel xxd. ob. Item ij buschel bren iiij. Item a mending of yo carte Thyll¹ a bonde of hyryn & nayle yer to iij. Item a sadelpole² iij. Item a comb Chaf jd. Item my wage xiiij. Item Clerk † jd. †

Summa expensarum ijs. ix. ob. Et excedit xd. ob.

[15th November].

Dies Lune proximus post Festum sancti Martini [Monday after S^t Martin] iiij lodis Cley xxd. Dies Martis ij plowes goyng all day. Dies Mercurii ij plowes goyng tyll none, after none a mylstone † to † fro yo staye to Heylysdone xij. Dies Jovis a lode lyme and tyle vd. Item a lode Muk jd. ij plowes goyng tyll evene. Dies Veneris a plow goyng all day. Dies sabbati dies sancti Edmundi regis [Saturday, the festival of S^t Edmund the king].

Summa receptorum ijs. ijd.

¹ Shaft.

² The loop to hold the crupper.

For costis iiij comb draf viijd. Item ij comb draf vjd.
 Item ij buschels bren iiijd. Item Richard Servand at
 Lathis xijd. Item my wage xiiijd. Item Candel jd.
 Item Clerk † jd. † Item whipcorde jd. Item iiij comb
 draf viijd.

Summa expensarum iijs. vjd. Et excedit xvjd.

TRANSLATION OF THE ENGROSSED ROLL, FROM
 MAY TO NOVEMBER, 1417.

[*Endorsement*].

Lathes—Account of John Dernell, carter there, in the
 fifth year of the reign of King Henry V.

[*HEADING*].

Norwich—The account of John Dernell, carter of the
 Lathes there, from Monday the 10th day of May in the
 fifth year of the reign of King Henry the fifth, after the
 conquest, to Saturday the 20th day of November then next
 following; for 27 weeks & 5 days as appears by 7 paper
 bills thereon made & fastened to this account.

Arrears—none.

Herbage Leased.

And of 15d. of Robert Crowe for the farm of one acre of
 pasture leased to him this year.

Ditto of Gerard Hunte for the like.

Ditto of John Smyth for the like.

And of 14d. of John Shipdam & Geoffrey Bunge for the
 like.

Ditto of Gregory Taylour for the like.

Ditto of Ralph Mason for the like.

And of 18d. of John Norwich, bedwever, for the like.

And of 16d. of Simon Lystere for the like.

And of 14d. of John Trygge for the like.

Summa. 11s. 3d.

Corn sold.

And of 26s. 8d. of 5 q^r of rye thus sold to Richard Baxtere of Norwich by the master this year, as below,¹ price the q^r 5s. 4d. And of †25s. † nothing because delivered to the same John at Cossey in part payment for farm of land ° for 5 q^r of barley sold to John Bacon, bailiff of the lord, the Earl of Suffolk at Cossey, thus sold to him by the Master, price the q^r 5s. Summa 26s. 8d.

Issues of the Manor.

And of 6ti 11s. 3½d. received of the profits of the cart of the Lathes thus demised to divers [men] this year as appears by the items in the said 7 paper bills fastened to this account; in which are contained 7 months, one month on every bill. And of 3s. 9d. for 1300 sheaves of barley straw sold this year price the 100 6d. And of 15d. for 160 sheaves of rye straw thus sold this year price the 100 10d. And of 12d. for 100 sheaves of rye straw. And of 12d. for 100 sheaves of rye straw drawn for making baskets therewith.

Summa 6ti 17s. 3½d.

Foreign receipts.

And of 13s. 4d. received of the Master at divers times this year. And of 18s. 8d. received of the Master for buying bran for provender of the horses as below.

Summa 32s.

Sold upon the account—nothing.

Sum of the whole receipts 10ti 7s. 2½d.

Small expenses.

Of which, in small expenses incurred in the repair of the cart with the repair of the harness of the cart, together with food bought for the cart-horses during the whole time of this account, as appears by the items in the said

¹ *ut extra, i.e., on the back of the roll.*

7 bills examined in the presence of the Master, &c.,
 8h 10s. 10½d. Item in bran bought of Richard Baxter
 for horse meat during the same time viz. 14 q^r, price the
 q^r 16d. * as appears by one tally fastened to this account *¹
 18s. 8d. Summa 9h 9s. 6½d.

Threshing and Winnowing.

In 6 q^r 7 bz of rye threshed as below per q^r 4d.—2s. 3½d.
 In 21 q^r 6½ bz & 4 q^r 4 bz of oates as below per q^r 2½d.—
 5s. 5½d. Summa 7s. 9½d.

Harvest expenses.

None—because [they were paid] by the Master.

Pence paid.

Delivered to the Master by the hands of Richard Baxstere,
 at divers times this year, for rye sold to the same Richard
 by the Master and charged above—18s. 8d.

Item to the same by the hands of Simon Lystere for the
 farm of herbage above—16d. Summa 20s.

Sum of all expenses & payments—10h 17s. 3½d.
 And it exceeds by 10s. 1¼d. Afterwards 8s. were
 allowed him which are owing by Richard Baxter as
 below. Item 18d. allowed him which are owing by
 John Norwich below. Item 14d. allowed him which
 are owing by Ralph Mason below. And thus it
 exceeds by 20s. 9¼d. clear, which the Lord paid him
 at the end of this account. And so they are quit.

And there are owing to the Lord—10s. 7¾d. clear.
 Whereof by Richard Baxtere for rye sold to him—8s.
 Whereof by John Norwich for the farm of herbage—18d.
 Whereof by Ralph Masoun for the like—14d.

¹ Not found.

[THE DORS OF THE ROLL].

Issues of the grange at Michaelmas in the fifth year of King Henry V.

Wheat—none.

Rye.

The same answers for 6 q^r 7 bz of rye of the issues of the grange this year by 1 tally against ¹ 1 thresher, threshed for payment as above,² whereof 2 bz are tailings.

Summa 6 q^r 7 bz.

Of which in seed upon 6 acr' of land in 3 pieces 1 q^r 5 bz; 2 bz to the acre, 2 bz extra upon the whole. In sold as above 5 q^r. Item delivered to the Hospital this year for chickens' food † 2 q^r † of tailings.

Summa as above. And it balances.

Oats.

And of 4 q^r 4 bz of Oats of the issues of the grange this year, as appears by 1 tally against the said thresher, threshed as above. And of 1 q^r 4 bz received of the lord's providing for seed this year.

Summa 6 q^r.

Of which in seed upon 3 acr' of land at Gyldenecroft 1 q^r 4 bz, to the acre 4 bz. Item delivered to the Hospital this year by 1 tally against John Betyns 4 q^r 4 bz.

Summa as above. And it balances.

Barley.

And of 21 q^r 1 bz of barley, of the issues of the grange by 1 tally against the said thresher this year, threshed as above. Of 5½ bz of tailings therefrom. And of 17 q^r 3 bz of barley received from the Rectory of Calthorpe this year, besides 43 q^r received from the said Rectory this year and delivered to the Manor of Cossey, as appears in the account of the same.

Summa 39 q^r 1½ bz.

¹ Left blank.

² Ut infra, i.e., on the face of the roll.

Of which in seed upon 8 acr' of land in one piece at Tonulle hill reckoned at 6 acr'. Item upon 22 acr' of land in divers pieces. Thus in all 30 acr' 15 q^r; 4 bz to the acre. Item delivered to Robert Senstere, clerk, by 1 tally 11 q^r 5½ bz °whereof 5½ bz were tailings°. Item delivered to the Manor of Cossey for making malt thereof, as appears in the account of the same Manor of this year 7 q^r 4 bz. In sold by the Master, as above, to one John Bacon, bailiff of the lord the Earl of Suffolk there this year 5 q^r.

Summa as above. And it balances.

Lands sown.

There were sown this year with divers kinds of grain 39 acr' of land, which were reaped by labour supplied by the Master. And there are fallow this year for sowing with wheat or barley next year 10 acr'.

Horses.

Of the providing of the Master [there were] 6 horses whereof 4 white, 1 red, & 1 bay. Summa vj.

And there remain 6 horses whereof 1 white one was sold by the supervisor upon the taking of this account.

THE JOURNAL OF JOHN BOYS, SERJEANT¹ AT PLOUGHS
AND CARTS, AT THE LATHES IN NORWICH.

It is to have in mynd yat a newe covnant mad by twixn Sir Jeffrey Styward of seynt gylis ospital and John Boys, and on seynt Andrews day entrid into his covenant. The gere and regn of kyng Herri y^e sexte after y^e conquest y^e sevente.

[30th November, 1428].

[Seyn]t Andree day on y^e tuisday. The remnant of y^e woke ocupied at [.....] 3our owyn werk.

¹ See p. 157.

[6th December].

The next munday, seynt Nicholaus day. [ye tuesday] on oure ladiis hevyn to Sething for j lod of qwete and [..... malt] °alf doseyn gese°. The Wedenisdai, oure lady day. The thursday ij lod of wod [price xijd. fro] sougth wod w^t John Boys y^t was in covnant to havyn afor none, after none ocupied in here owyn okupasyon. The fryday j lod of cley price iiijd., ij lod mucke price viijd. The satyrday occupyd in 3our owyn werk. Summa † xijd. † ijs.

[13th December].

The next munday y^t ocupied in here owyn ocupasyon in sowwing rye. The tuesday sand y^e wedenysday heryedyn to rie. On y^e thursday rízt nowt afor none by cause of reyn, at after none to plowe. The fryday to plowe. The saterday to Sething for j lod of malt to Kytys.

Summa nulla.

[20th December].

y^e next munday aforne Cristemesse we sowyd rie. The tuesday, seynt Thomas day. The wedenysday ij lod of muck price ijd. y^e remnant of y^e forn none occupyd w^t our self in careng of mucke. y^e after none ij lod of tymbr price xd. The thursday to Sething for j lod of malt and alf adoseyn gese fro y^e s[ame] place. y^e fryday afor none on Cristemesse evyn [.....].

[30th December].

The † hurday † after cristemesse we heryeden ij acris lond [price xiiijd.]. The fryday afor none we herieden w^t oure self [.....]nd at after none mokyd our hors.¹ T[he] saterday newe 3ere day. ijs. ijd.²

[3rd January, 1423].

The next munday fol[wyng] we herieden j acre of lond

¹ Cleaned the stable.² For two weeks.

afor none price vijd., at after none in howre owyn werk. The tuisday j lod of wod fro Racheye price xijd., we were so angryd w^t al no more werk of al day. On twelfth evyn to plowe w^t oure ocupacyon. The thursday, xij day. On the fryday † j lod † j acre of lond herieden [price] vijd. afor none, at after none w^t oure owyn self. On y^e saterday [j l]lod of tyle price iiijd., j lod of ston price iiijd., j lod of cley price iiijd., y^e remnant of y^e day occupyd in zour werk. iijs. ijd.

[10th January].

The next munday aft[er] xij day we herieden j acre of lond price vjd., we ded no more [werk b]ut zour. On y^e tuesday we herieden j acre of lond price vijd., [at] after none ij lod of tyle price viijd. The wedenysday to plowe al day w^t zour self. The thursday ij lod of sond price viijd., iij lod of ston price xijd. The fryday were occupyd by byddyng of y^e styward w^t y^e parson of Heyham ledyng sechis.¹ On y^e saterday occupyd w^t the styward in ij lod of barly ledyng to y^e commown stathe, [b]rygyng j lod of lyme price iiijd., at after none mad clene oure stable. iijs. ix.

[17th January].

On y^e munday folwyng iij lod of ston price xijd., no more by cause of helpe. On y^e tuisday to plowe alday w^t oure self. On y^e wedenysday v † d. † lod of ston price xxd.² On y^e thursday als moch to y^e same price. On y^e fryday als moch to y^e same price. On y^e saterday iij lod of ston price xvd. viijs. vjd.

[24th January].

On y^e munday folwyng j lod of lyme price vd., j lod of ston price iiijd., at after none to plowe w^t oure self. On y^e tuisday to plowe w^t our self al day. On y^e wedenysday ij lod of ston price xd. afor none, at after none loddyn muck w^t oure owyn self. On y^e thursday xvd.

¹ Sacks.

² xxvd. will make the sum correct.

for ledyng of vitayle, no more by cause of helpe. On y^e fryday we leddyn iij lod ston price xijd., ij lod mucke price iijd. On y^e saterday y^e same journey.

[31st January].

On the munday afornc candylmesse day ij lod of lyme price xijd., j lod of ston price iiijd., ij lod of mucke oute oure owyn place. On y^e tuisday occupyd w^t cley ledyng to your ovyn at ospital, j lod of cley price viijd. On wedenysday, candylmesse day. On y^e thursday to plowe al day w^t oure owyn self. The fryday y^e same. On y^e saterday ij lod of ston price viijd., no more by cause of wedyr. viijs.¹

[7th February].

In fastegonge woke no more by cause of wedyr but xijd.

[14th February].

The first munday of clene lente afornc none xvij comb of Barly to y^e stage, after none j lod of vitayl price vd., no more werk by cause of weder. The tuisday ferris² al day in to y^e hospital. The wedenysday also. The thursday also afornc, at after none j lod of strawe price viijd. The fryday firris also al day. The saterday j lod of strawe price xd. afornc none, at after none ij lod of vitayl price viijd.

Summa ijs. vijd.

[21st February].

Y^e next munday folwyng nougt afornc none by cause of reyn, at after none ij grotis † by cause of ‡ for ledyng of vital, ij lod of muc[k price ijd.]. On y^e tuisday to Cossey for xij combe of malt † fro ‡ to Froste y^e Talyour [. . . . als] moche fro y^e same town on y^e wedenysday. On y^e thu[r]sday, seynt Mathias] day. On y^e fryday xxd. in ledyng of ston. On y^e saterd[ay xijd. in ledyng] of ston, no more by cause of wedyr. Summa iijs. vjd.

¹ For two weeks.

² Furse.

[28th February].

Y^e thred munday of clene lente no werk by cause of w[edyr ?]. On y^e tuisday to plowe al day. On y^e wedenysday [.....] qwhich we hadde vijd., y^e remnant of y^e forn w^t oure s[elf, at after none viijd. in] ledyng of vital. The thursday xvjd. in ledyng [of sond and ston, no more] werk but w^t oure owyn self. The fryday xvjd. [in ledyng of ston and] j lod of sond to oure owyn use. On y^e saterday [.....] ij carteful mucke price ijd.

Summa [.....].

[7th March].

The next munday xd. in ledyng of cley, ijd. in ledy[ng of j lod muck], at after none ij lod of ston paying † ij grotis to y^e ston my[ner † to y^e hos]pital, † j lod of sand † y^e same † tyme paying jd. y^t it was myn[yd †]. On y^e tuisday xvjd. in ledyng of ston, no more werk y^t day. On y^e [weden]ysday xxd. in ledyng of sond and ston. The thursday, fryday, and s[aterday] to plowe al day.

Summa iijs.

[14th March].

Y^e next munday nowt by cause of weder, at after none we leddyn muck w^t oure self. On y^e tuisday xvjd. in ledyng of ston and iiijd. j lod of sond. On y^e wedenesday j lod Barly fro y^e Lathis to y^e comown stath to mors,¹ y^e same day to Mundam forty comb of qwete to y^e ospital. On y^e thursday xvjd. in ledyng sond and ston. On y^e fryday iij lod of ston price xijd., at afternone ij lod of ston † paying viijd. to y^e myner † to here owyn place, † ij lod of sond paying jd. y^t it was mynyd † to y^e same place. On y^e saterday xxd. in ledyng of cariage.

Summa vs. viijd.

[21st March].

Y^e munday to plowe al day w^t oure self. y^e tuisday we occupyd us in ledyng of fyrris² to y^e ospital afor, at after

¹ Moor's.² Furze.

none ij lod of ston to Holm strete to your tenauntriis pay-
ing † ij grotes on y^e heth, † j lod of † sond of y^t it was
mynyd. † On y^e wedenysday and thursday to plowe al
day. y^e fryday, oure lady day. y^e saterday estern even we
herieden j acre of lond price vijd. be sydyn oure ocupacyon.
Summa vijd.

[31st March, 1429].

Y^e thursday after estern to plowe al day; fryday and
saterday also.

[4th April].

Y^e next munday and tuisday to plowe al day w^t oure
seelf. On y^e wedenysday we herieden w^t John Spenser as
moche lond as commyth to ijs. qwhich he kepyth still in
party of payment for draf. On ye wedenysday °thursday°
ij lod of cley price viijd. a forn none, y^e remnant of y^e
forn none muck w^t oure owyn seelf, at after none qwynys¹
to y^e ospital. y^e fryday and saterday to plowe w^t oure
seelf.
Summa ijs. viijd.

[11th April].

On y^e next munday, tuisday, wedenysday to plowe w^t
oure seelf. On y^e thursday xxxd. in ledyng of ston and
sond w^t Wyton glaser qwych John² kepyth styll in party
of payment for draf. y^e fryday and saterday to plowe w^t
oure seelf.
Summa ijs. vjd.

[18th April].

Y^e next woke on y^e munday to Sethyng feochynge home
v combe of qwete and iij combe of mestelyon and ij combe
of malt. Tuisday, wedenysday, thursday, and fryday, to
plowe w^t oure seelf. On y^e saterday to Cryngylforth
† iijj † j lod of schaf and iijj combe of malt.

Summa nulla.

¹ Whins.

² John Wyton, glazier, took up his freedom, 12th Hen. IV.

[25th April].

On y^e munday next after ¹ Seynt Marke day. y^e iiij dayis folwyng to plowe w^t oure seelf. y^e saterday, dedicacyon of seynt Austynys chirch. Summa nulla.

[2nd May].

Y^e next woke after y^t munday, wedenysday, fryday, and saterday. y^e [tuisday], crowchemesse day, and y^e thursday, † hall † halwe thursday. Summa nulla.

[9th May].

Y^e next woke to plowe al y^e woke w^t oure self.—pro somer lay.² Summa nulla.

[16th May].

Y^e next woke munday, tuisday, wedenysday to Sething and fottyn v combe of qwete to y^e hospytal. Item vj combe of pesyn y^e same tyme to y^e same place. Item ij combe of barly qwich sowyn at y^e Lathis. thursday and fryday we madyn an end in oure owyn barly seelf.³ On y^e saterday we sewyn ij acrys barly price xvjd. qwich xvjd. he keypth in partie of payment for horse mete of draf.

[23rd May].

Y^e munday † we leddyn we leddyn † sond and marle al day to here renteris in Holme ° strete.° † On y^e tuisday we leddyn marle al day to ye same place. On ye wedenysday xijd. in ledyng of sonde and ston afor none.‡ On y^e tuisday xijd. in ledyng of sond and ston afor non. No more at after none by cause y^e mayster hadde y^e hors to y^e meyres rydyng.⁴ On ye wedenysday we leddyn marle al

¹ Supply *being*.² Below the line.³ Sowing.⁴ The procession on the Tuesday after Trinity Sunday, when the Mayor assumed his office.

day to y^e masunnys in Holme strete. On y^e thursday, corpus Christi day. On y^e fryday to Cossey for xij combe of malt to y^e hospytal, y^e same day xij combe of malt fro y^e same place to frostys y^e brouzster. On y^e saterday xvd. in ledyng of cley and lym afor none, at after none j lod of cley and j lod of sond price viijd.

[30th May].

Y^e next munday folwyng after y^t occupyd in ledyng of qwynys to y^e ospital a for none, at after none occupyd to here renteris in Holme strete in ledyng of sond and cley. On y^e tuisday iiij lod of sond to dumpyng price xxd. qwhich he kep^t in partie of payment for draf, at after none ij lod gravel to John Smyth qwhich he kepyt for werk, j lod of cley price iiijd. On wedenysday afor none xvd. in ledyng of sond and lyme, fro wedenysday at none tyl fryday at none vs. and al costis a qwytt in y^e cuntre. On ye fryday at after none occupyd w^t ledyng of qwennys to ye ospital. y^e saterday also al day wynnys to y^e same place.

[6th June].

On y^e secunde munday after corpus Christi day in ledyng of cley and ston xvd. afor none, at after none xijd. in y^e same occupyon. On y^e tuisday xvd. afor none, at after none cley and sond xijd. On y^e wedenysday afor none xvd. in cley and sond, at after to here rentys in Holme strete j lod of cley and marle, ij lodys of mucke iiijd. On y^e thursday ijs. to hē[.]e. On y^e [fryday]d in to lod, iijd. anoyer lod of sond, j lod of sond [to] y^e sadelere [.....] iijd. in ledyng of mucke. On y^e saterday j lod to Holme strete of cley and sond iiijd., j lod of ston iiijd., to lod of mucke, we hadde no more werk

Summa xxiijs. xd.¹

¹ For four weeks.

[18th June].

Y^e next munday folwyng ijs. in cariage. Item y^e tuisday xxvd. in cariage. y^e wedenysday ijs. in cariage. On y^e thursday afor none ij lod † afor none † of cley,¹ ij lod of mucke iiijd., at after none † vjd. † ° iiij. ° lod of mucke viijd. On Fryday j lod of cley, j lod of marle to y^e maystry's chambre, ij lod of gravel, at after none to plowe. On Saturday to plowe alday.

Summa vijs. ix d.

[20th June].

Y^e woke of mydsomer al y^e woke to plowe w^t oure self.

Summa nulla.

[27th June].

Y^e next † woke † ° munday ° to plowe w^t oure owyn self. On y^e tuesday xijd. in sond and cley ledyng afor, † at at † after none j lod of cley price vd. quich he hepyth in partie of payiement of draf, y^e remnant w^t oure owyn seelf. y^e wedenysday j lod of colys ° vd. ° qwych he hepyth in partie of payiement † for draf † smethis werk and ij grotis in cley, at after none iiijd. in cley and iiijd. in ledyng of iiij carteful of mucke iiijd. Y^e thursday,² Peter day. y^e fryday xxviijd. in ledyng of cley and sond. On y^e saterday al y^e for[n] [none] ledyng of cley to y^e rentesreris in cooke rowe and at aff[ter none]³ in † ledyndyng † of vytayle, we schode hour hors.

Summa vs. xid.

[4th July].

On y^e munday ijs. in cley and sond. Item tuesday xxvd. in cley and ston. On y^e wedenysday to Cossey j lod of chaf to y^e Lathis. On y^e thursday, seynt Thomas day.

¹ The price omitted, viijd. will make the sum correct.

² Wednesday, 29th June, was the festival of SS. Peter and Paul.

³ vjd. might make the sum correct.

On y^e Fryday to Reppys for vij combe of qwete to y^e ospital. On y^e saterday xxxd. in ledyng of ston and sond qwyche he kepyth in partie of payment for hisse wagys.

Summa vjs. vijd.

[11th July].

Y^e † y † next munday after Seynt Thomas to plowe afor, at after none ij lod of ston °to Wyten° price xd. qwyche he kepyt in partie of payment for draf. On y^e tuisday v lod of sond price xxvd. to y^e same man qwyche he k[epyt] for draf. On y^e wedenysday xvd. in ledyng of cley, at after none xijd. ¹ On y^e thursday in to y^e cuntre ijs. and al costys aqwyt [?]. On y^e fryday ij grotys in ledyng of sonde, y^e same day to [.....] for viij comb of rye and iiij comb of qwete. On y^e saterday j lod of [tym]bre price vjd. ° to John Smyth° qwyche he kepyth in partie of payment for werke, oy^e vjd. in ledyng of cariage, at after none ij lod of sond viijd. to Wyton glasere qwyche he kepyth for draf, iiijd. j lod of cley. Summa ix. xd.

[18th July].

Y^e Munday afor mawdelen day ij lod of ston price xd. to Wyton qwyche he kepyth f[or dr] af, iiijd. j lod of sond, xd. in cariage at after none. y^e tuisday v lod price ijs. wych he kepyth in partie for draf. ye wedenysday xijd. [in ca]riage, no more werke by cause our carte was hurte. On th[ursday] to Cossey for j lod hey. y^e fryday, mawdelen day. y^e saterday ijs. for ledyng of aboth and al costys qwytt.²

Summa vijs.

[25th July].

Y^e munday, Seynt James day. y^e tuisday we axelyn oure carte and scoddyn oure hors afor none, at after none we eryeden w^t oure self. y^e wedenysday xvd. w^t Wyton in ledyng of sond wych he kepyth for draf afor none, at

¹ The back of the roll.

² From Magdalen Fair to Martham.

after none to plowe w^t oure self. On y^e thursday xxd. in cariage of ston and sond, ij † carf † carteful of mucke to.¹ y^e fryday nougth by cause of reyn but mad elene our bernys. y^e saterday ocupied in ledyng of marle and gravel to here owyn rentis in h[ol]me strete. Summa iijs. jd.

[1st August].

Ye [next woke] sav thursday occupyd w^t erylunge and caryage. th[e thursday] in ledyng of tymbre xxviijd. Item j lod of gravel to [Wyton price iiijd. w]ych he kepyth for draf. Summa ijs. viijd.

[8th August].

On y^e [mun]day nexse after we fettyn [.....]as both fro Martham ijs. and oure costys. On y^e tuisday led[yn it to mu]njoze² price xvjd., at after none to carte w^t oure self. y^e we[den]ysday, Seynt Laurence day. y^e thursday occupyd w^t oure self in ledyng of corn. Item aforn none we fettyn home y^e same both in to y^e stown³ price † xijd. † xvjd., at after none to carte w^t oure self. Item y^e same on y^e saterday. [Summa iijs. viijd].

[15th August].

Y^e munday after, † seynt Laurence and † oure lady day, seynt Laurence. tuisday to carte [w^t oure] self. On y^e Wedenysday to Cossey for to carte tyze, And [.....] y^e same day bryngyn home x combe of barly to Splyth y^e ber[e] brewere. Item j combe of malt to y^e man y^t mowe oure corn y^e same tyme in partie of payment. y^e thursday iij lodes corn to Wyton °xvd. ° qwhich he kepyth in p[artie] of payment for draf, y^e [re]mnant of y^e day w^t oure self. [y^e] fryday also. y^e saterday iij lod of corn price xijd. to Jon Smyth qwych he kepyth for werk, y^e remnaunt of y^e day w^t oure self. Summa ijs. iijd.

¹ *Twopence* would make the sum correct.

² Mountjoy Priory in Haverland.

³ Repository.

[22nd August].

Y^e next woke munday, tuesday, and wedenysday w^t oure self. y^e thursday at Cossey and helpyn hem home w^t tyze. Item brynging y^e same day x combe of malt to [y^e o]spytal. y^e fryday y^e same journey. y^e saterday iij lod of corn to Jowbell price xvd. qwych he kepyth in partie of payment for wrytyng werke, y^e remnawnt of y^e day w^t oure self.

Summa xvd.

[5th September].

Y^e next munday folwyng owlyd¹ xvd. in cariage. y^e tuesday xvjd. in ledyng of sond and cley. Item j lod of sonde to Wyton qwych he kepyth for draf. Item on y^e wednesday to y^e ospital j lod of lynge. Item fro yens j lod hey to y^e Lathis. y^e thursday, oure lady day. On y^e fryday xxijd. in ledyng of tymbre and ston. Item ijs. in cariage of ston and cley on y^e saterday².

[12th September].

Y^e next munday xd. in ledyng of cley and sond a forn none, at after none to plowe w^t oure self. On y^e tuesday xijd. aforn none, after no werk by cause of reyn. y^e wednesday, holy rode day. On y^e thursday ijs. in cariag. On y^e fryday xxvjd. in cariage. y^e saterday to Cossey for † xij † xiiij combe of barly to y^e ospital. Summa xijs. iiijd.³

[19th September].

Y^e next munday to Cossey for j lod hey. y^e tuesday j lod hey fro y^e same place. y^e wednesday, Seynt Mathie³ day. y^e thursday j lod cley price vd. qwhich he kepyth in partie of payment for draf to Jowbel. Item j lod cley and j lod of marle to here tenauntryis in Holme strete, j lod sond to y^e same place at after none. Item j lod cley vd., j lod marl iiijd. On y^e fryday to plowe y^e ton plowe in y^e

¹ Earned (P).² For two weeks.³ Matthew.

felde, y^e toy^r in y^e garden [at] y^e ospital. y^e satyrday,
cryst chrich holy dydicasyon. Summa xiiijd.

[26th September].

Y^e next munday after †cyrst chrich holy † to plowe al
day. y^e tuisday we caryid cley to y^e grete lode ¹ in y^e
ospytal fro Thorp. y^e wedenysday to plowe al day. y^e
thursday Seynt Mychel. Fryday, saterday to plowe al day.
Summa nulla.

[3rd October].

Y^e next munday we zedyn to Sething for xij combe of
malt. Item j combe qwete w^t y^e same lod. y^e tuisday to
Cossey for j lod hey and also iij combe rye and j bochel,
w^t y^e same lode iij bochel of barly. y^e remnant of y^e
woke to plowe. Summa nulla.

[10th October].

[Y^e n]ext munday to plowe. y^e tuisday to plowe also.
y^e wedenysday to [plowe afor]n none, at after we leddyn
cley and sond to here renterys in [holme strete]. y^e thurs-
day to Sething for xij combe of malt and j doseyn [gese
w^t y^e sa]me lod. y^e fryday viij carteful of mucke to oure
lond [price xijd. y^e saterday to plowe afor]n none, at after
j lod mucke °price ijd. ° to ou[re lond y^e] remnant
of y^e day occupyid w^t oure self. Summa xiiijd.

[17th October].

[Y^e next munda]y folwyng viijd. in cariage, j lod mucke
afor [none to oure o]wyn place, at after none j lod qwynnys
to y^e ospital. [y^e tuisday], Luke day. On y^e wedenysday
to plowe afor [none, at after none] x combe barly fro the
Lathis to John Scottys. [y^e remn]ant of y^e woke to plowe
w^t oure self. Summa viijd.

¹ This word is very indistinct.

[24th October].

[Y^e nex]t † W † munday aforn none xijd. in ledyng of ston, at after none xd. in ledyng of tymbre. y^e tuisday to plowe al day. y^e wedenysday, Symon and Jude. y^e thursday w^t Wyton aforn xijd. in cariage qwych he kepyth for draf, at after none mucke w^t oure owyn self. ye Fryday and saterday to plowe w^t oure self. Summa ijs. xd.

[31st October].

The next munday xvjd. in ledyng of sond and ston. y^e next day, alwemesse day. y^e wedenysday, soulemesse day. On y^e thursday to Sething viij combe malt, iiij combe qwete. On y^e fryday iij lod of cley xvd., j lod of cley to Wytton wych he kepyth for draf, j lod mucke out oure place. y^e saterday iij lod of cariage xijd. Item at after moked¹ oure hors and mendyd oure carte.

Summa iijs. xjd.

[7th November].

Y^e next munday folwing to plowe aforn none, at after j lod heryng fro y^e stath. y^e tuisday to plowe w^t Jowbel ix. owlyd² wych he kepyth for werk, at after none ix. iij lod borde. y^e wedenysday j lod ston vd. Item iij lod mucke ich lod jd. at after none to plowe. The thursday to plowe al day. On fryday xvd. in iij lod w^t oure longe carte, y^e remnant of y^e day we leddyn mucke. y^e saterday to Sething for v combe of qwete and v combe malt and vj gese.

Summa iijs. vd.

[14th November].

Y^e next munday xxd. in cariage. On y^e tuisday vd. j lod of borde, v lod mucke price xd. to oure owyn lond. y^e wedenysday † W † to plowe w^t Jowbel ix. wych he kepyth for werk, y^e remnaunt of y^e day to plowe w^t oure self. y^e thursday ijs. in cariage. y^e fryday to plowe alday. y^e saterday to Sething for x combe of qwete.

Summa vs. viiij.

¹ Cleaned the stable.² Earned (?).

[21st November].

Y^e next † combe † woke ° ye munday ° vj combe malt fro Jon Scottys iij bo[chel] to y^e ospital homeward we browte home † fr † † darf † fro y^e s[ame], y^e remnant wore w^t oure self, at after none x combe of barly to Jon Scottys. y^e remnant of y^e woke we heryeden and sowe rye.

Summa nulla.

[28th November].

Y^e next munday to plowe al day. y^e tuisday to plowe al day. y^e wedenysday, seynt Andrie day. y^e thursday xxxd. j lod out ye cuntre. y^e fryday x cadys of haryng to y^e ospital, at after none we leddyn mucke w^t oure owyn self. y^e saterday to Cossey for xvj combe of malt.

Summa ijs. vjd.

Summa totalis receptorum vijfi. xixs. iiijd.¹

TRANSLATION OF THE ENGROSSED ROLL,
FROM MICHAELMAS, 1428, TO MICHAELMAS, 1429.

[*Endorsement*].

Lathes—Account there for the eighth year of the reign of King Henry VI., and John Boys serjeant² there.

Lathes.

The account of John Boys, serjeant, at the ploughs and carts there, from Michaelmas in seventh year of King Henry VI. to Michaelmas following.

Arrears.

Of arrears in the past yere which are charged in the account of Geoffrey Hall, clerk, general receiver, there are none, as appears in his account ending at Michaelmas in the 7th year of the said King.

¹ The weekly sums would amount to rather more. Errors are manifest, and this grand total is no doubt the result of the audit.

² Serviens.

Rents of Assize.

Of rents of assize there for the year—nothing.

Farm of the Lands.

And of 3s. of John Russell for the farm of 1 piece of pasture containing by estimation about 4 acres of land thus leased to him this year. And of 16d. of John Fullere for the farm of a close containing about half-an-acre of land.

Summa 4s. 4d.

Corn sold.

And of 6s. for 1 q^r 1 bz of rye as below thus sold by the supervisor as below, price the q^r 5s. 4d. And of 66s. 3d. for 26 q^r 4 bz of barley as below, thus sold by the supervisor, price the q^r 2s. 6d.

Summa 72s. 3d.

Issues of the Manor

with straw sold and farm of the cart.

And of 17d. for 215 sheaves of rye straw thus sold by the supervisor this year, price the 100, 8d. And of 13s. 8½d. received for 2545 sheaves of barley straw as below thus sold, price the 100, 6d. And of 7fi. 19s. 3d. received for the farm of the cart of the Lathes thus leased to divers men this year as appears in detail by a certain Journal thereon made and shewn and examined upon this account in the presence of the lord's auditor; besides carriage to the use of the lord's hospital this year, with the aforesaid cart, the profits of which amount to 53s. by the said journal.

Summa 8fi. 14s. 4½d.: whereof, by the bailiff 7fi. 19s. 3d.; by the supervisor 25s. 1½d.

Foreign Receipts.

And of 29s. 8d. which the said John Boys admits he has received from the said supervisor both in corn and clothing sold to him and in pence delivered to him.

Summa 29s. 8d.

Sum of all the receipts 13fi. 19s. 7½d.

Expenses of the Ploughes and Carts.

In pence paid by John Boys for draf bought for horse food at divers times this year, together with horse shoeing and other small expenses incurred & paid by the said John the items of which appear in a certain journal shown and examined upon this account 51s. 7½d. In iron & steel bought with the fixing them upon the shears, coulter, & equipment of 2 ploughs at the Lathes this year, 17s. 9d., so paid to John Wrighte, Smyth, this year. And to the same John for like work at another time this year, the items of which appear in a paper schedule¹ shown & examined upon this account, 19s. 9½d. In one new cart with iron [shod] wheels bought of John Smyth of Thorpe 36s. 8d. Paid John Frost for draf bought from him 12s. In draf bought another time 2s. 6d. Summa 7*li*. 0s. 4d.

Small necessities with weeding.

In wages of Robert Hogges for 9 days, for weeding the lord's corn 3s., taking per diem 4d. for the job. Summa 3s.

Threshing and Winnowing.

In 6 q^r 3 bz rye threshed & winnowed as below 2s. 7½d., per q^r 5d. In 67 q^r 7 bz barley threshed and winnowed as below 14s. 1½d., per q^r 2½d. Summa 16s. 9d.

Harvest Expenses.

In 5½ acr' of rye mowed, bound, & gathered 4s. 7d., per acre 10d. In 49 acr' 1 rood of barley mowed, bound, and gathered this year † 33s. 9d., † per acre 9d., taking nothing for the [odd] rood. Summa † 28s. 4d.†

Servants' Wages.

In wages of John Boys, bailiff, now accounting 26s. 8d. In wages of John Jurdon helping with the carts for 21 weeks this year 8s. Summa 34s. 8d.

¹ Not found.

Pence paid, received by the Receiver.

Paid to Geoffrey Hall, Clerk, general receiver by the hands of John Boys at divers times, acknowledged by the said Geoffrey 4*li*. Summa 4*li*.

Sum of all the expenses paid 15*li*. 3*s*. 1*d*. And thus Geoffrey Hall now accounting exceeds [by] 23*s*. 5½*d*. And there was allowed him 30*s*. 7½*d*. which are debited to the lord below.

Whereof by John Boys now accounting of clear debt 30*s*. 7½*d*. And thus the said Geoffrey Hall now accounts for this further surplus 54*s*.

[THE DORSE OF THE ROLL].

Lathes—Issues of the grange there at Michaelmas in the 8th year of King Henry VI.

Wheat.

Of wheat nothing this year.

Rye.

But he answers for 6 q^r 3 bz [every] fourth bushel heaped received of the whole issues of the grange, by 1 tally against Robert Hogges, thresher, threshing and winnowing per q^r 5*d*. for the job. Summa 6 q^r 3 bz.

Whereof in seed upon 5½ ac^r 1 q^r 3 bz, 2 bz uniformly to the [acre]. Delivered to the Manor of Cryngelford 1 q^r. Item to the Manor of Cossey 1 q^r 3 bz. Delivered to the Hospital at Norwich 1 q^r 4 bz. In sold as above 1 q^r 1 bz whereof to Geoffrey Malster 1 q^r & to John Boys 1 bz. Summa as above. And it balances.

Oats.

Of 3 ac^r of land sown with 1 q^r 2 bz of oats in the year last past, nothing here because [the crop] was used in fodder for the horses of the manor, owing to the deficiency of hey. Summa nulla.

Pease.

Of the crop on 5 acr' of land sown in the year last computed at 5 q^r by estimation. Nothing for the cause aforesaid. Summa nulla.

Barley.

And of 67 q^r 7 bz of barley of the whole issues of the grange, threshed & winnowed by 1 tally against the said thresher as above. Of tailings nothing, because [they are] included in the aforesaid issues. Summa 67 q^r 7 bz.

Whereof in seed upon 49 acr' 1 rod of land, 24 q^r 5 bz [every] fourth bushel heaped, 4 bz uniformly to the acre. In malt malted as follows, 6 q^r delivered to the Manor of Cryngelford, 5 q^r delivered at Norwich, at the lord's Hospital 5 q^r 6 bz, whereof 1 q^r 4 bz [were] tailings. In sold as above 26 q^r 4 bz.

Summa as above. And it balances.

Straw.

And of 512 sheaves of rye straw. Of the straw of oats & peas nothing, for the cause aforesaid. But he answers for 13,200 sheaves of barley straw.

Summa totalis 13,712 sheaves.

Whereof for the use of the horses, owing to the deficiency of hay, 5,900 sheaves of barley straw. Item delivered at the Hospital at Norwich 100 sheaves of barley straw. In sold 2,960.¹ Item in thatching the houses 4,572.

Summa 13,512 sheaves. And there remain 200.

¹ This makes a total of 13,532 sheaves. The engrosser must have written *lx* meaning *xl*.

APPENDIX.

Michaelmas, 1751.

The Mayor, Sheriffs, Citizens, and Commonalty of Norwich leased to Matthew Brettingham; All that the scite of the place called the Leathes, and the Dovehouse-yard adjoining to the same, with a Messuage or Tenement thereupon built, as they lye together in the parish of S^t Augustine within the said City, between the churchyard of the parish of S^t Augustine aforesaid on the South part, & the ground of the said Mayor, &c., some time in the farm of Potter, Leading into Gilden Croft on the North part, & abbutt upon the Close of the said Mayor, &c., parcell of the said Leathe called Gilden Croft towards the West, & upon the King's highway towards the East. And also one Close containing by estimation three acres, be it more or less, late parcel of the said Ground called Gilden Croft, as the same lyeth in the said Parish, between the Close of the said Mayor, &c., late parcel of the same Croft, late in the ffarm of John Taber, and part of the Church yard there on the South part, and the ground late of Thomas Staller, called Justine Acre, on the north part, and abutteth upon the grounds of the said Mayor, &c., late parcel of the same croft, late in the ffarm of the said John Taber, towards the West, and upon the Church of the said parish of S^t Augustine, the Scite of the place called the Lathes, the Dove house yard thereunto adjoyning, and the King's highway towards the east. Together also with a parcel of ground belonging to the same Close, for way and passage with horses and carts out of the said highways into and from the said Close, between the said ground called Justine Acre, and the said Dove house yard, as the same way & passage is now severed, divided, and used. And also one piece of ground containing by estimation four Acres, be it more or less, being the residue of the ground

called or known by the name of the Gilden Croft. And also all those lands and grounds inclosed, lying near the Gates of the said City called Saint Augustine's Gates, containing by estimation fifty-six Acres, be the same more or less, as the same do lye together abbutting upon the way leading from Saint Augustine's Gates aforesaid towards Catton towards the east, and upon the way leading from the said Gates to Horsham Saint Faith towards the west, together with their great Barn, situate and being in the parish of Saint Augustine's aforesaid, near unto the above mentioned place called the Leathes. And also such part of their three Acres of ground lying without S^t Augustine's Gates aforesaid as were late in the use of Edmund Durrant, Deceased; the east end whereof is set out for a pest house. All which said premises late were in the use & occupation of the said Edward Durrant, & since of John Richardson and Thomas Moore.

A Fabric Roll of the Norwich Guildhall,

A.D. 1410—1411,

COMMUNICATED BY

RICHARD HOWLETT, F.S.A.

IN the Muniment Room of Norwich Castle there is an interesting Fabric Roll (long lost, but now restored to the City through Mr. Walter Rye), for the year beginning 29th September, 1410, and ending 29th September, 1411, giving the items of expenditure on the building of the Guildhall, then in active progress.

The history of the structure is succinctly stated by Blomefield (ed. 1806, vol. iv., pp. 227-235) and is here given as a convenient introduction to that which follows:—

When Henry IV. granted the Charter for a Mayor instead of Bailiffs the City resolved upon building a new Guildhall, prisons, etc., the old one being so small and mean that there was room only to erect a seat for the Mayor and six more to sit there; wherefore, in 1407, at an assembly then held, John Danyel, Robert Brasyer, and twenty-two more, were elected to make laws for the government of the City, according to the Charter; and consult how to raise money to build the Gild-hall, for which purpose they held a warrant to press all carpenters, carters, and workmen for that service; and this year it was got so forward that the arches under it, designed for the prisons, were finished by John Marowe, the master mason. The next year Walter Danyel and Robert Dunston were elected supervisors of the work, and twenty-four persons were chosen to collect the aid or tax laid on every inhabitant in the city at their discretion, and to distrain

for the same; and each constable had a warrant to press workmen, citizens and foreigners, to work at the Gild-hall every day from five o'clock in the morning till eight o'clock at night, as often as there was occasion; and this year advanced the second story. In 1409 the roof was raised, and the third tax and impress warrant granted; and now many gifts and legacies came in, so that the work went on well; and in 1412 the prisoners were put into the prisons under it, but the whole was not perfected until 1453, when the windows of the council chamber were glazed, and the chequer table placed in it.

From this and from internal evidence, it appears that our roll relates to the twelve months which brought the building near to readiness for essential purposes, for in 1412 the underground prisons were used for criminals.

In the year 1415, as appears by the deed of arrangement, now among the Corporation Records, dated 14th February, making provision for the government of the city, the Mayor, with the assent of the commonalty, decided that the election of Mayors should take place at the Guildhall, on the 1st of May in each year. This document mentions the Hall with its bench, the chambers of the Hall and the dais (dees), and thus the Guildhall, though not quite complete, was obviously in working order as a Town Hall very early in 1415.

The parts of the building which were being either erected or finished off in the year 1410-11 covered by our roll seem to have been:—

Chapel.	Penteneye (debtors' prison)
Counter.	door.
Doors, windows, &c., in the "Free Prison" and Womens' Prison.	Porch windows (glazing). Roof of Guildhall. Sheriff's Hall.
Great doors and East door.	Spiral staircase.
Doors, windows, dais, and bench in the Mayor's Hall.	Towers. Vaulting within debtors' prison door.
Parclose door.	

This, of course, was largely woodwork, and together with the flooring, which is also mentioned, must have absorbed the mass of nails described under quaint titles:—

Great spiking.	Sixpenny nails.
Middle spiking (midel-spekyng).	Eightpenny nails.
Fourpenny nails (fourepennayll).	Splent nails.
	Broddys.

Everybody has heard of “tenpenny nails,”¹ though probably no one who uses the expression has ever bought an article under that name. It is supposed to mean “ten-a-penny” nails; but our roll shows that this, though correct in one accidental sense, is essentially wrong as an interpretation. We see that 400 “eightpenny nails” cost 32*d.*, and 200 “fourpenny nails” cost 8*d.* Hence it follows that “eightpenny nails” are so called because they are 8*d.* per 100, and “fourpenny nails” because they are 4*d.* per 100. They are certainly not “four-a-penny nails,” because a penny would purchase twenty-five, nor “eight-a-penny,” as of these twelve or thirteen would go to the penny.

It seems probable from the price per hundred (sixpence) that “middle spiking” means “sixpenny nails,” and “great spiking” denotes “eightpenny nails.” Professor Rogers (*History of Agriculture and Prices*, vol. iii., p. 446) gives the prices of “great spike” at Windsor and elsewhere as 6*d.* the hundred, and of “middle spiking” as 3*d.* These great differences must indicate a separate mode of reckoning sizes. “Broddys” are probably the modern “brads”; but the entry as to “splent nails,” which Rogers (vol. i., p. 499) calls “splentyn nails,” is not precise enough to give any information, and the *Promptorium Parvulorum*² has,

¹ In the York Fabric Roll (Surtees Soc.) p. 325: “For half a hundred of tenn penny nales for scaffoldinge, 5*d.*”

² Published by the Camden Society. Quoted here as *Pr. Parv.* throughout.

through a mistake, the word "Splente" without any Latin equivalent.

Timber is not so much in evidence as might be expected, considering that the *plauncher*, or boarded flooring, was put down in this year; but there are some curious varieties of wood.

Of ordinary boards there are ten cartloads, and 200 boards at 4*d.* each. Then we have "Rigall boards," a term well known at this period, which has only been guessed to mean boards brought from Riga—of course by Hanseatic ships. It was a superior sort of wood, as a single board cost from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; and seven boards were used for the doors of the Guildhall and two for the counter. Doors of this period were usually of oak, and oak boarding was imported, and paid toll¹ at the Lynn Tolbooth in 1285. Similarly at the present day Messrs. Maple say in their catalogue that they import "pollard, wainscot, Trieste, Riga, American, and brown oaks," so Rigall boards were probably planks of oak.

Another variety, "Estrich board," the price of which was 40*s.* the 100,² is also usual at this date. Professor Rogers gives the form *Estring*, under 1418, and elsewhere *Estrich*. The former gives us the clue we want. *Estring* and *Estrich* are obviously *Esterling* and *Oestreich*. Clearly then, it was Baltic timber brought by the Esterlings, or Hanseatic traders.

Ashen "astell," meaning boards of ash, occurs, costing 31*d.* the cartload.

"Popyl" boards, costing from 2*d.* to 6*d.*, no doubt according to thickness, were used sparingly, only six appearing.

¹ *Norfolk Antiq. Miscell.*, vol. iii., pt. ii., p. 607. These were tolls on goods carried out of the town, so the boards must have come by sea.

² There is sometimes an ambiguity in respect to timber, for the hundred often means 120 square feet. The prices in the roll, 20 pence for 4 boards, and 20*s.* for 50, show that 50 boards are meant.

Professor Rogers (vol. iii., 402, 408) mentions, among building materials, *popeler* and *pople* board, so it was poplar wood, a poor sort of material, but not easily burned.

Tiles (*till* or *tyll*) appear many times. The prices show that 400 constituted a "load," and reckoning thus, and also by the numbers occasionally stated, we find that no fewer than about 11,750 tiles were used; but probably these were partly paving and wall tiles, for much lead was used on the roof. "Thack," i.e. thatch tiles, were 8s. 6½d. per thousand at York about this date, and wall tiles were 8s. at Norwich in 1436. A "tile mattock," bought for a shilling, seems a strange implement; perhaps it was used to prepare the ground for paving-tiles. A hand-tool would be used, of course, for chipping or shaping.

Lead is always a very serious item in mediæval building accounts. From one entry in the roll we learn that 11½ stone at 9½d. cost 9s. 0¾d.—a slight error of arithmetic by the way—and from another that a fother of lead cost 8 marks 6s. 8d. (£5. 13s. 4d.). Taking the fother at 1956 lbs.,¹ and the stone at 14 lbs. for 9½d., we get £5. 10s. 7d., a result which seems to justify the weights assumed. A fother at Cambridge in 1419 cost £5. 10s. 0d. The total value of the lead used in the Guildhall within the year was £53. 9s. 10¾d., which gives a weight of about 18,921 lbs., nearly 9 tons. Reckoning by Laxton's builders' price-book, and taking a rather extreme weight per foot for the ill-rolled lead of ancient times, say 12 lbs. per square foot, we get a surface of about 41 by 41 feet of lead, just one-fifth of an inch thick. This is insufficient, and so tiles were probably used in places. I have been told that when the lead was removed in the middle of the last century its weight was threatening the beams. The amount of silver extracted from it paid, it is said, for the repairs.

¹ This was the London trade fother in 1773, the earliest statement I have at hand.

Locks, hinges, hooks, bolts, bars for prison windows, chains, spouts for the towers, nails for the roof, all show that completion of the essential parts of the building was near at hand. Three pounds of white lead ("blank plumb"), two of red lead, four of Spanish brown, one pound of varnish, and two gallons of oil, seem to have been used for colouring some boarding on the outside of the towers. Two pounds of plaster of Paris, which cost 2s. 4d.—a large sum at that date—were used for an edging, and for plastering, in a limited way, the same towers, which no longer exist.

In Norfolk, stone, if otherwise undescribed, is, I believe, understood to be flint, as my ancestral county is not highly favoured in a geological sense. There is one load of "freestone" at 4d. the load, and about 61 loads of "stone" at from 9d. to 10d. the cartload. There were also 12 cartloads, one from Musholt, of "calyon," at 9d. per load. Now, "calyon" is explained by the Norfolk monk who compiled the *Promptorium Parvulorum* as "roundstone." Why flint pebbles should cause this usually prosaic monk to burst out into a lame hexameter I cannot say, but he adds:—"Hic rudus (*sic*) esto lapis, durus, pariterque rotundus."

Of the persons named in the roll only one or two call for notice. The man who seems to have had the control of operations was Thomas of Acle, locally pronounced Ocle, or Ocle, and therefore so spelt. He was admitted a freeman of Norwich, "Tho. Ocle, peyntor," in 10-11 Richard II., and (see *Norfolk Arch.*, xiii., p. 311), has been guessed to be the painter of the beautiful table in the cathedral. He was Sheriff of Norwich in 1415, and it was perhaps his son, Robert Ocle—"peyntor, freeman" (admitted 9 Henry IV.)—who worked on the cathedral from 1414 to 1442. John Marwe, or Marowe, the master mason, is frequently named; but an unexpectedly small total amount appears for wages to artificers. The skilled labour paid for within the year

was equal to the work of *one* man for 260 days; the partly skilled, to *one* man for 560 days. This could not possibly have sufficed, and we see above that Blomefield refers to forced labour demanded of workmen living in the city, including "foreigners," that is men not on the roll of freemen. It would be interesting to know what form this *corvée* took, and why it was meekly endured. The Rev. W. Hudson has kindly pointed out to me a similar case of compulsion in 1422. This apparently represented labour in lieu of taxation, and the Guildhall case may have been similar; but in 1410 there was still villainage outside the Norwich walls, and the precise quality of the freedom within is open to some doubt.

Mr. Rye, who kindly provided me with a transcript of this roll, has modernised it, and I therefore add a few disconnected entries direct from the MS. in order to give a clear idea of the original:—

Itm. payed to John Colchestre for ij ^c Midel- spekyng	xij ^d
Itm. payed to the same John for ij ^c fourepeny- nayll	viiij ^d
Itm. payed to Richard Drewe for iiij Rigall bordys for the dorys of the Gildhalle	iiij ^s viiiij ^d
Itm. payed for iiij popyl bordys bought in market for syntrees to j vice	viiij ^d
Itm. payed to the Baille of Normannys for cariage of vj lodys of Tyll fro the comon stathe	ij ^s

To give a glossary of peculiar terms is one of the chief duties of an editor, and I have done my best; but if any of my readers can better my guesses at "remennyng," "bastys," and "sondletts," I shall be grateful.

Anker.—Probably an anchor in the sense of *anchor plate*, a wide metal plate nailed to a wall in order to get an extended hold for a hook rivetted into the plate.

Rogers (vol. iii., p. 698) gives under 1427, at Norwich: "anker, hinges, and hooks—14 lbs. at 2d."

Apice.—"Apice" is a learner (*Pr. Parv.*), probably apprentice to the "mayster fflowere."

Astell.—A board (York Fabric Roll, Surtees Soc., p. 336).

Basten ropes.—Ropes made of "bast," the inner bark of the lime tree.

Bastys.—Perhaps related to "bast"; but the entry gives no clue.

Baxter.—A baker.

Blankplu'.—"Blancplumb," white lead.

Bolle.—Bowl.

Broddys.—Nails. The modern "brad," for flooring, runs to 3 ins. (Laxton). In the York Fabric Roll "broddes" are slate pins, but no slates, I think, were used at the Guildhall.

Calyon.—Rounded pebbles (French, *caillou*).

Cleyman.—Usually a dauber ("wattle and daub.") See *Pr. Parv.* under "Dawber," but here they made floors behind the dais, perhaps of rammed clay.

Dormaunt.—A large beam lying across a room.

Estrich boards.—Baltic timber, deals or pine. See above, p. 167.

Flytting.—"Flyttin," removal (*Pr. Parv.*); removal of the barrier.

Fowere, fimarius.—"Foware" (*Pr. Parv.*), a cleanser of cloacæ.

Fye, to.—To cleanse (here, by emptying into a great pit); "to fye out a pond" (Rye's *Glossary*).

Gargoyle.—Usually means a grotesque waterspout, and some at the Guildhall on which the masons worked may have been of this sort, but others seem to have been of iron.

Goionys.—Goione (*Pr. Parv.*), the pin or axle on which the wheel of a pulley or a roller runs.

Gystes.—Gyyste, balke (*Pr. Parv.*), a joist.

Henglys.—Hinges (*Pr. Parv.*).

Morage loft (originally *Murage*).—The loft in which market tolls and customs were collected at Norwich. It would seem (Blomefield, vol. iv., p. 234), that it had been a separate building, but that when a chamber for the collectors was built in the Guildhall the name followed the use.

Parclose.—An open screen, dividing off part of a chamber. *Perlocutorium* is the equivalent in the *Pr. Parv.*, showing that it may mean the *grille* through which nuns may communicate with friends. Here it means a division.

Plauncher.—Flooring.

Popylbord.—Poplar board. See above, p. 167.

Rafman.—In the *Pr. Parv.*, “*raaf*” is *ware*, and *ware* is *mercimonium*; hence a *rafman* is probably a “wareman,” a man who primarily sells wood wares as opposed to a hardware dealer, for in the present instance the *rafman* provides troughs and bowls. In the *Norwich Admission Book of Freeman*, vol. i., p. 120, we have *Johannes Pitman*, *rafman*, and it appears also as a name, Henry *Rafman* being Sheriff of Norwich in 1415. I am aware that the late H. Harrod, in *Norfolk Arch.*, vol. iii., p. 5, considers they were chandlers, and quotes an extract from the *Assembly Book* ordering that none but *raffinen* shall buy any rough tallow, but they were chandlers in the sense of “ship chandlers,” and not merely tallow chandlers, and the “rough” tallow has nothing to do with the derivation. We must rather note that in Icelandic, *ráf* meant roof, and *raft* and *rafter* must be considered: but *wood* is the essential fact.

Remennyng.—“Of j dore in the Est ende of the Gildhall” by John Marwe the *mason*. The French *remanier* leads me to guess that this means the rehandling of a piece of botched masonry in an arched doorway.

Rigall Boards.—Planks of Riga oak. See above p. 167.

Shuflys.—Shovels.

Slotts.—The bolts of a door. (York Fabric Roll, p. 353, and *Pr. Parv.*, p. 447, note 2).

Sondletts.—The syllable *sond* is, of course, *sand*. They were used by the glass worker, perhaps for grinding down the edges of "quarries," but this is a mere guess.

Soo.—A tub. (*Pr. Parv.*, p. 462, compare p. 555 note). See also York Fabric Roll, p. 352, "Say or Soe, a large tub."

Sounds.—"Sounds to making of glew." *Sounds* are the air vessels and intestines of fish, from which gelatine is now made. Not a very good sort of glue.

Spargetting, usually *pargetting*.—It means the plastering of walls. The surname *Pargiter* comes from this.

Syntrees.—Centerings of timber used in building arches and vaults.

Transen bar.—Transom bar (Latin, *transenna*), ordinarily a horizontal mullion in a window, but these were iron cross bars.

Trowys.—Troughs (Nares' *Glossary*, ed. Halliwell).

Tyll or Till.—Tiles.

Verolys—Ferrules (*Pr. Parv.*, p. 510, note 4).

Vice.—A spiral staircase. "Vyce, rownde grece or steyer" (*Pr. Parv.*, p. 509, note 4). York Fabric Roll, p. 358.

Voute.—Vaulting.

Wyndas.—A windlass (Nares' *Glossary*, ed. Halliwell).

I should perhaps add that the money actually paid out for work and materials in the year was £93. 10s. 5½d., and the debts left unpaid amounted to £10. 17s. 4d. As there was probably a similar remanet of unpaid bills at the end of the previous year, we may take the first-named sum as the true expenditure for a year's work. To obtain, very roughly, the equivalent in modern coin of money about

the year 1400 we must take fifteen as a multiplier. This gives about £1,403.

The outer edges of the roll are injured in places and the cash items rendered illegible. We must therefore trust to fifteenth century arithmetic for totals.

Compotus Thome Ocle & Johis Bilhagh Camer Civitatis Norwici a festo Sci Mich'is Arch'i Anno rr' Henr' quarti post conquestu' duodecimo usque ad festu' Sci' Mich' Arch'i Anno rr' Henrici quinti post conquestu' p'mo.

le Gildhalle	M ^d that Thomas of Ocle hath paid to Richard Arnald for carriage of 2 cartfuls of Boards	9 ^d
	It. paid to the same Richard for carriage of 3 cartfuls of lime	15 ^d
	It. paid to the aforesaid Richard for carriage of 2 cartfuls of stone from the kiln	10 ^d
	It. paid to the same Richard for carriage of 4 cartfuls of sand	15 ^d
	It. paid to the foresaid Richard for carriage of 4 cartfuls of Tyll (tile) from the place of John Michel in Co[nisford ?].	20 ^d
	It. paid to the same Richard for carriage of 2 cartfuls of sand from the place of William Rees	4 ^d
	It. paid to the foresaid Richard for carriage of 1 cartful of till (tile) from the common staith . . . . .	...
	It. paid to the same Richard for carriage of 2 cartfuls of sand . . . . .	...
	It. paid to the foresaid Richard for carriage of 1 cartful of tyll from the place of Thomas Ocle . . . . .	...
	It. paid to John Jeckys for carriage of 4 cartfuls of lead . . . . .	...
	It. paid to the same John for carriage of 1 cartful of doors and windows from the place of Robert Wrighte in Conesford (?)	4 ^d

It. paid to Thurward carter for carriage of 2 cartfuls of lead from the place of Walter Danyel . . . . .	...
It. paid to John Cantel carter for carriage of 2 cartfuls of lead from the place of the foresaid Walter . . . . .	...
It. paid to the foresaid John for carriage of 1 cartful of lead from the common staith . . . . .	...
Item paid to John Colchestre for 1 lock to the door of the vault	4 ^d
Item paid to the same John for nail(s) to the foresaid door . . . . .	...
It. paid to the foresaid John for great spiking for stages and cleats (cletys)	2 ^d
It. paid for grease for the windlass (wyndas) & the leading	1½ ^d
It. paid for candle spent about [aboutyn] the leading	2 ^d
It. paid to John Millere for 2 baste[n] [? bast] ropes for the foresaid stages	7 ^d
It. paid to the wife of John of Walsham for an old rope for the same stages	1 ^d
It. paid to Geoffrey Motte for 1 cartful of 'astell'.	4 ^s
It. paid for 1 cartful of astell bought in the market	41 ^d
It. paid to John Colchester for 200 middle spiking	12 ^d
It. paid to the same John for 200 fourpenny nails [fourepennayff]	8 ^d
It. paid to John Thurward, carter, for carriage of 3 cartfuls of lime from the kiln of Robt. Barkere	15 ^d
It. paid for carriage of 1 cartful of stone to the foresaid John	5 ^d
It. paid for 12 spars	22 ^d
It. paid for 1 barrow	9 ^d

It. paid for 1 tyll mattock	12 ^d
It. paid to John Marwe mason for the hires of 3 labourers each of them by 5 days taking by the day 4 ^d	5 ^s
Item paid to the foresaid John for the hires of 2 labourers by 4 days either of them taking by the day 4 ^d Sum	32 ^d
It. paid to same John for the hire of 1 labourer by 4 days taking by the day 4 ^d Sum	16 ^d
Item paid to the foresaid John for the hire of another labourer by 2 days taking by the day 4 ^d Sum	8 ^d
Item paid to the same John for the hire of 1 labourer by 2 days taking by the day 4 ^d	8 ^d
It. paid the forsaid John for the hire of 3 labourers by 4 days each of them taking by the day 4 ^d Sum	4 ^s
It. paid to same John for the hire of 2 labourers sawing stone by one day either of them taking by the day 4 ^d Sum	8 ^d
It. paid to Richard Drewe for 4 Rigall boards for the doors of the Guildhall	4 ^s 8 ^d
It. paid to Robt. Baxster for 3 Rigall boards to the same doors	3 ^s 6 ^d
It. paid to Walter Daniel for j Cable	3 ^s 4 ^d
It. paid to Richard of Todenham mason for amending of the Gargoyles by 1 day and parcel of another day	7 ^d
It. paid to John Stacy mason for his hire by 1 day	6 ^d
It. for the hire of his servant by a day	4 ^d
It. payed to Roger Plomer for leading of the Guildhall	40 ^s
It. paid to Robert Wright for his hire by 2 days taking by the day vj ^d S ^m	12 ^d

It. paid to 1 servant of the same Robt. for his hire by 5 days taking by the day 5 ^d .		
	Sum	25 ^d
It. paid for timber for the staving of one great ladder		2 ^d
It. paid for 2 servants of the aforesaid Robert for their hires by 3 days either of them taking by the day 3 ^d .	Sum	...
It. paid for one little ladder		6 ^d
It. paid to John Marwe mason for his hire by 4 days for setting in of the hooks and laying in of the Dormaunts taking by the day 6 ^d .		
	Sum	2 ^s
It. paid to the said John for the hires of his two servants for sparring in of one door of the privy in the Guildhall		9 ^d
It. paid to Richard of Todenham mason for his hire by 5 days taking by the day 6 ^d Sum .		30 ^d
It. paid to John Clerk for 11½ stone of lead price of the stone 9½ ^d .	Sum	9 ^s 0¾ ^d
It. paid to Thomas Cok for 4 wainscots		16 ^d
And for a stave		8 ^d
It. paid to John Hubert, smith, for iron work .	20 ^s	
It. paid to Wm. Essex, wright, for his travail going to Hockering Park		12 ^d
It. paid to John Marwe, mason, for his hire by 2 days taking by the day 6 ^d .	Sum	12 ^d
It. paid to Thos. Leycetere, mason, for his hire by 2 days taking by the day 6 ^d .	Sum	12 ^d
It. paid to Adam Bishop, smith, for nails and one bond of iron to the wheel of the Guildhall .		22 ^d
It. paid to John Barbor for 2 bastys		8 ^d
It. paid to Thos. Smyth of Fibryggate for the making of the ironwork to the 2 shuflys and iron belonging thereto		6½ ^d

It. paid to Robert Coupere for hooping of 1 soo (tub)	3 ^d
It. paid to Water Colman, rafman, for 5 trowys and 1 bolle	16 ^d
It. paid to Robt. Coupere for hooping of the same trowys	2 ^d
It. paid to Robt. Coupere for ash timber for hook nail to the panel	6 ^d
It. paid for 4 poplar boards ("popylbordys") bought in market for syntrees to one vice	8 ^d
It. paid to John Cantel, carter, for carriage of 4 cartfuls of lime from the kiln of Robert Barker, price of each cartful 5 ^d . Sum	20 ^d
It. paid to the said John for carriage of 4 cartfuls of timber from the place of Water Danyel price of each cartful 4 ^d . Sum	16 ^d
It. paid to the aforesaid John for carriage of one cartful of timber from the place of Robt. Clark, wright	4 ^d
It. paid to the same John for carriage of 15 cartfuls of sand price of each cartful 5 ^d Sum	6 ^s 3 ^d
It. paid to John Marwe & to Thomas his fellow for their hires by 10 days taking by the day 12 ^d . Sum	10 ^s
It. paid to 3 labourers servants of the said John & Tho ^s for their hires by 10 days taking by the day 12 ^d Sum	...
"Murus in volta de le Gildhalle" It. paid to John Marwe, mason, by his hire by 8 days taking by the day 6 ^d . Sum	4 ^s
It. paid to the brother of the foresaid John for his hire by 8 days taking by the day 5 ^d Sum	40 ^d
It. paid to 2 servants of the same John for their hire by 8 days either [each] of them taking by the day 4 ^d . Sum	[5 ^s 4 ^d]

rus in e entali le ecomitis muris niens tra nteneye ¹	It. paid to the Bailiff ("baillie") of Norman's [Hospital] for carriage of 4 loads of till from the Common Staith	2 ^s	
	It. paid to the same bailiff for the carriage of 2 loads of board	10 ^d	
	It. paid to John Marwe for his hire by 16 days taking by the day 6 ^d Sum	8 ^s	
	It. paid to the brother of the aforesaid John for his hire by 16 days taking by the day 5 ^d Sum	6 ^s	8 ^d
	It. paid to 3 labourers for their hire by 16 days each of them taking by the day 4 ^d Sum	16 ^s	
	It. paid to one labourer for his hire by 9 days taking by the day 4 ^d	3 ^s	
	It. paid to Walter Danyel for lead to the Guildhall a 1 time	20 ^u	
	It. paid to the same Walter for lead another time	22 ^u	
	It. paid for 1 cartful of "asshen astell"	31 ^d	
	It. paid for 1 "popil board" (poplar)	4 ^d	
	It. paid for 1 "Rygoll" (board)	18 ^d	
	It. paid for 1 labourer labouring there by 2 days for his hire taking either day 4 ^d Sum	8 ^d	
	It. paid to Nich. Lomynor for tyll	6 ^s	8 ^d
	It. paid to John Harvy for hewing of boards to the roof of the Chapel in the Guild Hall	3 ^s	4 ^d
	It. paid to Harry Comerde wright to hewing of board to the plauncher of the Guild hall	13 ^s	4 ^d
	It. paid to Nich. Lomynor for tyll	13 ^s	4 ^d
	It. paid to John Cantel carter for 12 cartfuls of stone price of each cartful 9 ^d Sum	9 ^s	
	It. paid to the same John for carriage of 8 cartful of lime price of each cartful 5 ^d . . . . .	...
	It. paid to the foresaid John for carriage of 3 cartfuls of sand price of each cartful 4 ^d . Sum	12 ^d	

¹ Penteneye ? from pœnitentia.

It. paid to labourers for myn (forming ?) of the great vault and of the great pit that the privy was fyled in	3 ^{li} 16 ^s 2 ^d
It. paid for 6 shuffys (shovels) price of the piece 3½ ^d Sum	21 ^d
It. paid for 2 spades price of the piece 5 ^d	10 ^d
It. paid for 3 mattocks price of the piece 16 ^d Sum	4 ^s
It. paid to labourer	3 ^s 4 ^d
It. paid for 20 cartfuls of stone price of the cartful 9 ^d Sum	18 ^s
It. paid to the bailiff (baillie) of Normannys for carriage of 6 loads of board	2 ^s
It. paid to the same bailiff for 4 cartfuls of stone	40 ^d
It. paid to the foresaid bailiff for carriage of 3 cartfuls of sand	15½ ^d
It. paid to his servant	3 ^d
It. paid to Thom. Mason for his hire by 14 days taking by the day 6 ^d Sum	7 ^s
It. paid to Richard labourer for his hire by 14 days taking by the day 4 ^d Sum	4 ^s 8 ^d
It. paid to Harry Comerde wrighte for his hire by 7 days taking by the day 6 ^d Sum	3 ^s 6 ^d
It. paid to the servant of the same Harry for his hire by 7 days taking by the day 5 ^d Sum	2 ^s
It. paid to John Stannowe for the making of 1 door and his part of 4 windows	10 ^s
It. paid to Wm. Brounyng for 10 cartful of stone paid of each (iche) cartful 9 ^d Sum	7 ^s 3 ^d
It. paid to John Cantel for carriage of 10 cartful of sand price of each cartful 5 ^d Sum	4 ^s 2 ^d
It. paid to John Marwe for his hire by 4 days taking by the day 6 ^d Sum	2 ^s
It. paid to Thom. his brother for his hire by 4 days taking by the day 5 ^d Sum	20 ^d

It. paid to the same John for hires of 2 servants by 4 days either of them taking by the day 4 ^d .	Sum	2 ^s
It. paid to the same John for his hire by 5 days taking by the day 6 ^d .	Sum	30 ^d
It. paid to Thom. Mason his servant for his hire by 5 days taking by the day 6 ^d	Sum	30 ^d
It. paid to Thom. the brother of the foresaid John Marwe for his hire by 5 days taking by the day 5 ^d .	Sum	25 ^d
It. paid to the same Thomas for the hires of his 3 servants by 5 days each of them (iche of hem) taking by the day 4 ^d .	Sum	5 ^s
It. paid to Thrylward carter for carriage of 4 cartfuls of sand price of the cartful 5 ^d	Sum	20 ^d
It. paid to the same Thrylward for carriage of 4 cartfuls of muck which lay on the chapel		8 ^d
It. paid to Cantel carter for 6 cartfuls of stone paid price of each cartful 9 ^d	4 ^s	6 ^d
It. paid to the same Cantel for 4 cartfuls of sand price of the cartful 5 ^d		20 ^d
It. paid for carriage of 3 cartfuls of lime paid of the cartful 4 ^d		12 ^d
It. paid to Robt. Clerk wright in part (party) of payment for the making of the great doors of the Guild Hall	10 ^s	
It. paid to John Hubert Smith in part of payment for making of henglys (hinges) hooks & 1 bar of iron to the same doors	6 ^s	8 ^d
It. paid to John Marwe in part of payment for remennyng of 1 door in the East end of the Guildhall	6 ^s	8 ^d
It. paid to the Bailiff of Normannys for 9 cartfuls of stone paid of the cartful 9 ^d	6 ^s	9 ^d

It. paid to the same Bailiff for carriage of one cartful of "Rygald" from the house of John Sarell	4 ^d
It. paid to the same Bailiff for carriage of 1 cartful of Estrich board from the Common staithe bought of Thom Cok	5 ^d
It. paid to Adam Bakere for 5 c. of Tyll	4 ^s
It. paid to Harry Comerde for laying of the plauncher	6 ^s 8 ^d
It. paid to John Greyday in part of payment of the making of the new counter	3 ^s 8 ^d
It. paid to Rob. Couper for sounds to making of glue (glew) to the same counter	6 ^d
It. paid for 9 locks and 2 keys to the Chapel door	12 ^d
It. paid to the Bailiff of Normannys for 11 cartfuls of "Calyon" price of each cartful 9 ^d	8 ^s 3 ^d
The wall in the east end of the Guild Hall	3 ^d
It. paid to John Calyfer for carriage of 1 cartful of lime from the kiln of Robt. Barkere	4 ^d
It. paid to the same John for carriage of 1 load of tyll from the common staith	4 ^d
It. paid to the foresaid John for carriage of 1 cartful of freestone from the foresaid staith	4 ^d
It. paid to the same John for carriage of 1 load of tyll from the Baker's house of the Greyfriars	5 ^d
It. paid to the foresaid John for carriage of 1 load of calyon from Mussholt	9 ^d
It. paid to 3 wrights by 1 day making the bench in the Guildhall each of them taking by the day 6 ^d	18 ^d
It. paid to Rob ^t Wright for his hire by 4 days taking by the day 6 ^d	2 ^s
It. paid for "splent" nails and great spiking for the bench and the plauncher in the Guildhall bought in Market	21 ^d
It. paid to Stannwe for his hire by 1 day	6 ^d

It. paid for 1 lock and 1 key, hooks and hinges to the parclose door	16 ^d
It. paid to Henry Comerde for making of the same door by 1 day	6 ^d
It. paid to 2 cleymen for making of 2 floors behind (behynnden) the dees (dais) for hires by 2 days either of them taking by the day 6 ^d	2 ^s
It. paid to Rob ^t Wrichte for plaunchering of 2 Towers for his hire by 3 days, each day 6 ^d	18 ^d
It. paid for 1 "popyl" board to 2 privies and 1 Syntre to Penteneye door	6 ^d
It. paid to 1 deal to the bench	16 ^d
It. paid for 2 great hooks to Penteney door	11 ^d
It. paid to John Marwe, mason, for spargettyng of the morage loft new made for his hire by three days taking by the day 6 ^d	18 ^d
It. paid to the brother of the said John for spargettyng of the same also of the chambers behind (behynnden) the dais for his hire by 6 days taking by the day 5 ^d	30 ^d
It. paid to 3 servants of the same John labouring there by 3 days each of them taking by the day 4 ^d	3 ^s
It. paid to the same John for making of Penteneye door the vault within the same door and the stairs there also for his hire by 3 days taking by the day 6 ^d	18 ^d
It. paid to his brother by 4 days working there on the same thing taking by the day 5 ^d	20 ^d
It. paid to his 3 servants by 3 days working in the same place each of them taking by the day 4 ^d	2 ^s
It. paid to another of his servants working there by 1 day	4 ^d

It. paid to Water Gase of Yarmouth for 1 fother of lead	8 marks 10 ^s
It. paid for the carriage	2 ^s
Item paid to Thomas Noteman for his hire by 5 days taking by the day 6 ^d	2 ^s 6 ^d
It. paid to Harry Sherman for his hire by 5 days taking by the day 5 ^d	2 ^s 1 ^d
It. paid to John Skryvener for his hire by 5 days taking by the day 5 ^d	2 ^s 1 ^d
It. paid to John Midelton for his hire by 5 days taking by the day 5 ^d	2 ^s 1 ^d
It. paid for 10 lbs. of Talw (tallow) burning in the privy price of each lb. 1 ^d	10 ^d
And for 2 lb. of candle	3 ^d
It. paid to the Master Fowere in the privy	3 ^s 4 ^d
It. paid there for bread and ale	12
It. paid for apicel to the Fower	5 ^d
It. paid for 2 miif Tyll bought of the Baxster of the Grey friars	16 ^s
It. paid to the Bailiff of Normannys for carriage of 4 cartfuls of tyll price of each cartful 5 ^d	20 ^d
It. paid for 2 "Rygoll" bought of John Covell for the counter	2 ^s
For 4 Estrich boards	20 ^d
For 1 Rygoll	12 ^d
It. paid to John Greyday for making of the counter & flytting of the barrier (barer) & nails	12 ^s 8 ^d
It. paid for 2 lb. of plaster of Paris to edging and plastering of the Towers	2 ^s 4 ^d
It. paid to John Marwe for the working of the same plaster of Paris by 2 days	12 ^d
And for the hire of his 2 servants by 2 days	8 ^d
It. paid for colouring of the board on the towers without, first for 2 gallons of oil	2 ^s 8 ^d

It. paid for 1 lb. of varnish	8 ^d
It. paid for 3 lb. of Blankplū (white lead)	12 ^d
It. paid for 2 lb. of red lead	6 ^d
It. paid for 4 lb. of Spanish Brown	4 ^d
And for the working	2 ^s
It. paid to Hardingham the Friar Austin for lead	8 marks 6 ^s 8 ^d
It. paid to Rob ^t Barker for lime and stone	4 marks
It. paid to the Mayor 6 ^s 8 ^d which was given (yovyn) to Geoffrey Swathyng	6 ^s 8 ^d
It. paid to Rawelyn of Filby for 100 boards spent on the doors and windows on the Mayor's Hall	34 ^s
It. paid to Adam Mason for his hire by 1 day working in the women's prison	6 ^d
It. paid for the hire of his fellow	6 ^d
It. paid to 2 servants working there by the same day	8 ^d
It. paid to Rawelyn of Filby for 100 boards	35 ^s

(Dorse).

It. paid to John Marwe, mason, for his hire by 10 days taking by the day 6 ^d	5 ^s
It. paid to his brother by 10 days taking by the day 5 ^d	4 ^s 2 ^d
It. paid to his 3 servants by 10 days each of them taking by the day 4 ^d	10 ^s
It. paid to John Marwe, mason, for his hire by 1 day	6 ^d
It. paid to his servant by 1 d	4 ^d
It. paid to Adam Mason for his hire by 3 days working in the woman's prison	18 ^d
It. paid to the servant of the same Adam for his hire by 3 days	12 ^d
It. paid to John Cantel, carter, for carriage of 3 cartfuls of sand price of each load 5 ^d	15 ^d

It. paid for carriage of 3 cartfuls of lime price of each cartful 5 ^d	...
It. paid to Aleyn Bull, smith, for 13 c. nails price of each c. 8 ^d	8 ^s 8 ^d
It. paid to the same Aleyn for 19 c. of nails price of each c. 6 ^d	9 ^s 6 ^d
It. paid to the foresaid Aleyn for 9 c. of price of each c. 4 ^d	3 ^s
It. paid for 8 lb. of iron made in verolys and goionys for the crane price of each pound 2 ^d	16 ^d
It. paid for 2 anchors in the east end of the Guildhall weighing 38 lb. price of each lb 2 ^d	6 ^s 4 ^d
It. paid for 1 bolt of iron to the making of the gargoyles (gargolyes), weighing 5 lb. price of each lb. 2 ^d	10 ^d
It. paid for 5½ c. of nails occupied on the boarding under the lead on the roof of the Guildhall price of each 4 ^d	22 ^d
It. paid for 1 pair hinges (henglys) to the prison door weighing 12½ lb. of each lb. 2 ^d	2 ^s 1 ^d
It. paid for 1 pair hooks to the prison door weighing 6 lbs. price of each lb. 2 ^d	12 ^d
It. paid for the iron of 1 shovel (shuffle)	4 ^d
It. paid for "broddys" & 4 penny nail to the counter	3½ ^d
It. for mending of 1 stone saw	1 ^d
It. paid for amending of 2 Mattocks	3 ^d
It. paid to 1 pair chains to Penteney door weighing 8 lb. price of each lb. 2 ^d	16 ^d
It. paid for 2 slots to the same door weighing 3 lb. price of each lb. 2 ^d	6 ^d
It. paid for 2 transen bars & 2 Sondletts occupied by the glass wright in the porch weighing 3 lb. price of each lb. 2 ^d	6 ^d
Item paid to Aleyn Smith for 4 c. 8 penny nails	32 ^d

Item paid for 6 c. of 4 penny nails	2 ^s	
Item paid for 2 Trannsen bars in the hall (be)longing to the Sheriff weighing 12 lb.	2 ^s	
Item paid to Roger Plomer for the leading of the Guildhall and for the spouts for the towers	10 ^s	
Item paid to Cantel, carter, for carriage of 1 great tree given to the Guildhall by William Appilyerd	2 ^s	
Item paid to the said Cantel for 4 cartfuls of sand	20 ^d	
Item paid to the aforesaid Cantell for carriage of 1 cartful of lime	5 ^d	
Item paid to Thomas Borham for Glasying of the Porche	13 ^s	4 ^d
Sum iiij ^{xx} xij ^{ll} x ^s v ^d ob (£93. 10s. 5½d.)		
[Blank left].		
M ^d that Thomas of Ocle asketh allowance for making of the door with freestone going up to the Mayor's Hall of 50 ^s which he oweth to Preis Syle	50 ^s	
Item of 20 ^s which he oweth to Thomas Cok for ½-a-hundred board	20 ^s	
Item of 35 ^s which he oweth to William Nich for 1 hundred board	35 ^s	
Item of 2 ^s which he oweth to John Ussher for 2 Rygolls	2 ^s	
Item of 16 ^s 8 ^d which he oweth to Sampson Baxter for 5 loads of tyll	16 ^s	8 ^d
Item of 5 ^s which he oweth to John Locksmith for 1 lock to the Guildhall door, a ring to the same door and for 1 lock to the free prison door	5 ^s	
Item of 16 ^s which he oweth to Robt. Wright for making of the Guildhall doors of the windows and "les gystes" (joists) in the porch	16 ^s	
Item of 20 ^s which he oweth to Walter Daniel for lead	20 ^s	

Item of 10^s which he oweth to Robt. Barkere for
lime 10^s

[Item of 24^s which he oweth to Robt. Stalon for
3 mill (3000) tyll spent at the Guildhall]¹

[Item of 20^s which he oweth to the aforesaid Robt.
for C ði (50) of Estrich board]¹

Item of 13^s 4^d which he oweth to Thomas
Smyth of Fibriggate for the barrs of the
prison windows.

Item of 32^d which he oweth to the same Thomas
for nails to the plauncher.

Item of 6^s 8^d which he oweth to Henry Comerd,
wright.

Item of 20^s which he oweth to John Marwe
mason.

Sum £10. 17s. 4d.

[On front of an indented mem. attached to the front of
the skin by an old brass-headed pin bent round].

.....re.....a Robto Ocale.....pil (?)

Sñ tot¹ recept Thome Ocle ut infra . iiij^{xli} x^s v^d (?)
1^c xli (?)

[On back of next mem.]

M^d qd Thomas Ocle recep' de Simone Cook xx^{li}

Itm. recept de eodem Simone . viij mar vj^s viij^d.

Itm. recept de Robto Baas x^{li}

Itm. recept de Riço Stenyour v m^{re}

Itm. recept de Simone Hacford ij m^{re}

Itm. recept de eodē Simone. xx^s

Itm. recept de Robto Southfeld viij^{li}

Itm. recept de Thoma Marchall p gloos . viij m^{re}℥

Itm. recept de Thoma Benet p man^o John

Clerk x^{li}

Itm. recept de eodē Thoma p man^o dci Johis xij marc℥

¹ Crossed out in original.

Itm. recept de ꝑdco Thoma p man ⁹ Thome Marchall		
Itm. recept de Robto Staloñ	iiij m ^{re}	
Itm. recept de Johe Aslak	iiij ^{ll}	
Itm. recept de Johe Manyng	iiij ^{ll}	
Itm. recept de Simone Plomer p parcella ill' foder plumb'		
Itm. ꝑ dict Thoñ Ocle emit de Gase de Jernemut	iiij ^{marc} v ^s	
Itm. rec ⁹ de Robto Stalm di C di Estrichbord ꝑc		xx ^s (?)
Itm. rec ⁹ a dict Robto iij mill tegul ꝑc	xxiiij ^s	
Et dict di C Estrich bord iij mill tegul fuer ⁹ expens sup aula et sup le plaunch		

Dilham "Castle,"

COMMUNICATED BY

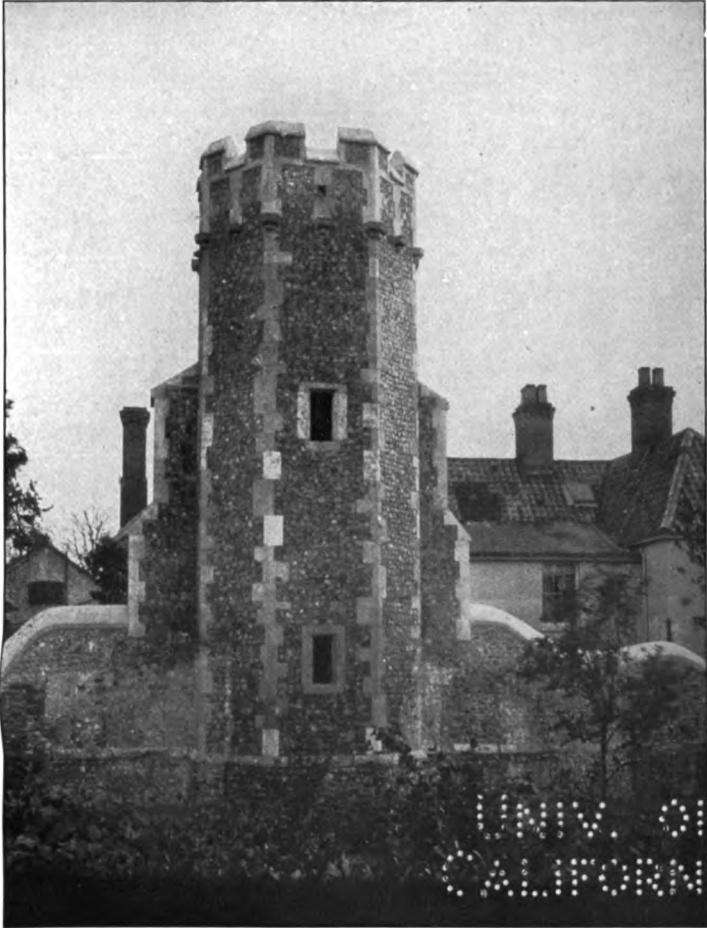
HARRY BRITTAİN.

No mention of the fact that ruins of a tower with flanking walls exist at Dilham has, I think, ever been made in print, though I am informed by Mr. Walter Rye that the late Antony Norris in his *History of Tunstead*, now in Mr. Rye's library, states that:—

"Here are yet remaining some of the ruins of the old seat of the Geneys and Ingloses, it stood about from the Church, and seems to have been built round a Court(?). The great gate, which is a part standing, consists of a large arch between two round towers of black flint."

A few months ago my friend, Mr. Basil Cannell, now the owner of the Hall Farm at Dilham, pointed out to me that opposite his house were some ivy-covered ruins, and on the ivy being carefully cleared away the interesting tower shown in the illustration¹ was disclosed. No doubt it is one of the black flint towers mentioned by Norris, although as a matter of fact it is not round, but forms a pentagon against the archway wall. This wall is perfect for about 42 ft., and is 2 ft. thick, and stands parallel in front of the existing house, from which it is 44 ft. distant.

¹ I ought, perhaps, to explain that the battlements were added during the recent restoration, and that although the tower appears to be supported on each side by buttresses, these are in reality portions of the original wall; the cement covering of this is also a recent addition.



TOWER OF THE "CASTLE" OF SIR HENRY INGLOBE AT DILHAM.

TO THE
LIBRARY

Local tradition confirms Norris in saying that there was another gate tower, now pulled down.

The work is apparently of the 15th century, and again using the MS. history of Tunstead already referred to, it would seem probable that it was erected by Sir Henry Inglose, Lord of the Manor, who served in the French wars, and was a kinsman and a friend of Sir John Fastolf, the hero of the "Battle of the Herrings," who died 1459. It was probably built about the same time as Caister.

It seems very likely that both were built for protection against French invasions. In 1450 the *Paston Letters* talk of there being "many enemies against Yarmouth and Cromer, who have done much harm and taken many prisoners, and come up the land and play on Caister Sands and other places as homely as if they were Englishmen."

In 1457 the French had a design against Yarmouth (*Blomefield's Norfolk*), and next year another Paston letter speaks of a rumour from Calais that Cromer and Blakeney were much spoken of among Frenchmen.

There is no trace that the house ever stood a siege, but from a letter of Margaret to John Paston it might well have done, for she writes that "Henry Inglose's men have slain two men of Tunstead and all that country is sore troubled therewith, and if he had abided at home he had like to have been fetched out of his own house, for the people there about are sore moved with him. And on Saturday last past he came riding through this town (Norwich) towards Framingham, and if he had abided in this town he should have been arrested for men of Tunstead and of the country pursued after him and made a great noise of him and required the Mayor and Sheriffs that he nor his men should not pass the town, &c."

Chiefly from Norris I am able to give some account

of Sir Henry Inglose, which, as it has never before been published, may be of some interest.

He was the son and heir of Sir Henry de Inglose, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Roger de Gyney of Dilham, and died before 1389. She was the heiress to the ancient family of Gyney of Dilham, and descended from a family in existence in Norfolk before 1100, and in Dilham before 1253.

He served in 1415 abroad in the French wars, being then an esquire and then preferred a libel in the Court of the Constable and Earl Marshal against Sir John Tiptoft, who had retained him with sixteen lances and several archers and refused to pay him and offered "by the help of God and St. George to prove his cases against the said Sir John, body to body, as the custom of arms required in that behalf."¹

In 1417 Sir Hugh Fastolf, who died at Caen in Normandy, appointed him one of his executors, &c., and in January, 1418, he was one of the Commissioners to take musters and renew the garrison of Dangeul St. Remy, Beauvant, St. Anyan, and Tanys in France.

In 1418 and 1419 he had letters of protection to go to the French wars, &c. In 1421 he was taken prisoner at the Battle of Viel Baugé, fought on Easter Eve, at which battle the Duke of Clarence and many others were killed. With him was also taken prisoner Sir John Mautby, and they were apparently exchanged by the intervention of Sir John Fastolf (see *Paston Letters*, new ed., p. 11).

Soon after he married Anne, widow of Sir William Bowett, daughter of Sir John Wythe of Smallborough and widow of John Calthorpe, and in 1424 he was on the Paston side in the great feud between them and Walter Aslak (see *Paston Letters*, vol i., p. 14).

¹ The strange way in which certain lords got together their troops of mercenaries by way of sub-contract is curious, and there are several of the so-called "Indentures of Arms" still existent.

In 1426 Sir John Fastolf, being elected a Knight of the Garter and being then abroad in the French wars, Sir Henry Inglose¹ was one of those to take possession of his stall. Next year he went abroad again, and in 1433 was one of the Commissioners to settle and compose the differences then subsisting in the City of Norwich.

In 1438 he had been to the wars again for he had two Flemish prisoners. His wife died in 1450 or 1451, and he only survived her a very short time,² being buried at Horsford Priory.

His son, Henry Inglose, was one of the Norfolk Commissioners in 1460 to raise forces and oppose the Earl of Warwick, and it was probably his grandson, Edward Inglose, who sold the estates here to John Bosoun, through whom they came to the Windhams of Felbrigg, one of whom, Edmund Windham of Dilham, Doctor of Law, was a partisan of the Earl of Essex, but received a pardon in 1604.

¹ Fastolf (*Paston Letters*, vol. i. p. 175) calls him "my right well beloved cousin."

² On 1st July, 1451, Margaret Paston writes to John Paston, "Sir Henry Inglose is passyd to God this nyght hoys sowl God asoyl." (*Paston Letters*, vol. i. p. 224).

Surrey House
AND
St. Leonard's Priory, Norwich,

COMMUNICATED BY
WALTER RYE.

SURREY HOUSE.¹

WHEN this house, once occupied as a town house by the Earl of Surrey, for whom it was probably built by Thomas Duke of Norfolk, was pulled down to form the site of the new Norwich Union Life Offices, much old worked stonework of a far older date was found worked into the foundations, and bearing in mind the tradition that the Duke bought the materials of St. Benet's Abbey and used them for the erection of the Duke's Palace in St. Andrew's it is not impossible that these, shown by the illustration opposite, came from the same source. The other illustration shows the fine plaster ceiling which has been carefully removed and is to be re-erected at Mr. Caley's Pine Bank Tower, Thorpe.

ST. LEONARD'S PRIORY.

Since Dr. Bensly wrote his exhaustive account of this little Priory in *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. xii. p. 190, I have

¹ Not to be confounded with the Surrey House built on the site of St. Leonard's Priory.

bought the site and made some little excavations which show the entrance to the Gate Tower (illustration), and have cleared the site of the Priory Church, of which, however, there is little left. The second illustration shows one of the great chalk workings, which burrow under the site of the Priory but at a great depth below the surface. Of their age I can give no opinion, but there is no reason to suppose that they or the similar caves under St. Giles' were made for any other purpose than winning chalk and flint for building purposes. Their entrance is on the level of the Riverside Road, through the premises now belonging to Messrs. Thompson.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE

Two oldest Registers of the Parish of Syderstone,

NORFOLK,

COMMUNICATED BY

REV. H. J. DUKINFIELD ASTLEY, M.A., F.R.HIST. Soc.,

Vicar of Rudham, Norfolk.

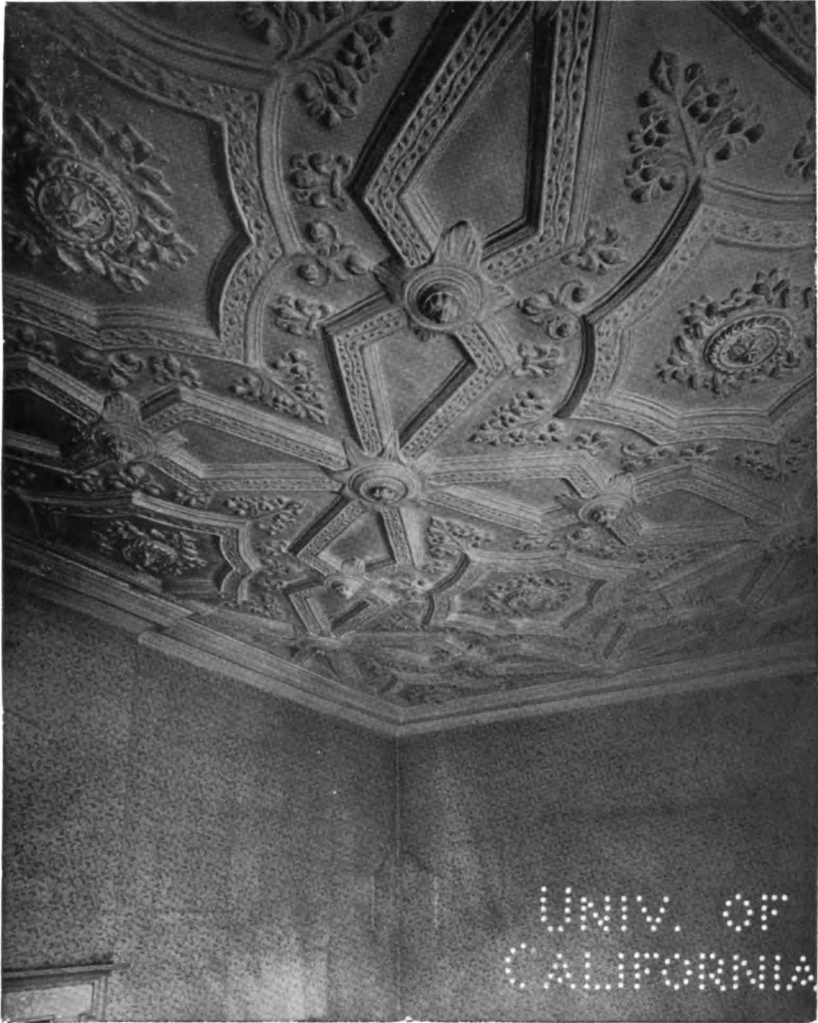
By the kindness of my friend and neighbour (Rev. H. G. Willacy, Rector of the Parish) I have had the opportunity of examining the Registers of Syderstone, and I have found so many entries of varied interest in the two oldest books, that, with his permission, I have made copies of the most important, and prepared the following notes and extracts.

The Parish of Syderstone is rendered interesting beyond antiquarian circles by its association with Amy Robsart, the unfortunate wife of Robert Dudley, whose father (Sir John Robsart) owned the manor, and who herself resided there for several years during her early life. Around her name romance has woven its associations, and the problem of the manner in which she met with her untimely death at Cumnor Place, Oxford, is not yet settled beyond doubt;



FRAGMENTS FOUND IN THE REMOVAL OF SURREY HOUSE, NORWICH.

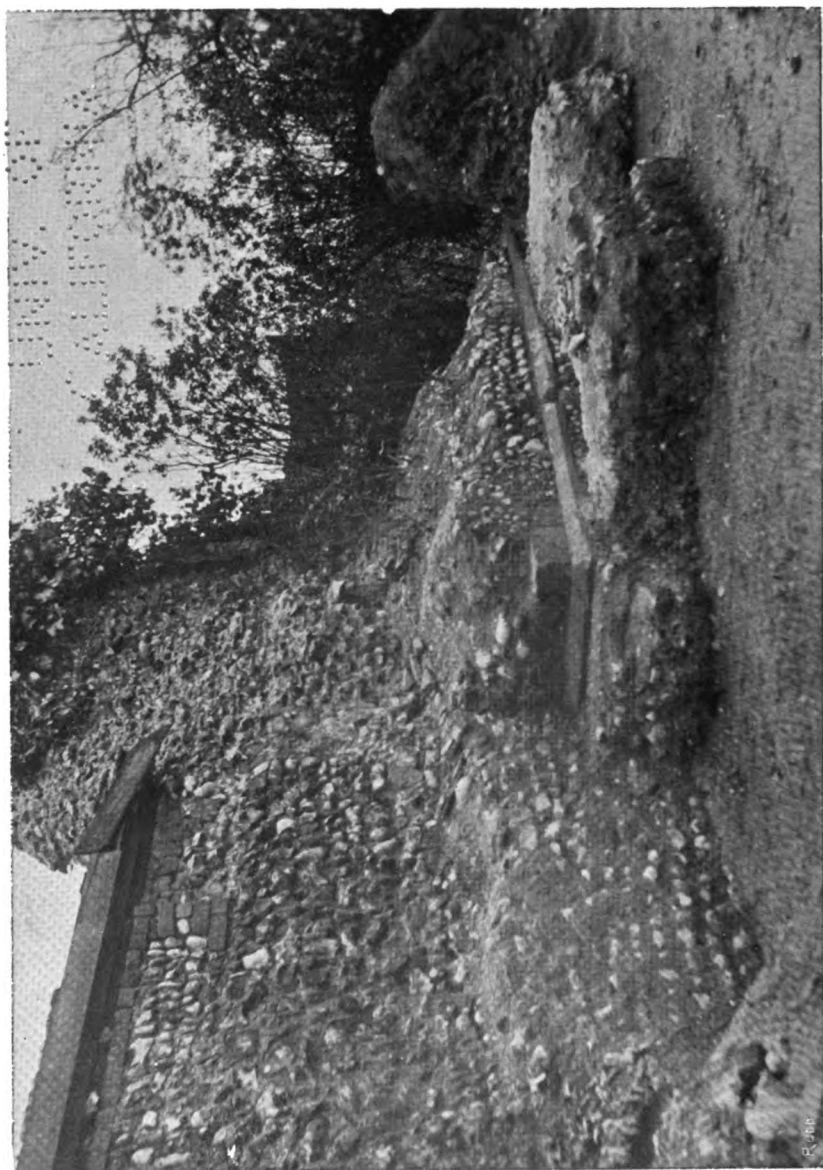
TO THE
AMERICAN



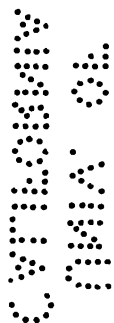
CEILING FORMERLY IN SURREY HOUSE, NORWICH.

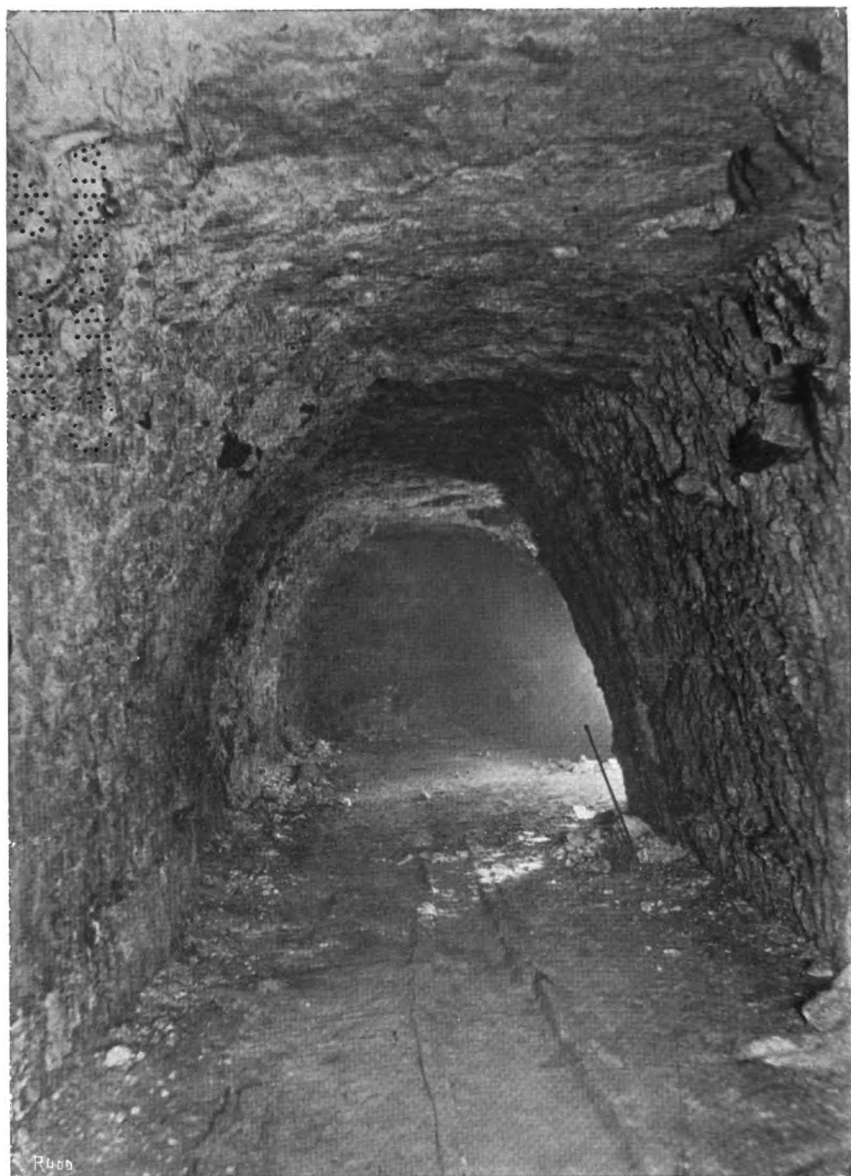
70. 1911
1911-1912

1888



REMAINS OF ST. LEONARD'S PRIORY, NORWICH.





CHALK CUTTINGS UNDER ST. LEONARD'S PRIORY.

but as to Amy herself and her romantic story,¹ these registers are altogether silent.²

The oldest register commences in 1585, by which time Amy Robsart (born 1532) had been dead for a quarter of a century, and extends to 1684.

Of ordinary baptisms, marriages, and burials I take no account here, though they would be, like all such entries, most interesting to students of family names.

The earlier entries are almost uniformly illegible, and indeed difficult down to 1612. The book has been so badly cared for.

The first entries are in English; from 1604—1606 they are in Latin. From 1628—1660 each page is attested by the Rector, from 1653 as Parliamentary Registrar.

I commence with the following entry:—

Anno Domini 1630. "M^{rie}. Marye Corbett, the Wyfe of Edward Corbett, Rector, was buried the xxiiiith daye of August, Anno Domini 1630; and also Marye the daughter of

¹ See *Who killed Amy Robsart?* by Philip Sidney, F.R.Hist. Soc.

² While on the subject of "Amy Robsart," I may be allowed to refer to a paper by Dawson Turner, Esq. (published in *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. i., p. 57), in order to correct a blunder into which that learned writer allowed himself to be betrayed. Writing on "Treasure Trove," Mr. Turner prints in *extenso* a letter from a certain Sir William Stapleton (a priest) to Thomas Cromwell (Henry VIII.'s Lord Commissioner), "whom he, strange as it may sound to us, calls 'Lord Legatt.'" This letter is taken from one of the Norwich City books, commencing in the second and ending in the twenty-fourth year of Henry VIII. In it the writer relates how he was "brought to a place called Systern in the said county" (of Norfolk), and how "the Lady Tyrry, lady of the said ground, forbade us meddling." Mr. Turner explained "System" as "Sidestrand," and said of "Lady Tyrry," "I have sought in vain for any information." A little further research might have enabled him to discover that "System" is Syderstone (or Sedistern as it was sometimes spelt), and that by "Lady Tyrry" the old writer intended to designate Lady Terry Robsart, the grandmother of Amy. This reference to Syderstone as a place in which "Treasure Trove" was sought in the reign of Henry VIII. is very interesting, and I am much indebted to the anonymous correspondent who kindly brought it to my notice.

the saide Edward Corbett and Marye his Wyfe was baptized the same daye anno p'dicto." This is in a beautiful hand.¹

That the Rector soon consoled himself is shown by my next extract:—

"Barbary ye daughter of Edw. Corbett, Rector, and Maude his Wyfe was baptized ye 4th day of June, 1632."

In 1633 are Latin and English entries. From 1646—1653 all are in Latin.

Edward Corbet was appointed Rector in 1628 by the King, in the minority of Sir Miles Corbet, the patron. There was no other appointment till 1662, but before and during the Parliamentary regime, Thos. Swallow was curate; and during the Commonwealth, Saml. Smith. Thos. Swallow occurs as clerk and curate as early as 1637, and thenceforth signs at the bottom of each page till 1645, when he is succeeded by Sam. Smyth, who, however, was not "sworn" till 1653, as thus testified:—

"Samuell Smith of Sydersterne, Clerk, approved and sworne pishe Register for the sd. pishe (for the registering of Marriages, Births, and Burialls, according to the late Act, made to that purpose) this 17th day of February, 1653, by me Edm. Tvrner,

"Just. of Peace for this County of Norff."

Accordingly we find the following marriage entry:—

1653. George Coggs of Harpley, Widower, and Anne

¹ "On a mural monument of stone in the chancel with the arms of Corbet:—Or, a raven proper, impaling *Thornton*; Argent, a chevron between three holly branches, vert. In memoriam Mariæ spectatæ probitatis uxoris nuper Edw. Corbet, rectoris hujus ecclesiæ, filiæ Rogeri Thornton equitis aurati de Snailwell, in Com. Cantab quæ unquam post se relinquens filiulam Mariam nomine sanctissime obiit in fide cultuq; Jesu Ao. Domi 1630, Aug. 27."—*Blomefield's Norf.*, vol. vii., p. 182; *Armstrong's Norf.*, vol. v.; Gallow, p. 136.

The register certainly says "buried the xxiiijth day of August."

Latford of Sydesterne, spinster, having their consent of marriage three severall Lord's dayes published in the pish Chamber of Sydesterne aforesaid, were fully married by John Poll, Esq., Justice of the Peace of these pishes and county, in ye presence of Nicholas Fishpoole and other witnesses the seaven and twentieth day of February, 1653.

There are many other interesting entries, *e.g.*:—1628—George Hall, Clarke and pson of this parish was buried the xiiijth daye of December, anno p'dicto. George Hall was Rector, 1605—1628.

The names of "Faith" and "Audrey" occur.

Among the callings mentioned I find "labourer," "husbandman," "weaver," "sheepeheard," "blacksmith," "taylour," "shoemaker," and "yeoman." Thus:—

1654. Henry, the son of Thomas Wickam the young shoemaker and Elizabeth his wife, was born the fifth day of Aprill and baptized the ninth of the same month, 1654.

In the Latin entries:—A° Doii, 1649.—*Jacobus Fische juvenis Custos oviū sepult fuit vicisimo sixt die Septembris. 1652. Gulielmus filius Thomæ Hegram pastor' oviū et Aliciæ uxor' ejus bapt. fuit vicisimo octavo die Novembr. (Between now and 1660 there were eight children).*

As illustrating the careful entry of illegitimate children there is the following:—*Johannes Nothus et spurius filius Aliciæ Simmons bapt. fuit 8° die Sept. 1633.*

The book has evidently been rebound more than once. The upper half of p. 61 is a repetition of the entries for 1649. The lower half contains the following:—

"Collected towards ye reliefe of ye distressed Protestants of Poland and Bohemia, May 16, 1658, ye sume of foure shillings and sixpence iijs. vjd.

"Sam. Smyth."

"Collected¹ towards ye reliefe of ye poor inhabitants of Southwold otherwise Soulbaye in ye County of Suffolk, July ye 31, 1659, ye sune of five shillings and threepence
"vs. iijd."

"Collected towards ye reliefe of ye inhabitants of Fakenham, October ye seaventh, 1660, ye sune of thirty shillings and sixpence £1. 10s. 6d."

"Collected towards ye reliefe of Robt. and Edward Peare of South ye sune of foure shillings, ye third daye of Feb. 1660 4s."

"Collected in ye Parish of Syderston towards ye reliefe of ye Christian slaves in Turkey, 10s. Od., October ye 4th, 1683." (This last is another hand).

Page 62 contains various odd entries from 1622—1643, but it is a palimpsest, and on turning it upside down the two following most instructive entries may be read :

LICENSES TO EAT FLESH IN LENT.

(1) No name or date, but probably about 1630.
"..... aged fourscore yeares and sicke and weake of body, so y^t ye observance of Lent according to ye Lawes

¹The receipts for this and the next collections are stitched into the cover :—

August ye 11th, 1659.

(1) Norff. Received of ye overseers of ye poore there towards ye
Gallow reliefe of ye poore inhabitants of ye towne of Southwold
Sydesterne. otherwise Soulbaye in Suff. ye daye and yeare abou
written, ye sune of five shillings three pence, I say
Received ye sune of vs. iijd. By me Nicholas Holman.

(2) Norff. Received ye collection of ye inhabitants of Sydesterne
Gallow for ye reliefe of ye towne of Fakenham, to repaye their
Sydesterne. great loss by fire ye last daye of Aprill in ye eleaventh
Dec. 24. yeare of his Majestye's raigne, ye sune of thirty shillinges
1660. sixpence by ye inhabitants of ye sd. towne of Fakenham
received of ye sd. collection, who do by these prts.
acknowledge the receipt of ye sd. sune and subscribe this acquittance
under their hands this 24 of December, 1660. By me Willm. Haridance.

and Customes of this kingdom wold be most preiudiciall and apparently hurtfull to her old and crazy body; she is permitted ye eating of flesh for ye space of eight dayes next ensuing, according to ye statute in ye case, by me Edw. Corbett, Rector."

(2) "Item Dame Jane Peyton of this Parish ye wyfe of Sr Edward Peyton of Isleham Kt. & Baronet, being now of most infirme and sickly body and altogether unable for observance of Lent according to ye Lawes and customes of this Kingdom as hath beene oft found by her tryall to her great perill, and is further testified and avouched by her Physician to whom she hath been a patient for a yeare and upward" (The rest illegible, but evidently the same formula and of the same date as the preceding).

A similar entry occurs in the earliest Register of Campsea Ash, Suffolk, fo. 39:—"Decimo die marc xij Año Dom̃ 1632. Whereas ffrancys Bristowe gent. and Mrs. Colt his daughter, living in our towne of Ash, have requested of me to graunt them a license for the eatinge of *flesh upon fasting daies*, I being pson of the said towne of Ash have granted theire request and given them a lyceat (quantum in me est) according to ye statute in ye case provided, divers good causes moving me hereunto ptly sett downe in the license & ptly were knowne unto myself. In witnesse whereof I have subscribed my name the day and yre above written. Willm. ffarier."—The *East Anglian*, new ser., vol. ii., p. 363. Were such licenses of common occurrence in these early years of Charles I.?

Down to 1781 there was a monument in Syderstone Church, inscribed:—"Jane Peyton, daughter of Sir Edward Peyton of Isleham in Cambridgeshire, Knt. & Bart. by Dame Jane his wife, living virtuously & dying comfortably, was buried February 8, A.D. 1632." Her picture, say Armstrong and Blomefield, is on the wall, kneeling, and an angel standing at each side. This monument and the

picture have both disappeared, probably when the aisles were removed, early in the nineteenth century. The entry in the register runs:—"Mrs. Jane Peyton, ye daughter of Sir Edward Peyton & Dame Jane his wyfe, of Isleham in ye County of Cambridge, Baronett, was buried ye 8th daye of Feb. 1632."¹

The Second Register of Syderstone is inscribed "from 1689—1741." Two circumstances, however, make it of special interest, viz.—first, entries of burials in woollen from 1679—1692; and second, a record of briefs received and collections made thereupon from 1707—1746.

In 1679 the curious Act enforcing the burial of all bodies in woollen was passed. It was originally enacted in 1666 with the absurd object of encouraging and protecting the woollen trade, but had been generally disregarded. The new and more strict regulation ordered, accordingly, that an affidavit was to be produced within eight days of the burial. None of these affidavits have been preserved at Syderstone, but specimens exist; and they are of great interest, as they serve to check the register and enable gaps to be filled when it is damaged or unreadable, *e.g.*, at Hawkshead in Lancashire, where the entries extend from 1680—1696, over ninety examples were rescued from the parish chest by Mr. W. S. Cooper, F.S.A., and altogether 194 still exist there.

The register begins at each end—1689, ordinary; 1679, woollen; and for 1690-2 the woollen burials are found

¹ How the connection of the Peyton family with Syderstone arose I have been unable to determine. They had long been an important family in Isleham, where, "the Lady of Sir Robert Peyton, who died in 1518, founded a hospital for five widowers and five widows." The Peyton tombs in Isleham Church (of which there is a good illustration in Barnard's *Companion to English History*), are among the finest examples of Elizabethan monumental architecture. In Long Melford Church, Suffolk, there is a window containing the portrait of Margaret Peyton, of Isleham, in armorial costume, c. 1485.

also entered among the ordinary entries of baptisms and marriages, and among other burials apparently not woollen.

The entries of burials in woollen are made a year to a page, the only years omitted (when there apparently would be none) being 1683 and 1687. Each page is headed:—"An account of ye name and Quality of every person interred in Parish of Syderston, according to ye late Act of Parliament, entituled An Act for burying in Woollen, since ye last accounts given in by ye Overseers."

1679 .. 3	1682 ... 6	1686 ... 3	1690 ... 2
1680 ... 6	1684 ... 2	1688 ... 3	1691 ... 3
1681 ... 3	1685 ... 1	1689 ... 1	1692 ... 1

The entries from 1684 are attested by Thos. Savory, Overseer; that in 1692 is countersigned by L. Walpole.

BRIEFS.

Syderstone possesses a remarkably complete record of the briefs received from the year 1707 to 1746 inclusive (excepting the years 1721-31 inclusive), viz., twenty-nine years, besides the few seventeenth century entries in the oldest registry already referred to. I have, therefore, thought it of interest to prepare a few notes on the subject before proceeding to give the full extracts as they stand in the register. Detailed information is contained in Mr. Bewes' well-known book on *Church Briefs*.

When a public appeal had to be made for funds, the usual method in past ages was by means of *briefs*. Long lists of them may be found in many of the older Church books. In the Syderstone Register there are 306 such entries for the 29 years covered, or nearly one a month.

In the Book of Common Prayer, immediately after the Nicene Creed in the Communion Office, there is a rubric,

which runs—"Then also (*if occasion be*) shall *Briefs, Citations, and Excommunications be read.*" This direction appears for the first time in the Prayer-book after the last revision of 1662, but we must not suppose that this marks the time when briefs first came into use, or were read in churches. As far back as 1588 we find in Marprelate Epist. p. 33—"Spent £37 in distributing briefs for the erection of a college"; while Pepys in his diary under date 30th June, 1661, twelve months before the appearing of the Prayer-book of 1662, complains that he had gone to church, "where we observe," he says, "the trade of brief is come now up to so constant a course every Sunday, that we resolve to give no more to them."

The quotations from Marprelate and Pepys' *Diary* given above illustrate the meaning of the word, and also these passages of later date:—

1781. Cowper's "Charity," vol. i., p. 469.

"The brief proclaimed, it visits every pew,
But first the squire's, a compliment but due."

1820. Southey's *Letters* (1856), pp. 11-193. "A wooden thing such as the Churchwardens carry about in church to collect money for a brief."

1836. Penny's *Cycl.*, vol. v., pp. 420-2. "A brief was issued in 1835 to increase the funds of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel."

In the annotated Book of Common Prayer (first edition), p. 171, there is the following note on briefs:—

"These were letters patent issued by the Sovereign directing the collection of alms for special objects named in them. They were granted for building and repairing churches, and for many benevolent purposes (such as compensation for losses by fire), which are now provided for by societies or public subscriptions. Great abuse arose out of briefs, and a statute was passed to regulate them

in Queen Anne's reign. The abuses still continued, however, as will be seen by the following particulars of ninety-seven briefs for repairing or rebuilding churches or chapels, and forty-seven briefs for accidents by fire, inundations, &c., issued between Michaelmas, 1805, and Michaelmas, 1818:—

Michaelmas, 1805, to Michaelmas, 1818.	Estimate of money required.			Sums collected.			Net proceeds.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
97 briefs for churches, &c. . .	125,240	19	4½	35,857	6	7½	14,297	14	4½
47 briefs for accidents, &c. . .	34,884	15	3½	31,656	12	8½	14,606	18	7
144	£160,125	14	8½	£67,513	19	4½	£28,904	12	11½

An attempt was again made to reform the system in 1821, but so unsuccessfully that at last briefs were altogether abolished in 1828 by George IV., c. 28. King's letters were documents of a similar character, and are still occasionally issued, *e.g.*, the "Queen's letter," in January, 1900, for the sufferers by the war in South Africa, the last previous one being during the Crimean War.

Briefs were occasionally issued by the Bishop of the Diocese. We have an example at Syderstone in the entry under date October 5th, 1740; the petition of the Rev. Robert White recommended by the Bishop. Examples occur in other Dioceses as at Ryton and at St. Nicholas in Durham. The Syderstone briefs were usually received in bundles of five or six or more at a time, and read in church at varying intervals, generally of a month, but sometimes for several Sundays consecutively. This was the regular practice. Collectors were appointed to receive the money from the Churchwardens, but I only find one

mentioned here, Mr. Harwood of Norwich, who received the collection of 14s. 5d. for the S.P.G., on Aug. 25th, 1742.

The sums collected were usually small, 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. predominating. Occasionally, as in the above instance, they were larger, and also when, as was sometimes the case, the collection was made from house to house, as *e.g.*, that for Blandford, March 6th, 1732, which amounted to 8s. 1d.

In the Syderstone entries, those from 1707 to 1720 seem to be in one hand, a small and old-fashioned one, and the receipt of the briefs, together with the amount, or "charge," required, is entered on one page, the fact of the collection generally, and the sum collected, with the date, on the opposite page.

From 1732 to 1746 the entries are all by the Rev. George Jacomb, Rector. They are in a beautifully flowing round hand, and from the care bestowed upon them, I should judge this worthy Rector to have been a most precise and methodical person.

By far the larger number of briefs are for losses sustained by fire. Losses by hailstones and inundations also occur. The oyster dredgers, &c., of Medway, &c., in Kent, plead loss by frost as a claim for help, and receive 2s. on April 16th, 1742; and the fishermen of Feversham receive 2s. 6d., June 19th, 1743. In the Ryton Register (Durham) the latter also plead loss by frost, but this is not noticed at Syderstone, and the Medway oyster dredgers were helped at Ryton in 1741, so there is no clue as to the date of the frost in each case, but the difference in date of collection illustrates the time spent in travelling through the country. The help given was not confined to our own country. Turkish slaves and captives were relieved, as were also Protestant communities on the Continent. In the oldest register of Syderstone the entries under date May

16th, 1658, of the collection of 4s. 6d. for the distressed Protestants of Poland and Bohemia, and under date October 4th, 1683, of the collection of 10s. for the "reliefe of the Christian slaves in Turkey," will have been noticed.

Under date 1709 we find two entries, one for "the poore distressed German Palatines," and the other for "the Protestant Church at Mittau in Courland," and under date 1716, "A brief for the reformed episcopal Churches of Poland and Polish Prussia, and ye University & Colledge of Enged (?) in Transilvania." Under date 1739, Bobi and Villar, in the Valley of Luzerne in Piedmont, sufferers by inundations, 2s. 6d. (This also occurs in the North Walsham and Ryton registers). In the same year 2s. 6d. was collected for "Dunbar Harbour in the shire of East Lothian, Scotland." Another Scotch harbour, "Aberbrothock in Com. Forfar," received 2s. 6d. in 1733. (Both these are entered at North Walsham).

Nor was Wales forgotten. A number of briefs ranging over the whole period covered by these entries refer to places helped in the Principality.

Then we must not forget to draw attention to the Cow-keeper's Briefe; losse £24,539 and upwards, for a distemper amongst cattle in 1715; nor to the response to the King's letter for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in 1742, which produced 14s. 5d., showing that the needs of our Colonists were not forgotten.

The system of briefs may have become an abuse, but it certainly must have had the effect of knitting all parts of the country together in a bond of sympathy and fellow-feeling, not only with each other, but also with foreign lands, and helped the small isolated country parishes to realize that they were all units in one great whole.

In transcribing the Briefs I have only given the year, with the places, charges, and amount collected.

	1707.	s.	d.	
North Marston. Fire ¹	1	7½	Church
Towcester. Fire	0	6	„
Shire Lane. Fire	1	3½	„
Joseph Wakelin's Fire	0	6	Private
Broseley	0	7	Church
Spilsby, Lincs. Fire	1	1	„
Littleport. Fire	0	11	„
Heavitree. Fire	0	6	
Orford	0	6	Church
Durley	0	6	„
Oberbarmen towards the building of a church for Protestants in the Dutchy of Berg				
		1	6	
Bewdly. Loss by fire	1	1	
Wincanton „	1	0	
Lisburn „	5	0	
Woodburgh „	1	0	
Alconbury cum Weston	1	0	
Brenchley		1	0	Church
In the Strand. Loss by fire	1	2	
Edinburgh „		1	0	
Shadwell, Charles Street, and Southam, unresponded to.				

1709.

Market Raysen. Fire	. . . . .	1	1	
St Mary Redcliffe	. . . . .	1	1	Church
Llanbiling (?)	. . . . .	1	1	„
Harlow. Fire	. . . . .	1	0	
Holt Market. Fire	. . . . .	8	0	
The poor distressed German Palatines	. . . . .	8	8	
The Protestant Church at Mittau in Courland				
		2	0	

¹ Several of these briefs are also mentioned in *East Anglian* (new ser.), vols. i. and ii., *passim*, and in vol. iii., p. 271.

1710.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Stretton. Fire	2	0
Ashton Parish Church	0	11
Rotherhithe Wall	1	3
Northfleet & Durrant (Darent)	1	0
Chalfont, St. Peter's Church	1	2
Stockton Church	0	11
Haughley in Suffolk	1	0
Rotherhithe Church in Surrey	1	6
Ensham in Oxon. Fire	1	6
Cardigan Church	0	8
Twyford in Norff.	0	8
Three petitions—for King's Lynn, for Walsoken, and Brandon—disregarded.		

1711.

Cockermouth Church	1	0
Edinburgh	1	0
St. Mary's Church in Colchester	1	9
Wishaw Church	0	10
Long Melford Church (£1,800)	0	6
St. Helen's, alias Edington in the Isle of Wight	0	6
Woolwich Church in Kent (£5,069)	0	6
Padmore and Market Razen Lines. Fire (£1,169)	0	6

1712.

[From this time the amount of damage done, or required for restoration, &c., is usually given, but the amount collected often not.]

Tilbury Church (£1,117)	1	8
Thames Street. Loss by fire (£1,111)	1	6
Adderley Church (£800)	1	0
Whitchurch (£5,497)	0	10
Little Brickhill. Loss by fire (£1,270)	1	0
Charles Empson. Loss by water (£2,000)	0	11

Battle Bridge in Southwark in Surry. Loss by s. d.
 fire (£1,225) 0 6

1713.

Withridge and Chilton, Devon. Loss by fire (£1,116) 0 10
 Woodham Ferryes Church, Essex 0 10
 William Adams, Stafford. Loss by fire (£1,108) . 1 1
 Southwell Church, Nottingham 1 2
 Warmingham Church, Chester 1 1
 Burton upon Trent Church, Stafford 0 8
 Quatford Church, Salop. Damage (1,386 lib. and
 upwards).
 St. John Baptist Church in Southwark. Damage
 (1,510 lib.).
 Shipwash Church, Devon. Damage (1,155 lib.).
 St. Margaret at Cliffe Church, Kent. Damage
 (1,384 lib.).
 Kudley Fire, Kent (*sic*: Rugeley, Staffs; *Bewes*).
 Losse (1,691 lib. and upwards).
 St. Mary Church, Devon. Damage (1,392 lib. 8s.).

1714.

Blandford fforum, Dorset. Damage by fire (7,880 lib.).
 Burslem Church, Stafford. Damage (1,618 lib.).
 ruinous.
 Dorchester Toune, Dorset. Loss by fire (2,537 lib.).
 Bottisham, Cambridge. Losse by fire (3,659 lib.).
 Leighton Church, Salop. Damage (1,916 lib.)
 ruinous.
 Warwick & Preston Baggot, Warwick. Losse by
 fire (1,162 lib.) 1 6
 All Saints' Church, Derby. Damage (5,292 lib.).
 Ruthin Church, Denbigh. Damage (3,128 lib.).
 William Bowyer. Losse by fire in London (5,146 lib.) 1 6
 Torkesey Church, Lincoln (1,182 lib.).

1715.

s. d.

Kentford, Suffolk. Losse by fire (1,057 lib.).

New Shoreham Church, Suffolk. Damage (2,203 lib.).

St. Giles' Church, Newcastle-under-Lyne. Damage
(3,005 lib.).

St. Peter's Church, in Chester. Damage (1,590 lib.).

Cowkeepers' briefe. Losse (24,539 lib. 14s. and
upwards) for a distemper among cattle.

Dryneton & Slimbridge, Gloucester. Losse by fire
(1,378 lib.). 1 4

Milsham & Lythwood, Salop. Losse by fire (1,442 lib.).

Blimhill Church, Stafford. Damage (1,485 lib.).

Liverpool, Lancaster. Losse by fire (3,005 lib.).

New Church at Sunderland, Durham. Charge
(2,800 lib.).

St. Mary's Church in the County of Lichfield.
Damage (4,966 lib.).

1716.

James Aron of Idsall alias Shifnal, Salop. Losse
by fire (1,070 lib.). 1 4

Spaulding, Lincoln. Losse by fire (20,560 lib. and
upwards).

Upton, Essex, and Tempsford, Bedford. Losse by
fire (1,940 lib.).

Burton in Com. Lancaster. Losse by fire (865 lib.
and upwards).

Thames Street in London. Losse by fire (7,639 lib.
and upwards).

Towards a Church and Steeple in the County of
Salop.

Ridgmont in ye County of Bedford. Losse by fire
(1,578 lib.).

Houndsditch.

Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

A Briefe for ye Reformed Episcopal Churches
in Great Poland and Polish Prussia and ye
University and Colledge of Enged in Transil-
vania.

1717.

Received these following briefs ye 14th of May:—
Harstoft in County of Derby. Loss by fire
(1,426 lib.).
Benenden Church and Steeple (in ye County of
Kent). Loss by fire (1,552 lib.).
Great Bedwin in County of Wilts. Losse by fire
(2,485 lib.).
Helthwaite Hill in ye County of York and
Whittington in ye County of Stafford. Losse
by fire (1,287 lib.).
Oldbury Church in Comit. Gloucester. Charge
(1,163 lib.).

Received these five following briefs of Henry
Savory, Churchwarden for Syderstone, the 4th day
of October, 1717:—

fframpton in the County of Dorset. Losse by fire
(1,560 lib., &c.).
Ellingham & Wisbitch (*sic*). Losse by fire
(1,611 lib.).
Arnold Church and Steeple in ye County of
Nottingham. Charge (1,290 lib.).
Wensley Church and Steeple in ye County of York.
Charge (978 lib.).
Putley & Jay in ye County of Gloucester.¹ Losse
by fire (1,291 lib.).

1718.

Received these five following briefs of Mr. Henry
Savory, Churchwarden of Syderstone, the 12th of
May, 1718:—

¹ Jay, in Salop (N. Walsham Register).

Newland & Chepping Wiccombe. Losse by fire
(1,020 lib. and upwards).

St. Mary, Newington, in Comit. Surrey. Charge
(1,926 lib. and upwards).

Ashborne and Mappleton Church. Charge (3,016 lib.
and upwards).

Penrith Church in Comit. Cumb. Charge (1,380 lib.
and upwards).

Chevington in Comit. Warwicke. Losse by fire
(1,476 and upwards).

Received these five following briefs of Mr. Henry
Savory, Churchwarden, the 3rd of October, 1718:—

Little St. Andrew's, Barnewell, in Cambridge. Losse
by fire (£3,842).

Ardley Church in Comit. Stafford. Charge
(1,351 lib., &c.).

Grindon Church in Comit. Stafford. Charge
(£1,350).

Dolgelly Church in Comit. Merioneth. Charge
(£1,449).

Wilcot & Ensden in Comit. Salop. Losse by fire
(1,717 lib.).

So far the record of the receipt of the briefs since
1713 is written on one page, and that of the fact
of a collection being made thereupon (but usually
without any statement of the amount) on the
opposite page. The following simply record the fact
of the briefs being received:—

1719.

Received these six following briefs of Mr. Henry
Savory, Churchwarden, the 20th of April, 1719:—

Deepeing, St. James' Church, in the County of
Lincoln. Charge (1,102 lib.).

Old Radnor, & Habberley in ye County of Worcester.
 Losse by fire (1,289 lib.).

Old Weston in Comit. Huntington. Losse by fire
 (1,969 lib.).

Biggleswade Church and Steeple in ye County of
 Bedford. Charge (1,437 lib.).

Sheriffe Hales Church in Comit. Stafford. Charge
 (1,339 lib.).

Headington in Comit. Oxon. Losse by fire (1,983 lib.).

June ye 14th, 1719.

Then delivered ye aforesaid six briefs to Mr. Henry Savory, Churchwarden, after the chiefe contents of ym were published in ye Church to be collected by him for the best advantage of ye sufferers. Collected towards ye aforesaid six briefs, three shillings, by Thos. Browne, Rector.

Received these six following briefs of Mr. Savory, Sept. ye 30th, 1719:—

Thrapston in Comit. Northampton. Losse by fire
 (3,748 lib.).

Hartlepoole Church in Comit. Durham. Charge
 (1,732 lib.).

Hinstocke Church in Comit. Salop. Charge
 (1,295 lib.).

Cheltenham and Letchlad in Comit. Gloucester;
 St. John Baptist's Church in Comit. Chester
 and Thortonhough, Bickley, and Bampton in
 Comit. Chester. Charge (3269 lib.).

Collected towards Cheltenham, Letshlad, and Thortonhough, Bickley, and Bampton Bridge, the 11th of October, 1719.

October 4th. Collected towards

October ye 18th. Collected towards Hartlepoole Church.

October ye 25th. Collected towards St. John Baptist's Church.

Nov. 1st. Collected towards Hinstocke Church.

1720.

Received ye 13th day of May, 1720, these six following briefes, viz. :—

Kingswood Church in Comit. Wilts. Charge (1,000 lib. and upwards).

Great Grimsby Church in Comit. Lincoln. Damage (1,757 lib.).

Oxtead Church in Comit. Surrey. Losse by lightning (1,904 lib.).

Sufferers by thunder, haile, &c., in Comit. Stafford. (4,163 lib.).

St. Olave's Church, neare Yorke. Charge (1,039 lib.).

Paris Street in Exon. Losse by fire (1,067 lib.).

October the 13th, 1720.

Received then of Henry Savory these following briefes :—

Imp: Swacey in Comit. Canterbrid. Losse by fire (1,755 lib. and upwards). (Swavesey in North Walsham Register).

Burton Church in Comit. Chester. Charge (1,548 lib.).

Ingmanthorpe and Norton under Cannock in Comit. Ebor and Stafford. Losse by fire (1,133 lib.).

Shawardine (*sic*) Church and Parsonage House. Charge (1,609 lib.).

Meonstoke in Comit. Southampton. Losse by fire (5,173 lib.).

1732.

8. *d.*

Sept. 10th. Received of the Churchwarden, Henry Savory, the Brief for Ramsey in Com. Huntington. Loss by fire (11,700 pounds and upwards) and collected thereupon, Sept. 11th, 1732, from house to house the summ of nine shillings and three pence.
Geo. Jacomb, Rectr.

Received the following seven briefes of the Churchwarden of Siderstern, Henry Savory, and delivered to him again on reading of same by me, Geo. Jacomb, Rectr., *ibid.*:—

Manton, &c., in Com. Rutland, &c.	Loss by fire	1	0
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Received, read, and collected thereon May 8th.

Draycott Church in Com. Stafford, June 11th . . . 1 6

Stowerbridge Church in Com. Worcester, June 25th 1 3

Abby Lanercost Church in Com. Cumberland, July 9th 1 4

Newbold-upon-Avon in Com. Warwick. Loss by fire,

July 23rd **0 6**

Ramsey in Com. Huntington.	Loss by fire, Sept. 10th	9	3
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Bishops Norton Church in Com. Lincoln, Sept. 24th 1 4

Geo. Jacomb, Rectr.

Received ye following seven briefs of the Churchwarden of Siderstern, Henry Savory, and delivered to him again on reading the same by me Geo. Jacomb, Rectr., *ibid.* :—

Well Church in Com. Lincoln. Received, read, and
collected thereon, Oct. 8th. 1 0

North Stoneham in Com. Southampton. Fire,
Oct. 22nd 1 4

Barton-upon-Humber in Com. Lincoln, &c.	Loss
by fire, Decr. 3rd	0 10

Dudley Church in Com. Worcester, Dec. 17th . . . 1 4

Wood Plumpton in Com. Lancaster, Eagleshall in

Com. Stafford, Cockthorpe in Com. Norfolk.	s. d.
Loss by fire, January 21st	3 1
Austerfield (<i>sic</i> : Chesterfield, <i>Bewes</i>) in Com. York,	
Kirby Bedon in Com. Norfolk, Feckenham in	
Com. Worcester. Loss by fire, January 7th	0 10
Blandford Forum in Com. Dorset. Loss by fire.	
Received and read March 4th, and collected	
thereon from house to house, March 6th, 1732	8 1
Geo. Jacomb, Rectr.	

1733.

Received the seven following briefs as above:—

Maddington, &c., in Com. Wilts. Loss by fire,	
June 3rd	1 0
Aberbrothock Harbour in Com. Forfar in Scotland,	
June 17th	2 6
Monmouth Church in Com. Monmouth, July 1st	1 2
Conington Church in Com. Cambridge, July 15th	1 4
Scremby Church in Com. Lincoln, Aug. 26th	1 2
Whitfield in Com. Somerset. Loss by fire, Sept. 9th	1 2
Mitchel Dean Church in Com. Gloucester, Sept. 23rd	1 2
Geo. Jacomb, Rectr.	

Received ye six following briefs and returned them as above:—

Erchfont in Com. Wilts. Loss by fire, Nov. 18th,	
1733	1 5
Aylesbury in Com. Bucks. Loss by fire, Dec. 16th,	
1733	1 6
Rufford Chapel in Com. Lancaster, Jan. 6th, 1733	1 6
Redmarley and Edingale Churches in Com. Worcester	
and Stafford, Feb. 17th, 1733	1 2
Guilden Morden in Com. Cambridge. Loss by fire,	
March 3rd, 1733	1 4
Christleton Church in Com. Chester, Mar. 31st, 1734	1 0
Geo. Jacomb, Rectr.	

1734.

Received ye five following briefs and returned them as above:—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Ealing Church in Com. Middlesex, June 2nd . . .	10	
Monford Church in Com. Salop, June 16th . . .	1	4
Gressingham Chapel in Com. Lancaster, June 30th .	1	4
Onniley in Com. Stafford. Loss by fire, July 4th .	1	0
North-meels Church in Com. Lancaster, Sept. 22nd .	1	6

Geo. Jacomb, Rectr.

Received ye six following briefs and one petition and return ym as above:—

Cottenham in Com. Cambridge. Loss by fire,		
Jan. 26th	1	4
Machynleth Church in Com. Montgomery, Feb. 9th .	1	2
Poulton, &c., in Com. Lancaster, &c. Loss by fire,		
Feb. 16th	1	3
Epworth in Com. Lincoln. Loss by fire, Feb. 23rd .	1	4
All Saints' Church in ye City of Worcester,		
March 23rd	1	4
Barnwell in Com. Cambridge. Loss by fire. Received		
June 1st, and collected June 2nd, 1735 . . .	5	1
Collected more on Do., June 7th, 1735 . . .		2
A Petition for Mellis Church in Suffolk. Collected		
June 29th, 1735		6

Geo. Jacomb, Rectr.

1735.

Received the four following briefs and returned them as above:—

Preese in Com. Lancaster. Loss by fire. Collected		
Sept. 21st, 1735	1	6
South Thoresby Church in Lincoln, July 27th, 1735	1	4
Shaw Chapel in Com. Lancaster, Sept. 28th . . .	1	6

Brampton, &c., in Com. Huntington. Loss by fire, s. d.
 Sept. 28th, 1735 1 6

Geo. Jacomb, Rectr.

Received the five following briefs and returned them as above:—

East Stoke Church in Com. Nottingham, Nov. 16th 1 2
 Empsay in Com. Ebor. Loss by fire, Nov. 30th . 1 6
 Petsworth in Com. Oxon. Loss by fire, Dec. 28th . 1 0
 Norton Church in Com. Stafford. Jan. 11th . . 1 2
 Milton in Com. Cambridge. Loss by fire, Jan. 25th 0 10
 Llanarmon Church in Com. Denbigh, Mar. 7th . 1 2

Geo. Jacomb, Rectr.

1736.

Received the five following briefs and returned ym as above:—

Swafham Prior in Com. Cambridge. Loss by fire,
 May 23rd 0 10
 Royston in Com. Hertford. Loss by fire, June 20th 1 4
 Mobberley in Com. Chester. Loss by storm of hail,
 Sept. 12th 1 4
 Walton-in-the-Woulds Church in Com. Leicester,
 Sept. 19th 1 6
 Cobham in Com. Surrey. Loss by fire, Apr. 26th . 1 4

Geo. Jacomb, Rectr.

Received the five following briefs and returned them as above:—

St. John, Wapping, in Com. Middlesex. Loss by fire,
 Mar. 13th 1 2
 Pendle Chapel in Com. Lancaster, Mar. 20th . . 1 6

1737.

Houghton Church in Com. Stafford, March 27th . 1 2
 Castle Hayes, &c., in Com. Stafford, &c. Loss by
 fire, April 3rd 1 3

Do.

Measham Church in Com. Derby, May 22nd . . .	1	6
Puttenham in Com. Surrey. Loss by fire, May 29th	1	6
Blidworth Church in Com. Nottingham, June 19th	1	2

Turn over 4 2

Brought over 4 2

Ravenstondale Church in Com. Westmoreland,		
July 3rd	1	3
Stony Stratford, in Com. Bucks. Loss by fire,		
July 17th	3	7

9 0

1737-38.

Received and collected the following briefs for Sidestern, and returned to the Churchwarden, John Savory :—

Upechurch, &c., in Com. Kent. Loss by inundation,		
Dec. 18th, 1737	1	5
Penkrych, &c., in Com. Stafford. Loss by fire,		
March 19th, 1737	1	8
Preston Church in Com. Salop, March 26th, 1738 .	1	3
Abton Church, &c., in Com. Salop, April 2nd, 1738 .	1	6
St. John Baptist Church in Civit' and Com. Coventry,		
April 2nd, 1738	1	6

Geo. Jacomb, Rector.

1738.

Kelshall, &c., in Com. Chester, &c. Loss by fire,		
Oct. 15th	1	6
Longdon Church, &c., in Com. Salop, Oct. 29th	1	2
Berkswich, alias Berkswick Church in Com. Stafford, Nov. 26th	1	6

1739. s. d.

Royston in Com. Cambridge. Loss by fire, April 8th	1	6
St. Mary's Church in Gateshead in Com. Durham,		
March 25th	1	6
Dunbar Harbour in the Shire of East Lothian,		
Scotland, April 29th. Then received and		
collected, May 4th	2	6

Geo. Jacomb, Rectr.

Dorchester Church in Com. Oxon., May 20th . . .	1	3
Marchington Church in Com. Stafford, June 17th .	1	2
Fennstanton in Com. Huntingdon. Loss by fire,		
July 1st	1	2
Nuneaton Church in Com. Warwick, July 15th .	1	6
Bobi and Villar in the Valley of Luzerne in Piedmont.		
Sufferers by Inundations, July 29th. Collected		
ye 31st	2	6
Standon, &c., in Com. Hertford. Loss by Hailstorm,		
Sept. 23rd	2	8

Geo. Jacomb, Rector.

Do.

Saint Chad Church in Com. Stafford, March 9th .	1	6
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1740.

Macclesfield Church in Com. Chester, April 6th .	1	4
Walton, &c., in Com. Worcester, &c. Loss by fire,		
April 27th	1	1
Brought over	3	11
New Arelsford in Com. Southampton. Loss by fire,		
May 11th	2	3
Twyford and Stenson Church in Com. Derby,		
May 18th	1	3

Geo. Jacomb, Rect.

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	s.	d.
Stirchley Church, &c., in Com. Salop, &c., July 27th	1	2
St. John's Chapel in Deritend in Com. Warwick,		
Aug. 10th	1	2
Burton, &c., in Com. Bucks, &c. Loss by fire, Aug. 24th	1	6
Shareshill Church in Com. Stafford, April 7th	1	2
Hinxton in Com. Cambridge. Loss by fire, Sept. 21st	1	3
Geo. Jacomb, Rector.		
The Petition of Rev. Robert White, Clerk, Rector		
of Borough St. Mary and St. Margaret in Com.		
Norfolk. Loss in his Rectory House and Barn		
by fire and winds. Recommended by the Bishop		
of Norwich, Oct. 5th	4	6
Geo. Jacomb, Rect.		
Heapy Chapel in Leyland in Com. Lancaster,		
Nov. 16th	1	2
Cromer in Com. Norfolk. Loss by fire, Dec. 28th	1	6
Bascot in Com. Warwick. Loss by fire, Jan. 11th	1	2
Brought over	3	10
The Petition for Bardswell or Bergwell Church in		
Norfolk, Jan. 18th	3	6
Congleton Church in Com. Chester, Jan. 25th	1	0
Prestwold Church in Com. Leicester, Feb. 8th	1	0
Foulness in Com. Essex. Loss by Inundation,		
Mar. 8th	1	6
Geo. Jacomb, Rector.		

1741.

St. Andrew's Church in the City of Worcester,		
Apr. 20th	1	6
Marrick, &c., in Com. Ebor. Loss by fire, Oct. 4th	1	6
Thimbleby Church in Com. Lincoln, Oct. 11th	1	2
Upton Parva alias Waters Upton Church in Com.		
Salop, Oct. 11th	1	3

St. George and St. John Wapping in Com. Middlesex. s. d.
 Loss by fire, Oct. 11th 1 5

Geo. Jacomb, Rector.

Polesworth Church in Com. Warwick, Feb. 7th . 1 6

Much Wenlock Church in Com. Salop, Feb. 21st . 1 6

1742.

Holy Trinity Church in Com. Surrey, April 16th . 1 6

Marsh Gibbon in Com. Bucks. Loss by fire, April 16th 2 0

Oyster Dredgers, &c., Medway, &c., in Com. Kent.

Loss by frost, April 16th 2 0

Heap in Com. Salop. Loss by fire, April 18th . 1 6

Geo. Jacomb, Rector.

Culcheth Chapel in Com. Lancaster, Aug. 8th . 1 6

Collected on His Majesty's Letter for the Corporation

for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts,

Aug. 17th. Paid Aug. 25th to Mr. Harwood of

Norwich 14 5

Peter Harrold's Petition for the Fire at Great

Yarmouth, Sept. 5th 1 9

Huby and Northmarston, &c., in Com. Yorks and

Bucks, &c. Loss by fire, April. 19th . . . 1 6

Geo. Jacomb, Rector.

Drayton in Com. Berks, &c. Loss by fire, Oct. 3rd 2 0

Middle Church in Com. Salop, Oct. 3rd . . . 1 3

Whittington Church in Com. Salop, Oct. 10th . 1 0

Geo. Jacomb, Rector.

Chilton, &c., in Com. Berks, &c. Loss by fire,

Jan. 23rd 1 4

Lower Wallop in Com. Southampton. Loss by fire,

Feb. 20th 1 4

Formby Chapel in Com. Lancaster, March 6th . 1 4

Stogumber in Com. Somerset. Loss by fire,

March 20th 2 6

1743. s. d.

Altcar Church in Com. Lancaster, April 3rd . . . 1 6

Llanhasa Church in Com. Flint. April 4th . . . 1 0

Geo. Jacomb, Rector.

Llangwin Church in Com. Denbigh, May 29th . . . 1 3

Fishermen, &c., of Feversham in Com. Kent,

June 19th 2 6

Cheam Church in Com. Surrey, June 26th . . . 1 5

Hensingore Church in Com. Yorks, July 2nd . . . 1 2

Chilsworth in Com. Oxon. &c. Loss by fire, July 10th

Geo. Jacomb, Rector.

The petition of Eliza Smallwood of Noltan, Suffolk.

Loss by fire, Dec. 11th 2 6

Pulloxhill Church in Com. Bedford, Jan. 8th . . . 1 0

Great Steeping Church in Com. Lincoln, March 4th . . . 1 0

Milverley in Com. Salop. Loss by Floods, March 18th . . . 1 3

1744.

Maxey and Elsworth in Com. Northampton, &c.

Loss by fire, April 1st 1 6

Sutton in the Isle of Ely. Loss by fire, April 1st . . . 1 6

Crofton Church in Com. Lancaster, April 8th . . . 1 0

Geo. Jacomb, Rector.

Do.

Stallingbrough Church in Com. Lincoln, Nov. 8th . . . 1 0

Barrow Church in Com. Chester, Nov. 25th . . . 1 0

Aswarby Church in Com. Lincoln, Dec. 9th . . . 1 0

Buckerell in Com. Devon. Loss by fire, Dec. 23rd . . . 1 3

Harthill, Woodhall, &c., in Com. York. Loss by

Storm, Jan. 6th 2 0

Eynsford in Com. Kent. Loss by fire, Feb. 3rd . . . 1 3

Rector, Geo. Jacomb.

Do. 1745.

	s.	d.
Nether Knutsford Church in Com. Chester, June 9th	1	0
Saint Ives Church in Com. Huntingdon, June 23rd	1	0
Cobwall, &c., in Com. Hereford, &c. Fire, July 7th	1	0
Westborough Church in Com. Lincoln, July 14th	1	0
Blacktoft, &c., in Com. York. Floods, Sept. 29th	1	6
Geo. Jacomb, Rector.		

Do.

Stillington, Haley, &c., in Com. York and Southampton. Loss by fire, March 23rd	1	8
Willenhall Chapel in Com. Stafford, March 16th	1	0

1746.

St. Alban's in Com. Hereford. Loss by fire, March 30th	2	0
Battlefield Church in Com. Salop, April 13th	1	0
Wimbish Church in Com. Essex, April 20th	1	0
Hemingford Grey Church in Com. Huntingdon, April 20th	1	0
Geo. Jacomb, Rector.		

Do.

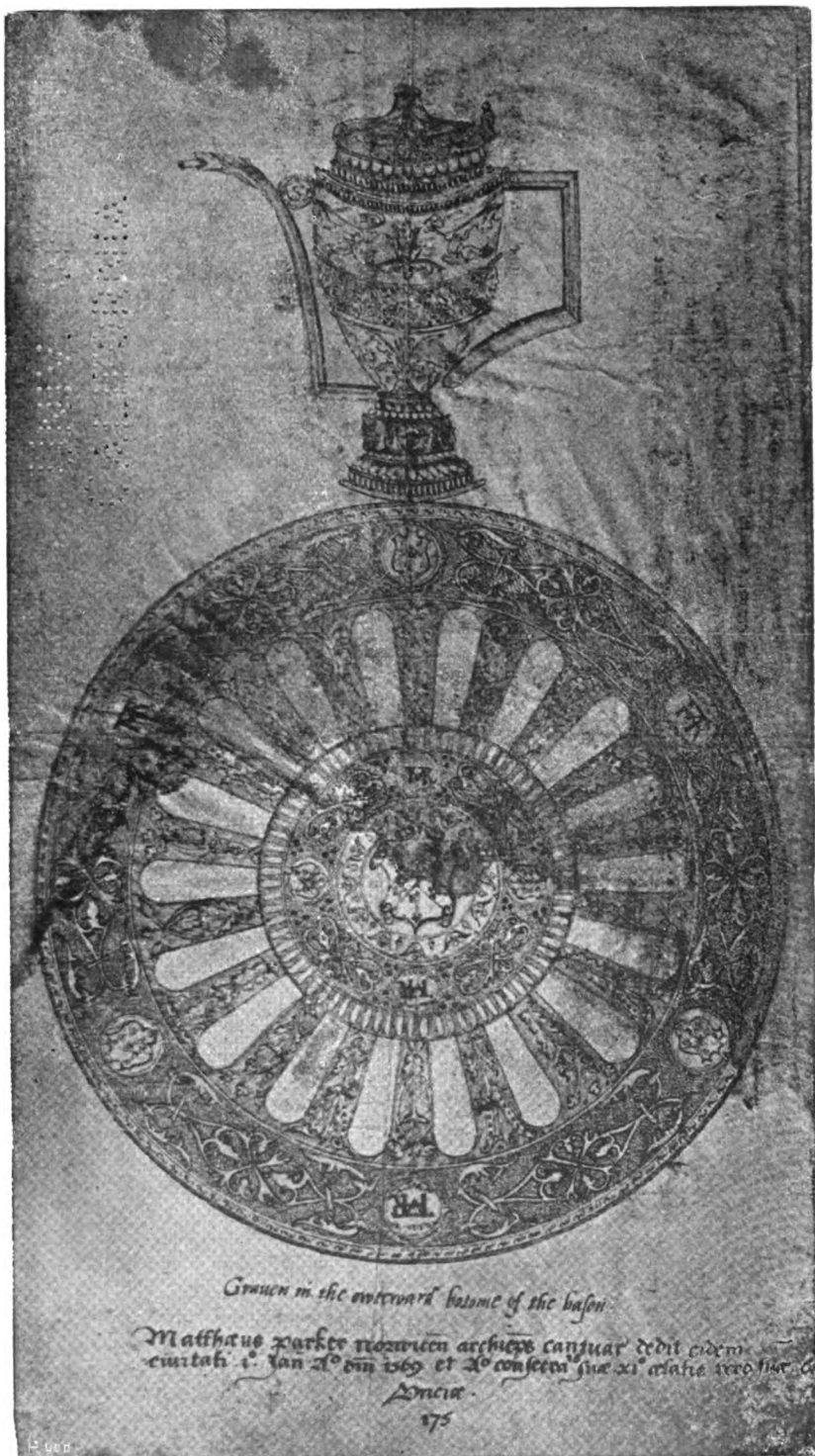
Wyke, Townhope, &c., in Com. York, Hereford, &c. Losses by Fire, Aug. 3rd	1	3
Hythe Church in Com. Kent, April 17th	1	0
Garstang Church in Com. Leicester, Nov. 9th	1	0
Weston Turville in Com. Bucks. Loss by fire, Dec. 7th	1	3
Rodington Church in Com. Salop, Dec. 25th	1	0
Geo. Jacomb, Rector.		

q 3

The interest of these Syderstone entries is enhanced by a comparison with the entries in the register for North Walsham in this County, hitherto the fullest known. The comparison extends over the years 1707-1720 and 1732-1740, when North Walsham ends. Most of the entries correspond, but some are found in one and not in the other. In some respects Syderstone seems to be the more complete and the amounts collected were often larger. The North Walsham entries were published in the *East Anglian* (New Series), vols. i. and ii., referred to above.

NOTE.—The Rector, the Rev. H. G. Willacy, has written an interesting *brochure* on the subject of Amy Robsart, entitled *To ladies of the name of Amy*, in which he mentions that, after her marriage, she resided with her husband (who became Constable of Castle Rising—then a Royal domain), for some time, at Syderstone, in a "Hall" since pulled down. This same "Hall" was also probably the residence, later on, of "L. Walpole," who attested the "Burial in Woollen" entry in 1692.

1893



On a Silber-gilt Ewer and Basin given by Archbishop Parker to the City of Norwich,

COMMUNICATED BY

W. T. BENSLY, LL.D., F.S.A.,

Honorary Treasurer.

IN the year 1894 the late Archbishop Benson preached in Norwich Cathedral at a special service held there on the occasion of the re-opening of the choir.

At the luncheon, given by Dean Lefroy after the service, the Archbishop spoke to Sir Peter Eade (who was then Mayor of Norwich), and afterwards to me, respecting the handsome and substantial gift of silver plate to the City of Norwich, made by his predecessor the celebrated Archbishop Parker, consisting of a silver-gilt basin and ewer, weighing 175 ounces.

Unfortunately Sir Peter Eade and I were unable to assure his Grace that the plate was still in existence: we undertook to make enquiry about it.

The Town Clerk (Mr. Kennett) very kindly caused a search to be made in the Corporation Records in order to ascertain how and when this valuable gift had been parted with, or lost, and reported that he could find no trace of its disappearance.

Blomefield, the historian of Norfolk, gives a long and interesting account of that great benefactor to the public and eminent ornament to the City, Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was a son of W^m Parker, Citizen of Norwich, and whose brother, Tho^r Parker, was Mayor in 1568; and on p. 310 of his 3rd vol. he makes mention of the Archbishop's gift in these words—"He gave to this City one basin and ewer of silver double gilt, weighing 175 ounces, to be used at the Mayor's table, and to be delivered from Mayor to Mayor by indenture for ever." The City gave bond never to alienate it without the consent of the two Masters of the Colleges of Trinity Hall and Corpus Christi in the University of Cambridge; and the Mayor and Aldermen in 1572 sent him a letter of thanks for that and all other his honourable favours and furtherances, touching the quiet state of the City, and particularly for his fellowships and scholarships.¹

Blomefield adds—"They are now [1742] used by the Mayor, and are adorned with his (the Archbishop's) arms and name in a cypher. On the basin is this:—Matthæus Parker, Norwicensis, Archiepiscopus Cantuar: dedit eidem Civitati 1^o Jan. A^o Dñi 1569, et anno Consecrationis suæ xi^o Ætatis vero suæ 66. There is a curious draught of them in the Archbishop's book in the Gild-hall."²

Happily Mr. Walter Rye has discovered, amongst his valuable Norris' *MSS. of Norfolk*, an accurate drawing of the ewer and basin, carefully made upon parchment, together with the original Bond, or a duplicate of the same, dated the 8th of June in the 18th year of Queen

¹ See also Strype's *Life of Archbishop Parker*, Book III., p. 291; and Book IV., pp. 337 and 340. The letter is set forth by Strype, dated 6th July, 1672, signed by Robert Suckling (Maior), John Aldrych (Alderman), and Thos. Sotherton.

² This book is not found amongst the City Records.

Elizabeth, given by the Mayor, Sheriffs, Citizens, and Commonalty of the City of Norwich, to guard against the alienation of the ewer and basin given to them and their successors perpetually to remain within the said City, except it be of urgent causes of necessity as should be thought reasonable by the Masters of the two Colleges of Corpus Christi and Trinity Hall in the University of Cambridge for the time being; or that, furthermore, if it fortune that the said basin and ewer be lost or stolen, then the said Mayor, Sheriffs, Citizens and Commonalty for the time being, were to make or cause to be made the same again at their own proper costs and charges in full restitution, to remain in their custody and to be of such like form, weight, and fashion, as is expressed in the drawing above mentioned.

The illustration to this paper, which is a facsimile of that which appears upon the Bond, shews what a rich repoussé work of art it was. The finest specimens of this style and date (16th century) are those of Benvenuto Cellini.

In the middle of the basin, and in other parts of it, the arms of Archbishop Parker are represented. They were:—Gules, on a chevron, between three keys erect argent, as many estoiles (or stars) of the field.

For the credit of our old City it is to be hoped that a replica of this long-lost treasure may be made in accordance with the generous donor's wishes, and added to the fine collection of City Corporation plate, which is now so well preserved and shewn in the Guildhall.

The following is a copy of the Bond:—

“*Nouerint vniuersi per pñtes nos Maiorem, Vicecomites Ciues et Comunitatem Civitatis Norwici vnanimi consensu et assensu nostris Teneri et firmiter obligari Maõro Collegii Corporis Christi et beatæ Mariæ virginis Cantabrigiæ et sociis siue Scholaribus eiusdem Collegii*

in centum Libris soluend' eisdem maḡro et sociis et successoribus suis in festo Paschæ proxime futur'. Ad quam quidem solucōem bene et fideliter faciendam obligamus nos et successores nostros firmiter per presentes. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum Commune apposuimus. Datum Octavo die Junii Anno Regni dñe Elizabeth dei grā Anglie Francie & Hibernie Regine fidei defensoris, &c., Decimo octavo.

"The Condiçōn of this obligaçōn is such that if neither the above bounden Maior, Sheriffes, Citizens and comunaltie, nowe present nor the successors of the said Maior, Sheriffes, Citizens, and comunaltie shall alienate one certain Bason and Ewer whole gilte weyeng a hundred thre score and fiftene ownces, given by Matthue Archb: of Cauntorberie to the said Maior, Sheriffes, citizens and comunaltie and to their Successors perpetuallye to remayne within the said Cittie, Except it be of vrgent causes of necessitie as shalbe thought reasonable by the M^r or Keper of the said Corpus Christi College, and the M^r or Keper of the College of the Holy trinitie of Norwich in the vniuersitie of Cambrige for the time being, Or that furdermore yt fortune the said Bason and Ewer otherwise to be lost or stollen from the possession of the said Maior, Sheriffes, Citizens, & comunaltie and their Successors, than the said Maior, Sheriffes, Citizens, and comunaltie before bounden for the tyme being, doe make or cause to be made the same againe at their owne proper costes and charges, within one half yere after the Losse of the same in full restituçōn to remaine in their said cystye and to be of such like forme weight and fasshion as is expressed on the vpp side of this present obligaçōn, That then this present obligaçōn to be voide and of none effecte, or els to remaine in full force strength and vertue."

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE.

Rose-water Dish.

The design of this dish shows it to have been circular in form, with rather a narrow border enclosed within an outside flat edge, decorated with a scroll pattern, disconnected.

The border is ornamented with six panels of Arabesques of the type common in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, separated by the same number of discs filled alternately with the Arms of Archbishop Parker and monograms, which, when deciphered, spell Matthew Parker.

The hollow of the dish is treated with eighteen plain flutes radiated around the central boss, the intermediate spaces being filled with decoration of similar type to the border.

The boss has evidently been in high relief, and was constructed in two stages. It is enclosed with an ovolo border, within which is a band decorated with four panels separated by discs, with arms and monograms precisely the same as on the border.

In the centre of the boss is a shield with scroll edges of more ornate form than those on the border, bearing the Arms of the Archbishop.

The Ewer.

The ewer is of vase form, decorated with bands of egg-form ornament on the lower part, and leaf and laurel leaf on the upper parts.

The body of the ewer, as well as the other parts, give indications of the employment of engraved vine leaf ornament.

The handle is of square form, attached to the ewer by a curved support at the base, while the spout is carried

off square from the base of the body, and rises in a graceful curve, terminating in an animal's head holding a spout.

A neat wreath of annular form secures the stability of the spout and attaches it to the body of the ewer.

The rose-water dish and ewer were made of silver gilt, and weighed 175 ounces, so that the basin probably measured about 18 inches in diameter, and the ewer about 10 inches in height.

The Arabesque decoration is of a style quite common in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and many examples of the same class of work will be seen in rose-water dishes made during the latter half of the 16th century.

Both engraving and flat chasing were intended to be used in this rose-water dish.

The ground of the border seems to have been pounced, and the Arabesques flat chased, and the ornament round the Arms on the band seems to have been engraved, and the band around this flat chased.

Although the Arms are outlined only in the drawing, as if for engraving, it is almost certain that they were enamelled, as enamel was more common on articles of this kind at that time than engraving, and the ewer and dish at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, bear the Archbishop's Arms in enamel.

The form of the spout on the ewer, rising from what at first glance appears to be below the bottom of the body, is rather an unusual feature.

“Memoirs of the Life of
Thomas Martin, Gent., F.A.S.,
OF
Palgrave in Suffolk;
WITH AN
ACCOUNT OF THE DISPOSAL AND DISPERSION
OF HIS LARGE AND VALUABLE
COLLECTIONS OF MANUSCRIPTS, PRINTED BOOKS,
PAPERS, PICTURES, COINS, AND
OTHER CURIOSITIES;
BY
JOHN FENN, ESQ., M.A., F.A.S.,
1784.”

[Introductory Notice by Sir John Fenn].

“These Memoirs of the Life of Mr. Martin were drawn up, both from the Accounts which I have personally received from himself occasionally, during an acquaintance of some years; and from those which I have likewise been favoured with by his surviving children, whose truth and exactness I can depend upon.

A few years hence perhaps little more would have been known of him than that he had lived and that he died!

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The following incidents relative to his life and his collections, interspersed with a few anecdotes of his contemporaries, may perhaps be *now* read with some small degree of curiosity; *hereafter*, I hope, with some instruction and pleasure.

To be one humble mean of continuing the memory of a learned and indefatigable antiquary beyond the grave, is a debt due to the memory of that man, from whose conversation and friendship I have received both pleasure and improvement.

These Memoirs were originally written in 1780, and read at the Antiquary Society on the 23rd of Nov. in the same year, when Thanks, &c., were ordered to be returned for the Communication.

They are now somewhat enlarged, and notes and observations are added relative to some of Mr. Martin's Contemporaries.

JOHN FENN.

*East Dereham,
St. Martin's Day,
11th November, 1784."*

NOTE.—This MS. is in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Jessopp, F.S.A., Hon. Canon of Norwich, who has kindly placed it in the hands of the Committee, with the following communication:—

"I am quite unable to recollect from whom I received the MS. of the following interesting life of that born antiquary and genius, Thomas Martin. I am, however, under the impression that it was given to me some twenty-two years ago by the late Dr. Barry Girling of the Heath, East Dereham.

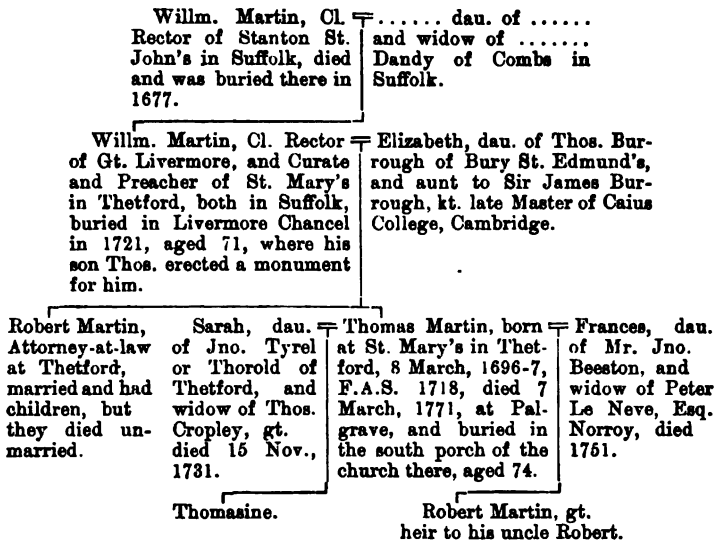
What has become of Mr. Girling's miscellaneous collection of Norfolk Scraps and MSS. I cannot even conjecture. Some few of them he let me have, and especially the History of Seckar's Free School at Scarning, which is a curious and interesting little account of an institution which has had its ups and downs, and which, in my opinion, deserves printing. If at some future time the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society should be of my opinion, and should desire to print this History of Scarning School, I shall be glad to let them have the MS., to which, possibly, I may be able to add some few additional notes."

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF THOMAS MARTIN, GENT., OF PALGRAVE IN SUFFOLK.

Thomas Martin¹ was born in the parish of St. Mary Thetford—the only one now remaining of that town in the County of Suffolk—in a chamber at the north end of the Free School House, called the Preachers' Chamber, on the 8th of March, 1696-7, 9 Wm. III.

He was the son of the Rev. William Martin, Clerk, at that time Curate and Preacher of St. Mary's parish, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Burrough of Bury St. Edmund's.

¹ PEDIGREE OF THOMAS MARTIN, GENT.



Arms of Martin :—Argent, two bars wavy azure.

² The house was built for the Preacher of St. Mary's in the reign of James I., at the north end of the Free School, and on the scite of the old Friery, formerly the Cathedral.

He was educated at the Free School at Thetford, where for a considerable time he was the only scholar; he attended, however, constantly every morning, stayed the usual hours, and at night locked the door, of which he was entrusted with the key, and returned home, sometimes not seeing the master for several days.

Notwithstanding this neglect, such was his desire of knowledge, that he invariably spent the hours, thus passed by himself in the school, in study.

On holy days and at his hours of leisure he was always to be found busily employed in searching amongst, and contemplating upon, the various ruins in his native town.

Having thus almost in solitude and neglect, though not without self-improvement, passed those years which, under proper instructors, would have furnished him with a variety of useful knowledge, he was, much against his inclination, placed as an articled clerk to Mr. Robert Martin, an attorney-at-law in Thetford, and his elder brother. His endeavours to accommodate himself to the plan of life which his friends had marked out for him were in vain, and his fixed aversion to that, and his strong ties to a more liberal mode of education cannot be more strongly portrayed than in the following memoranda, written by himself, now in the hands of my respectable and learned friend, the Rev. Sir John Cullum, Bart. :—

“OBJECTIONS.

“I.—First, my mind and inclinations are wholly to “Cambridge, having already found by experience that I “can never settle to my present employment.

“II.—I was always designed for Cambridge by my “father, and I believe am the only instance in the world “that ever went to school so long to be a lawyer’s clerk.

"III.—I always wished that I might lead a private "retired life, which can never happen if I be an attorney; "but on the contrary, I must have the care and concern "of several people's businesses besides my own, &c.

"IV.—If I be a lawyer, the will of the dead can "never be fulfilled, viz., of my sister Elizabeth, who left "£10 to enter me at college; and aunt Burrough, to "whom I have promised (at her earnest request) that I "never would be a lawyer; nay, my brother himself "had promised her I never should.

"V.—It was always counted ruination for young per- "sons to be brought up at home, and I'm sure there's no "worse town under the sun for breeding or conversation "than this.

"VI.—Though I should serve my time out with my "brother, I should never fancy the study of the law, "having got a taste of a more noble and pleasant study."

"QUESTIONS.

"But perhaps these questions may be asked me, to "which I shall answer as follows:

"I.—Why I came to my brother at all.

"II.—And have absented myself thus long from school.

"III.—Or why I have not spoke my mind before this "time."

"ANSWERS.

"I.—Though I am with my brother, it was none of "my desire (having always confessed an aversion to his "employment), but was almost forced to it by the per- "suasion of a great many ringing it (*in*) my ears that "this was the gainfullest employment, &c.

"II.—Though I have lost some time in school learning, "I have read a great deal of history, poetry, &c., which "I might have taken up as much time at Cambridge had "I kept at school.

"III.—I have staid thus long, thinking continual use
"might have made it easy to me, but the longer I stay
"the worse I like it.

"THOS. MARTIN."

This avowed aversion to his present employment answered no purpose; his favourite scheme of life was obliged to be given up, and he continued with his brother.

In 1718 he was admitted (by the recommendation, most probably, of Mr. Le Neve) a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, at the same time with Martin Folkes, Esq., and for some years previous to his decease, Mr. Martin became the oldest surviving fellow.

About the year 1720 he removed from Thetford to Palgrave in Suffolk, where he practised as an attorney; and in 1734 purchased the estate¹ there, in which he resided till his death.

In 1721 or 1722 he married Sarah, the daughter of Mr. John Tyrrel (or Thorold) and widow of Thomas Cromptley, Gent.; by her, who died in 1731, he had several children, some of whom (daughters) survived him.

He was a very intimate friend and great favourite of that learned and eminent antiquary, Peter le Neve,² Esq., Norroy.

This acquaintance first commenced during his solitary attendance at the Free School, for that gentleman coming

¹ After Mr. Martin's decease this house and estate was purchased by a set of gentlemen, and fitted up as an academy for the education of youth, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld.

² Peter Le Neve, Esq., a great collector and antiquary, was born 21 Jan., 1661; made Rouge Croix Pursuivant in 1692 (17 Jan., 1689?); Richmond Herald 5 April, 1704; and Norroy King of Arms 25 May, 1704. He was the first President of the Antiquary Society on its revival in the beginning of this century, which office he resigned in 1724. He died 24 Sept., 1729, æt. 68. He inherited a considerable estate at Whitchingham and other towns in the County of Norfolk, which, at his decease, after a long and expensive contest at law, was decreed by the House of Lords to be the estate of John Norris, Esq., his grandfather having purchased the reversion of a Le Neve.

[N.B.—The Notes throughout these Memoirs are by Sir John Fenn].

to Thetford, sent for the clerk of St. Peter's parish, desiring him to show him the church, &c. In conversation, Mr. Le Neve asked his conductor who in the place was best qualified to give him any account of the antiquities of the town, abbey, &c. The clerk told him that he knew no one so well qualified for that purpose as Master Martin, a youth then at the Free School.

Mr. Le Neve smiled, but desired that Master Martin might be sent for.

Being summoned, he immediately came, and attended Mr. Le Neve to the different mouldering antiquities of this once famous place.

The accounts which he gave of all these, together with his observations on them, were so ingenious, satisfactory, and judicious, that Mr. Le Neve was particularly pleased, both with his companion and his remarks, and from that time commenced an acquaintance which, as Mr. Martin increased in years (he being at this time not above twelve or thirteen years' old) became a friendship, terminated only by the death of Mr. Le Neve in 1729, when he appointed Mr. Martin jointly with his wife, Mrs. Le Neve, one of his executors.

Mr. Martin was almost constantly employed at Whitchingham after the death of his friend, as his executor, and in November, 1731, his own wife dying, he very soon, in a merry humour, asked, in Mrs. Le Neve's hearing, "Who will take me and my six children?" "That will I," expressed she. This frank declaration produced a short courtship and a speedy marriage.

She was Frances, daughter of Mr. John Beeston of Whitchingham, and by her, who died about 1750 or 1751, Mr. Martin had several sons and daughters, now (1785) alive.

He enjoyed an almost uninterrupted state of good health, and died placidly in his chair, at his house in

Palgrave, on Wednesday, the 7th day of March, 1771, having very nearly compleated his 74th year.

His coffin was made out of some very thick planks, which he had reserved many years for that purpose; and he was buried in the south porch of Palgrave Church, where, at present, the remains of that man, who has so carefully, in his Church Collections, preserved the memories of those who had lived before him, rest without the smallest memorial.

May we not say that he presaged this want of posthumous honours since, as mottoes to a curious MS. of Church Collections made by him, he prefixed the following lines?

“When Death shall have his due of me,

“This Book my Monument shall be.

“Or,

“These Tombs by me collected here in one,

“When dead shall be my monumental Stone.

“Or in the old phrase,

“Thus many Tombs from different rooms,

“By me collected into one;

“When I am dead, shall be instead

“Of my own monumental Stone.”

On the covers of two manuscripts quarto volumes of Church¹ Collections, transcribed by him so early as the years 1718, 1719, and 1720, now in my possession, and in which the epitaphs are entered in the old hands, the brasses, monuments drawn, and the arms tricked in the neatest manner, he has placed the following sentences in

¹ I have four small pocket books with parchment covers filled with his Church Notes, collected in the years 1718, 1719, 1720, and marked A, B, C, D. On the first leaf of the last is the following memorandum:—

“Keep this book (altho’ I’ve Transcribed it and Crossed it thro’), for it
“being the Original Transcript from the Tombs, &c., themselves, ’tis of
“greater value than y^e Copy, tho’ that be fairer written.”—Tho. Martin.

Latin verse, which indicate a mind properly tintured with early habits of religious and serious thoughts:—

“Vita mihi Christus, Mors Lucrum, Patria Cælum.

“Ut tibi mors felix contingat, vivere disce,

“Ut felix possis vivere, disce mori.

“Cum moritur Dives, concurrent undique Cives,

“Cum moritur pauper, vix convenit unus et alter.

“Fleres, si scires unum tua Tempora mensem,

“Rides, cum nou sit Forsitan una Dies.”

In person,¹ Mr. Martin was of the middle size, and his countenance, when his mind was at ease, was pleasing and sensible. He wore his own grey hair; and at home his dress was usually a blue morning gown, tied round him with a sash, a black velvet cap, and slippers.

In his youth he had been remarkably active, and at the age of sixty-five had so great a pliancy of limbs that he could turn his foot so as to place a glass of liquor on the sole of it and drink it off.

Mr. Martin may be said to have been born an antiquary, for from his very infancy a fondness for antiquities commenced, and he became a collector of books, &c., &c., almost as soon as he could read.

In his youth we have seen his anxious desire for a University education, as a previous step to his taking Holy Orders, and as a means of acquiring a fund of knowledge, which would have enabled him to have proceeded in his beloved study with greater pleasure and satisfaction.

However, in matters of antiquarian research his indefatigable and persevering industry, assisted by a strong

¹ A portrait of him, holding an urn, was drawn between the years 1736 and 1740 by T. Bardwell, and engraved at the expense of Mr. Ives by P. S. Lamborn in 1772. Mr. Fenn drew a sketch of him in the summer of 1770, when he was in his seventy-fourth year. This Mr. Fenn had engraved by Cook, in 1784, to present to his friends.

and retentive memory, overcame all difficulties, and without the advantage of a learned education he acquired a fund of knowledge, which, though he did not turn it to his own pecuniary benefit, he very willingly, and with great clearness, communicated to any who applied to him for information in the various branches of antiquarian investigation.

The writer of this sketch of his life can say that he has often applied to him in matters of doubt and difficulty which occurred, and that he always received a clear, concise, and satisfactory answer.

To have been in the Heralds' Office would have suited his inclinations, and after his Cambridge plan was given up, some steps were taken towards it; but the purchase of a Pursuivant's place either exceeded the abilities, or did not meet the approbation, of his friends.

He always lamented his having been brought up to the law, as the necessary application of an attorney to the forms of leases, title deeds, &c, oftener interfered with his inclination to have been employed in his favourite pursuit, than it procured him materials for the indulging himself in it.

He was always collecting, and by being Le Neve's executor he became the arranger and disposer of all his curious collections of manuscripts, books, papers, pictures, natural and artificial curiosities, &c.

The MSS. and books were sold by auction in 1731. Mr. Martin having first reserved all that related to Norfolk and Suffolk, and likewise many other rare and curious ones, of which, with all the pictures, papers, and various other collections, he very soon became the possessor by marrying Mrs. Le Neve. He was very communicative, and always ready to give his advice and lend his MSS., books, and papers, &c., to forward any topographical or heraldic publication.

Blomefield,¹ who published three folio volumes of the *History of Norfolk and Norwich*, and Parkin,² who continued the the work in two succeeding folios, could have executed but little of so voluminous a publication without his assistance, Le Neve's large and valuable collections³ for that county being in his hands.

His dislike to the practical part of the law (which he very well understood) increased as he grew into years, and made him exceedingly dilatory and remiss in his business, which consequently decreased, and for some years before he died, the Stewardship of a few Courts (the rolls and books of which he was particularly neat and exact in keeping) was the chief law employment, and almost the only support he had.

Besides Le Neve's, he made large topographical and church collections for both Norfolk and Suffolk, and particularly for his native town of Thetford, all fairly transcribed (but none finished for the public eye), with many drawings of ruins, buildings, urns, &c., by his own

¹ Francis Blomefield, eldest son of Henry Blomefield, Gent., of Fersfield, by Alice his wife, daughter and heiress of Henry Batch of Lynn Regis in Norfolk, was born 23 July, 1705. Educated first at Dias and then at Thetford, from whence he was admitted of Caius College in Cambridge in 1724, where he took his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1727, entered into Holy Orders, and in 1729 was instituted to the Rectory of Hargham or Harpham, and likewise in the same year to that of Fersfield, both in Norfolk. In 1732 he married Mary, daughter of Laurence Womock, Cl., of Ashmonhagh, and having in 1730 resigned Hargham, he was, in 1739, instituted to the Rectory of Brockdish, where he died of the smallpox, on Thursday, the 16th Jan., 1752, in the forty-seventh year of his age, and was buried on the Saturday evening following, on the south side of the altar in the chancel of the Church of Fersfield, where no memorial tells us where he lies.

Mr. Blomefield was an industrious, assiduous, and indefatigable antiquary, and for many years was constantly employed in compiling his *Essay towards a History of Norfolk and Norwich* from the immense and valuable collections of Mr. Le Neve, then in Mr. Martin's possession, and from his own constant and diligent travel through every part of the county, examining churches, abbeys, ancient buildings, and evidences of all kinds.

hand, and in the neatest manner, for the happy use of his pen in accurately copying and tracing the various hands of every age, and in delineating with accuracy and dispatch old inscriptions, urns, seals, &c., was one of his excellences.

He always transcribed all his collections of Church Notes, &c., in a fair and large hand, and was so very exact, that if at any time he wrote a word wrong or double (which seldom happened), he would not erase it, but only drew a line neatly across, or made dots under what should have been omitted.

He, likewise, made various collections for other counties during his life, as he never went anywhere without taking notes and making observations on places, persons, and things, to all of which he always annexed memoranda of the times when they were taken, the company he had with him, and the occasion of his being in that particular place.

This work he printed at his own house in St. Giles' parish in Norwich, and published it in weekly folio numbers, at the moderate price of one shilling each, but whether his number of subscribers was too small, or whether he did not understand the management of the press, I know not; but this scheme did not answer his expectations, as his expense much exceeded his profit; the persons, too, whom he employed to deliver out his weekly numbers, often took the money for them without bringing it to account, and so deceived him, by which means he lost considerable sums.

The publication of his first volume commenced in 1736; of his second in 1741; and of the third in 1745; and in this volume he had proceeded only to page 678, when he died in January, 1752, and his affairs being much perplexed, nothing more was then done by his friends relative to his history.

The Rev. Charles Parkin, Rector of Oxborough, assisted by Mr. Martin with Le Neve's collections, continued his plan, and finished the remaining Hundreds of the county, which, after his death, were purchased with his library for £50, in 1768, by Mr. Whittingham, a bookseller at Lynn, who then likewise purchased of Mr. Blomefield's widow the remaining copies of his work with the copperplates, &c.

This continuation of Parkin's *History* he began to publish by a subscription of two guineas (afterwards raised to three), in occasional numbers, in 1769, and finished the whole work in two folio volumes in 1775; in the

His library consisted of nearly 10,000 volumes, and for which, I have heard him say, the Earl of Oxford, many years ago, offered him £1400.

Out of this library, in 1768, Mr. Payne, a bookseller near the Mews, purchased many very curious and rare black letter and other books, the parting with which, Mr. Martin often said, "was driving the first nail into his coffin"; but his affairs were then in so distressed a situation, that necessity compelled him to this sacrifice.

Whilst Mr. Payne was examining his library and picking out such books as he thought proper, Mr. Martin would never come near him, though often in a morning early, whilst every one else was in bed, he would get up, go down into his library, take away and hide up such old curious books as he most valued. Many of these were found after his death hidden in various parts of his house.

meantime having completed the third volume left unfinished by Blomefield at the price of half-a-guinea.

Parkin was neither so accurate nor so industrious as Blomefield; he depended too much upon what he received from others, by which means he was often deceived, and therefore cannot be relied upon without great caution.

The work, as now completed in five volumes in folio, contains a vast fund of general information relative to every town and village throughout the county, and though the continuation by Parkin is defective in many particulars, yet the whole will be always valuable to the antiquary and historian as a work containing much useful knowledge.

Mr. Blomefield, in 1742, published his *Collectanea Cantanbrigiensia* in quarto, and afterwards, having cancelled the first twenty pages, republished it with a new title page in 1750.

² Charles Parkin was born towards the end of the last century, and was educated at Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, where he took his degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. In 1717 he was presented to the living of Oxborough in Norfolk, of which place he died rector, in August, 1765.

In 1744 he published *An Answer to, or Remarks upon Dr. Stukeley's Origines Roystonianæ*, in quarto, and afterwards a *Reply to Dr. Stukeley* on the same subject.

In 1756 he published *An impartial Account of the Invasion under William, Duke of Normandy, and the Consequences of it, with proper Remarks*. Quarto.

There were very few books in this large collection which had not notes and observations, in his own handwriting, either on the blank leaves or on slips of paper put between the leaves. .

Mr. Martin often said he never could discover who it was that entered him in the list by the addition of "Honest Tom Martin of Palgrave," and paid his subscription to *Grey's Hudibras* in 1744, though as soon as he saw the entry he applied to the publisher and expressed himself very much displeased with the liberty taken with his name. He also insisted that the leaf should be cancelled, which was promised; but after a little time the publisher told him that the greatest part of the copies subscribed for had been delivered out previous to his application, that it would be impossible to make any alteration in them, and therefore he hoped Mr. Martin would take no further notice of it; he then acquiesced.

When he began what he called a frolic, he would never give it up whilst his money lasted, but would continue it for days and nights together, treating and carousing with porters, chairmen, and persons of the lowest rank, to whom you might often find him (when surrounded in a porter cellar) telling stories and singing songs with every degree of humour suited to his company.

After an adventure of this kind he would *latterly* lie in bed for a considerable time, lament his imprudence, eat little, and drink only water.

An anecdote or two of him will best delineate his disposition and humour.

His last wife one evening having lectured him rather roughly, he heard her with great patience, then coolly taking up his hat, he said, "Madam, I will once in my

³ The remains of this collection are now in the possession of the writer of these memoirs.

life say I have slept with a quiet wife," and immediately went and lay in the church porch, where his first wife was buried.

An acquaintance of his one night in London, being taken to the Round House for some disorderly behaviour in the street, sent for his friend Tom to extricate him out of this difficulty; he came instantly, and by his humorous stories, freedom of address, and a *quantum sufficit* of old beer (his favourite liquor), he so wrought upon the hearts and heads of the constable and his attendants that he left them (to use his own expression) dead drunk, and not only brought off his friend, but the staves and other insignia of office, which he kept and always shewed, when he told this story, as marks of his triumph.

It may be justly asked why a man who had such large collections, who bestowed so much attention upon them, and who possessed proper abilities, never became an author. The best reason that can be given is this—he never could settle sufficiently to any one thing to perfect it, though constantly employed in collating, collecting, digesting, and writing notes and observations upon his numerous materials, yet he so quickly and so frequently varied his pursuits, that he compiled a little of everything, without perfecting anything. Is not this the case with too many collectors? Ever upon the watch to increase their present stores, often with the destruction of their peace and fortune, and ever intending, *by and by*, to make a proper use of them, years pass away, they become old men, and sink into the grave before they have begun their projected work. An auction disperses their hoarded collections, to be again, for a time, hoarded and again dispersed!

To the honour, however, of the present age, we have several learned antiquarians and collectors who have

already published, and are still preparing for publication, works which now do, and will continue to do, honour to their names and country.

Would collectors in general follow such examples, and each contribute his mite to the public stock of learning, how many useful and ingenious publications would come abroad !

The rage for ruinous collections would be in a great measure stopped, and those already prudently made would remain in the respective families of the first collector as marks of his taste and learning.

A few words will finish this account of Mr. Martin.

He was a friendly and cheerful neighbour, and when sober, an instructive and entertaining companion ; and would he have paid that attention to his profession which his abilities enabled him to do, and which circumstances and children required he should do, he might have possessed such a fortune as would have entitled him both to have pursued his favourite amusements with comfort and satisfaction, and to have provided for his family ; but being always distressed, his mind was uneasy, and he too often sought relief from low company and liquor.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DISPOSAL AND TOTAL DISPERSION OF MR. MARTIN'S VARIOUS COLLECTIONS.

Mr. Martin's collection consisted of manuscripts (illuminated and plain) on vellum and paper, original State letters, books in various languages and on all subjects, many by the earliest printers, both foreign and English ; heraldic papers, pedigrees, deeds, grants, autographs, seals, pictures, prints, drawings, medals, coins, natural and

artificial curiosities, painted glass; Roman, Saxon, Danish, and English antiquities; ancient weapons and dresses. These were the continued acquisition of upwards of seventy years.

He possessed, likewise, the best and most valuable part of Mr. Le Neve's collections, including a valuable collection of papers and original letters¹ belonging formerly to the ancient and noble family of Paston.

MR. MARTIN'S² COLLECTION.

When sold.	To whom sold.	Price sold at. £. s. d.
1760.	From about this period Mr. Martin, being often in want of money, at different times disposed of various MSS., books, papers, pedigrees, pictures, coins, painted glass, &c., as purchasers or opportunity offered, to supply the exigencies of the day. The amount uncertain.	.. ..
1763 or 1764.	{ His valuable collection of Gold and Silver Medals were purchased by Lord Maynard for .. }	.. ..

¹ "These are now the property of the writer of this account, who has spent some time in arranging them, &c., with a view to their publication."

² Of the sums of money expended in procuring his various collections, he could, I dare say, form no estimate, nor can I give the least conjecture. He told me that the Earl of Oxford once offered him £1400 for his library only.

The following is the supposed sum received for the whole collection by himself and his administratrix:—

	£.	s.	d.
1760. } Supposed receipt at various times by himself	60	0	0
1771. }			
1763. Supposed receipt for Medals, &c., of Lord Maynard	60	0	0
1768. Received of Mr. Payne for books ..	260	0	0
1771. } Supposed receipt by his administratrix ..	40	0	0
1772. }			
1772. Received of Mr. Worth for the whole remaining collection	630	0	0
Total receipts ..	1,050	0	0

When sold.	To whom sold.	Price sold at. £. s. d.
1768.	Many ancient Black Letter and other curious Books were sold to Mr. Thos. Payne, bookseller, near the Mew's Gate, London, who disposed of them to particular collectors.	280 0 0
	Mr. Martin died on the 7th March, 1771.	
1771, 1772.	Various MSS., Books, Papers, Prints, Pedigrees, &c., were sold to particular private persons by Mr. Martin's administratrix previous to the general Sale of his Collection, the amount of which cannot be ascertained.	.. ..
1772.	His Library, with all his collections of MSS., Papers, Deeds, Pictures, Prints, Natural and Artificial Curiosities, with the Shelves, Cabinets, Chests, &c., &c., were sold to Mr. John Worth, apothecary and chemist of Diss in Norfolk, by the administratrix, for the benefit of Mr. Martin's creditors, for	630 0 0

MR. WORTH'S COLLECTION.

Mr. Worth's collections consisted almost entirely of what he purchased of Mr. Martin's administratrix, with an intention of arranging and selling them to the best advantage. His own consisting only of a small library of books, some coins, and a small collection of prints.

When sold.	To whom sold.	Price sold at. £. s. d.
29, 30, 31 Oct., 1772.	Most of the Pictures, Prints, ancient Weapons, Roman, &c., antiquities, and natural and artificial curiosities, &c., were sold and dispersed by an auction at Diss for about	63 0 0

N.B.—The supposed receipt by himself for so long a time seems very small, but when we know that he never disposed of anything but with the greatest reluctance, and under the most pressing necessity (sometimes even for a few shillings to pay the parish taxes), it cannot be estimated higher.

I have been told that Lord Maynard gave little more than the value of the metal for the medals, &c., but I know that he had often made him presents of money when he was distressed.

When sold.	To whom sold.	Price sold at. s. s. d.
1772, 1773.	{ Many of the Manuscripts, Pedigrees, Deeds, Autographs, &c., were sold to John Ives, Esq., of Yarmouth for }	105 0 0
1773.	{ The greatest part of the library of Printed Books and many of the remaining MSS., containing nearly 8,000 volumes, were sold to Messrs. Booth and Berry, booksellers in Norwich, for }	315 0 0
These they dispersed by a marked catalogue in May, 1773, at a very great advantage. They likewise sold a great number of the books by weight at Diss, in 1773, previous to their bringing them away.		
28, 29 April, 1773.	{ Many MSS., Pedigrees, Genealogies, Old Deeds, Charters, Autographs, Papers of State, Original Letters, County Collections, old rare printed Books, Seals, &c., were sold and dispersed by auction by Baker and Leigh, booksellers in York Street, Covent Garden, for }	248 6 6
18, 19, 20, 21 May, 1774.	{ Many MSS., Pedigrees, on vellum and paper, early printed Black Letter and scarce Books, Law Books, Deeds, Charters, Grants, Drawings, Prints, Autographs, Greek, Roman, Saxon, and English Coins, Medals, and Pic- tures, were sold by auction, and dispersed by Baker and Leigh, booksellers in York Street, Covent Garden, for }	194 17 0
N.B.—Most of the Coins and Prints were of Mr. Worth's collecting.		
1772, 1774.	{ Mr. Worth, during his life, sold and dis- posed of various MSS., Books, State Papers, Original Letters, Pedigrees, Autographs, Deeds, Charters, Prints, Pictures, &c., to particular persons, the amount of which cannot be ascertained. }	.. ..

Mr. Worth died on the 8th of Dec., 1774.

When sold.	To whom sold.	Price sold at. £. s. d.
Feb., 1775.	Mr. Worth's books, including what remained of Mr. Martin's collection, with his papers relative to Suffolk, Bury, ¹ and Thetford, ² were sold, for the benefit of his creditors, to Mr. Hunt, bookseller at Harleston, in Norfolk, for, and by him dispersed in a marked catalogue the same year.	80 0 0
1775.	Many Prints, Coins, &c., chiefly of Mr. Worth's own collecting, were sold to Mr. Booth, bookseller in Norwich, for a trifle.	.. ..
3—10 March, 1777.	Mr. Ives' various collections of MSS., Books, Papers, Pedigrees, Deeds, Pictures, and other curiosities, including what he purchased of Mr. Martin's administratrix and of Mr. Worth, were sold by auction, and dispersed by Messrs. Baker and Leigh, bookseller in York Street, Covent Garden, London, for the benefit of his widow.	.. ..

Mr. Worth's collections produced :—			£.	s.	d.
1772.	By an auction at Diss	.. ..	63	0	0
1772-3.	By the purchase of John Ives, Esq.	.. ..	105	0	0
1773.	By the purchase of Messrs. Booth & Berry	.. ..	315	0	0
1773.	By the first auction in London..	.. ..	248	6	6
1774.	By the second auction in London	.. ..	194	17	0
1772-4.	By various things sold by himself, about	.. ..	33	16	6
1775.	By the purchase of Mr. Hunt ..	.. ..	80	0	0
1775.	By the purchase of Mr. Booth, about	.. ..	5	0	0
Total receipts			1,050	0	0

¹ The Suffolk and Bury Papers were purchased by the Rev. Sir John Cullum, Bart.

² Richard Gough, Esq., purchased those which belonged to Thetford, and which Mr. Worth had had transcribed and made ready for the press by a Mr. Davis, a dissenting minister and schoolmaster at Diss. They were new modelled by Mr. Gough, and published in quarto in 1779, with copperplates, &c., &c.

Mr. Worth's collections cost him :—

1772.	His own original collection, supposed about	100	0	0
1772.	By purchase of Mr. Martin's collections..	630	0	0
1772	By expenses attending, examining, sorting,	200	0	0
to	helping, writers, catalogues, carriage to			
1775.	London, auctions, and his own expenses			
	there, at a moderate estimate ..			
	Total cost ..	930	0	0
	Balance in his favour ..	120	0	0

N.B.—Nothing is allowed here for his own time and trouble, nor for that of some friends who assisted him. Some of the lots in both auctions in London were bought in by himself and afterwards sold again, for which a deduction must be made in the account, as several of them appear as twice sold. This deduction may be about

50 0 0

Thus the clear balance will be only .. 70 0 0

The following is a list of such noblemen and gentlemen as now possess some considerable and valuable parts of this dispersed collection :—

Charles Howard, Earl of
Surrey (now, 1786, Duke
of Norfolk).

John, Viscount Bateman.

The Rev. Sir John Cullum,¹
Bart.

Thomas Astle, Esq.

Gustavus Brander, Esq.

John Fenn, Esq.

Richard Gough, Esq.

Joseph Edmondson,² Esq.,
Mowbray.

Willm. Hunter,³ M.D.

John Monro, M.D.

Many booksellers and dealers were purchasers, both on their own account and by commission, but to what collection their purchases now belong cannot be ascertained.

Thus, this celebrated and curious collection, which by Le Neve and Martin may be said to have been above one hundred years in acquiring, is now totally dispersed, and the various parts of it enrich the several libraries and cabinets of the ingenious and learned antiquaries and collectors of this present age and nation !

¹ Died 9 Oct., 1785, æt. 53. ² Died 17 Feb., 1786. ³ Died 30 March, 1783.

LE NEVE'S ORIGINAL COLLECTIONS FOR THE HISTORY OF NORFOLK

EXAMINED AND SORTED INTO PARCELS, NUMBERED AS
UNDER, IN 1780.

No.	Hundreds.	No.	Hundreds.	No.	Hundreds lost or destroyed.
1, 2	Freebridge Lynn	13	Launditch	1	Blofield
3	Gallow and Brothercross, 1, 2	14	Humilyard, 1, 2		Clackclose
4	South Erping- ham	15	Guiltcross		Clavering
5	Depwade, 1, 2	16	Freebridge Marshland		North Erpingham
6	South Greenhoe	17	Smethdon		East Flegg
7	Lynn Regis Town and Freebridge Lynn	18	Tunstead	11	West Flegg
8	Henstead	19	North Greenhoe		Forehoe
9	Taverham	20	Earsham		Loddon
10	Weyland	21	Shropham, 1, 2, 3		Mitford
11		22	Diss		Walsingham
12	Happing	23	Eynesford, 1, 2, 3		
		24	Holt		
		25	Grimshoe		

These parcels, marked and numbered, contain the original transcripts by Le Neve, and his amanuenses from the original records of this Kingdom, and from notes and observations taken on the spot for the different hundreds, towns, manors, &c., in the County of Norfolk.

[The rough memoranda for most of other Hundreds are now the property of this Society.—ED.]

They contain, likewise, original deeds and other writings with seals, &c.; copies of original deeds, &c.; pedigrees, arms, wills, inquisitiones post mortem, grants and conveyances of all kinds, knight's fees, customs of manors, general accounts, &c.; autographs, original letters, accounts of temporalities and spiritualities, religious foundations, hospitals, halls, church notes, rectors and

vicars, gifts, buildings, tythes, inscriptions, bells, patrons, chancels, monuments, registers, abbies, priories, mills, bridges, &c., &c.

All arranged and sorted in separate papers, under the different parishes; and each paper is subscribed with its contents.

This is the whole of the collection remaining on the death of Mr. Thomas Martin in 1771. Those Hundreds which are lost were, in his lifetime, lent out, and I suppose never returned, and by this time perhaps destroyed as waste paper.

These remains exhibit the astonishing perseverance and indefatigable industry of the collector.

JNO. FENN.

East Dereham,
1780.

[The portion of Martin's library, bought by Mr. Martin Booth, see *ante* p. 251, was sold by "Messrs. Martin Booth and John Barry" under the incorrect title of "The Entire Library of the late eminent antiquary, Mr. Thos. Martin of Palgrave." This catalogue, with the prices the articles fetched, was reprinted by Mr. Walter Rye in *Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany*, vol. iii., p. 394—401.]

A CATALOGUE OF THE VERY CURIOUS,
VALUABLE, AND NUMEROUS COLLECTION OF
MANUSCRIPTS OF
THOMAS MARTIN, ESQ., OF NORFOLK,
LATELY DECEASED;

consisting of the Pedigrees and Genealogies of most of the Families in Great Britain and Ireland; Heraldical Papers, and Papers of Antiquity; Original Letters; a curious Collection of the Antiquities of all the Counties in England, divided into different Counties, and many of

them unpublished; with a great Number of Grants and Papers relative to Abbies, Priories, &c. Also a very large Collection of curious Old Deeds, Charters, Grants, Great Seals, Signs Manual, &c., with many Autographs from the Time of Henry VIII., likewise some very rare old printed Books; which will be sold by Auction by S. Baker and G. Leigh, Booksellers, at their House in York Street, Covent Garden, on Wednesday, April 28, 1773, and the following Day. Beginning each Day at Twelve o'clock.

N.B.—The whole may be viewed on Saturday the 24th, to the Time of Sale.

Catalogues to be had of the following Booksellers: Mr. Dodsley's, Pall Mall; Mr. Robson's, Bond Street; Mr. Walter's, Charing Cross; Mr. Brotherton's and Sewell's, Cornhill; Mr. Owen's, Temple Bar; and at the Place of Sale.

FIRST DAY'S SALE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28.

Price sold at.			<i>Manuscripts.</i>		To whom sold.
£.	s.	d.	LOT		
			1	Freebridge Marshland Hundred, compleat	
			2	——— Lynn Hundred, ditto	
			3	Gallow and Brothercross Hundred, ditto	
			4	South Erpingham Hundred, ditto	
			5	Depwade Hundred, ditto	
			6	South Greenhoe Hundred, ditto	
			7	Lynn Regis Town Collection	
Not sold or put up			8	Henstead Hundred, compleat	
			9	Taverham Hundred, ditto	
			10	Weyland Hundred, ditto	
			11	Forehoe Hundred, ditto	
			12	Haping Hundred, ditto	
			13	Launditch Hundred, ditto	
			14	Hamlyard Hundred, ditto	
			15	Giltercross Hundred, ditto	
			16	Freebridge Hundred, ditto	

Price sold at.
£. s. d.

To whom sold.

	17	Smithdon Hundred, ditto	
	18	Tunstead Hundred, ditto	
	19	North Greenhoe Hundred, ditto	
Not sold	20	Earsham Hundred, ditto	
or	21	Shropham Hundred, ditto	
put up.	22	Diss Hundred, ditto	
	23	Eynsford Hundred, ditto	
	24	Holt Hundred, ditto	
	25	Grimsho Hundred, ditto	
0 14 0	26	Le Neve's Heraldical Papers al- phabetically	Mr. Edwards
5 10 0	27 to 36	Original Letters, Pedigrees and Papers, collected by Le Neve, Bp. Tanner, &c., in al- phabetical Order, in ten large Parcels	Mr. Edmondson of the Herald's Office
Not sold	37	Blomefield's Copy of South Green- hoe Hundred	
0 4 0	38	Extracts of the Register of Castle Acre, by Le Neve	Mr. G. Scott
0 3 6	39	Extracts relating to Norwich Cathedral, by Bp. Tanner, &c.	„ Thane
0 2 0	40	Knights Fees for the County of Norfolk—Forehoe Hundred— Part of Sir Henry Spelman's Icenia	„ „
0 1 0	41	Account of Sir Thomas Southwell's Revenues in 1616, in Norfolk and Suffolk—Liber Curiarum Rich. Southwell, in Regno Henrici Octavi	„ „
0 1 0	42	Copie of the Inquisition in English, in the 20th Year of King Henry III. for the Aid of marrying Isabella, Sister of Henry III. to the Emperor of Germany ..	„ „
0 4 0	43	Bedford curious and valuable Deeds, and Seals	„ „
0 10 6	44	Birkshire, ditto	„ „
0 3 0	45	Buckinghamshire, ditto	„ „

Price sold at.				To whom sold.			
£.	s.	d.					
3	3	0	46	Cambridge County and University,			
				ditto	..	..	Mr. Thane.
0	11	0	47	Cheshire, ditto	..	..	..
0	1	0	48	Cornwall, ditto	..	..	..
2	3	0	49	Cumberland, ditto	..	..	Clark
1	1	0	50	Derbyshire, ditto	..	..	Pegge
0	7	6	51	Devonshire, ditto	..	..	Lord Bateman
0	1	0	52	Durham, ditto	..	..	Mr. Thane
0	10	6	53	Ely Church, ditto	..	..	..
0	1	0	54	Dorsetshire, ditto	..	..	..
5	5	0	55	Essex, ditto	..	..	..
0	4	6	56	Gloucestershire, ditto	..	..	..
3	13	6	*56	Hampshire, ditto	..	..	Mr. Brander
0	8	0	57	Herefordshire, ditto	..	..	..
1	5	0	58	Hertfordshire, ditto	..	..	Gough
1	2	0	59	Huntingdonshire, ditto	..	..	Brander
2	2	0	60	Lancashire, ditto	..	..	Thane
0	12	0	61	Leicestershire, ditto	..	..	Cullon
1	17	0	62	London, ditto	..	..	Brander
1	6	0	63	Middlesex, ditto	..	..	..
1	2	0	64	Norfolk, ditto	..	..	Correr
2	4	0	65	Nottinghamshire, ditto	..	..	¹ Howard
0	1	6	66	Northumberland, ditto	..	..	Thane
0	7	6	67	Northamptonshire, ditto	..	..	Lord Bateman
2	2	0	68	Oxfordshire, ditto	..	..	..
0	5	6	69	Rutlandshire, ditto	..	..	Mr. Thane
0	3	6	70	Shropshire, ditto	..	..	Lord Bateman
0	10	6	71	Somersetshire, ditto	..	..	Mr. Gough
0	3	0	72	Staffordshire, ditto	..	..	Thane
1	15	0	73	Sussex, ditto	..	..	Bond
				74	Ireland and Scotland, ditto	..	
0	15	0		75	Scotland, ditto, in a box, and one	..	Brander
					parcel	..	
9	9	0	76	Wales, ditto	..	..	Edwards
0	10	6	77	Warwickshire, and of Nevil, Earl			
				of Warwick	..	..	Partridge
0	6	6	78	Worcestershire, ditto	..	..	Money
1	6	0	79	Westmorland, ditto	..	..	¹ Howard

¹ Son of Chs. Howard, Esq., of Graystock, heir to D. of Norfolk.

Price sold at.					To whom sold.
£.	s.	d.			
0	17	0	80	Wiltshire, ditto	Mr. Brauder
1	3	0	81	Westminster, London and Middlesex Collections, and old Deeds, Seals, &c., by Mr. Martin ..	„ „
0	4	6	82	Syriac Passports, &c., &c. ..	„ Thane
0	6	0	83	St. John's of Jerusalem's curious old Deeds, Seals, &c. ..	„ „
3	4	0	84	A large Collection of curious old Deeds, &c.	„ Money
0	3	0	85	Marriage, &c., curious old Deeds, &c.	„ Thane
0	8	6	86	Manumissions, old and curious ..	„ Lloyd
5	6	0	87 and 88	Lincolnshire old and curious Deeds, Seals, &c., a great number ..	„ Thane
2	2	0	89	Nottinghamshire, ditto, ditto ..	„ „
4	4	0	90	Northamptonshire, ditto, ditto ..	„ Brander
3	5	0	91	Norfolk, ditto, ditto	„ Howard
2	3	0	92	Ditto, a great number	„ „
4	4	0	93	Suffolk old Deeds, Seals, &c., a great number	„ Money

SECOND DAY'S SALE, THURSDAY, APRIL 29.

Manuscripts.

6	6	0	94	Yorkshire, old Deeds, Seals, &c., a great number	Mr. Thane
3	15	0	95	Curious ancient Miscellaneous Deeds, Seals, &c., &c., a great number	„ Martin
2	12	6	96	Blomfield's Norwich Collections, a great number	„ „
1	1	0	97	State Papers, a great number ..	„ Astle
3	0	0	98	Le Neve's original Suffolk Papers, a great number	„ Money
0	10	6	99	Ten broad Seals of King Richard, &c.	„ Thane
4	14	6	100	Heraldry Papers, Pedigrees, &c. a great number	„ Edmonson

Price sold at.					To whom sold.	
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0	7	6	105	———— of the Family of Vaughan ..	„ Edwards	
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0	10	6	107	Pedigree of the Kings of the Heptarchy	Dr. Hunter	
0	12	0	108	Pedigree of Peryent of Hertford and Essex	Mr. Thane	
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0	5	0	110	Pedigree of Le Neve of Norfolk ..	„ Green	
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0	3	6	112	Pedigree of Drury and their Matches —— of Clere of Stokely ..	„ Astle	
0	11	0	113	Three Pedigrees of the Howards ..	„ Martin	
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0	12	0	116	Pedigree of Stannings, Devonshire ..	„ Thane	
0	5	6	117	Pedigree of Warner of Waltham, Essex	„ Gough	
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0	16	0	120	Genealogy of the Kings of England to Hen. VI.	Dr. Hunter	
0	10	0	121	Genealogy of Scripture — Pedi- gree of Chamberlayne of Norfolk — Ditto of Battalion, alias Shotbolt, of Hungerford— of Hall, Heymeadow—Plum- ley and Isley — of Keeble of Stowmarket — of Swedale in Lancashire	Mr. White	

Price sold at.				To whom sold.	
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0	2	6	125	Pedigree of Seymour, Duke of Somerset	„ Edmondson
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1	11	6	127	An Armenian Roll	Dr. Hunter
0	18	0	128	Pedigree of the Earl of Clare ..	Mr. Ives
0	5	6	129	Old Verses on the Kings of England — St. Augustine's Prayer against Tribulation, in 2 Cases	„ Money
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0	6	6	131	Maps of Methwold Fenn, Warren, &c.—Part of an ancient British Pedigree — Decem Precepta Plagæ Egypti — Pedigree of Yelverton	„ „
0	11	0	132	Pedigree of Hogeson of Cheshire, very neat	„ Gough
0	11	0	133	Tateshalle, Bernake Pedigrees — Norfolk Accounts for maim'd Soldiers and Mariners, 1690 — Bokenham's Pedigrees — of Meares of Lincolnshire — of Wilmot of Oxfordshire — Point's Pedigree in Gloucester and Essex — Master's Pedigree — Knevit's and Lord North's Pedigree	„ Thane
0	16	0	134	Plan of an Estate at Stainfield — Pedigree of Gaudy of Claxton, very fine	„ Ives

Price sold at.					To whom sold.
£.	s.	d.			
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0	10	6	138	Broad Seals, thirty six in number	„ „
2	15	0	139	Old Seals, &c. (omitted) ..	„ Thane
4	0	0	140	Old Deeds relating to Kent ..	„ Edmondson
3	4	0	141	Old Deeds relating to Surrey ..	„ Brander
3	6	0	142	Very curious Old Deeds, Seals, Grants, Leases, &c., of Abbies in Norfolk	„ Martin
10	10	0	143	A compleat History of Thetford, and the Contents as described by Le Neve, Bp. Tanner, Mar- tin, Blonfield and others, never printed	„ Ives
1	15	0	144	Old Suffolk Deeds	„ Money
1	12	0	145	The Pedigrees of the Howards, (many curious) from Moubray's, Bigod's and Brotherton's Col- lections, by Le Neve, &c. ..	„ Ives
4	14	6	146	Norfolk old Deeds (a very large Collection of)	„ Thane
3	13	6	147	Suffolk old Deeds (a great number of)	„ Martin
2	3	0	148	Abbey Seals, in a Box	„ Brander
1	4	0	149	Curious old Deeds	„ Martin
1	10	0	150	A Collection of miscellaneous Deeds, Seals, &c.	„ Money
3	5	6	151	A very large Collection of Papers relating to Counties in England, &c., with some scarce Proclama- tions, &c.	„ Edwards
1	1	0	152	Papers of the Mint, Coinage, &c., Temp. Eliz.	„ Alkorne
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Price sold at.

To whom sold.

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1	1	0	156	Chartularium de Manerio Terris, & Tenementis in Wyssett in Com. Suffole, & in Holt. Nerford Shotesham, Therstone, &c., olim pertinens Joh. de Vallibus. In this Book is this Note: This Book (tho' at present in a very shabby Binding) is very curious, and worth five Guineas. T. M. 1756	„ Astle	
1	2	0	157	Norfolk Pedigrees, alphabetical, in Peter Le Neve's own Hand-Writing	„ Herbert	
2	8	0	158	De Cartis Salutacionibus, on vellum—Two Diplomas, on vellum—Another Manuscript, on vellum	„ Astle	
5	10	0	159	Suffolk Papers, a large Number, by Le Neve, Martin, &c., never published, and very valuable	„ Money	
12	12	0	160	Deeds, Papers, &c., being a Collection for an History of Bury St. Edmund's, very valuable, never published	„ Ives	
3	5	0	161	In eight Divisions. 1. Dunwich Deeds, &c. 2. Ipswich, &c. 3. Sibten Abbey, &c., &c. 4. Flixton Priory. 5. Wingfield College, &c. 6. Mendham Priory, in a Box. 7. Bungay Priory. 8. Romburgh, &c.	„ Astle	
				N.B. These are all of Suffolk, very curious, and unpublished.		
1	13	0	162	Norfolk Papers, many never published, a great Number	„ Herbert	

Price sold at.						To whom sold.
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0	16	0	163	Various curious Deeds, Letters, State Papers, &c., originals; containing the Hand-Writings of divers Noblemen, in 1400 and 1500		Mr. Herbert
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0	7	6	166	Bishops Autographs, in 1500, 1600 and 1700		„ Herbert
1	1	0	167	Gentlemens Autographs, in 1400, 1600 and 1800		„ Thane
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0	18	0	171	Biblia Sacra Sti. Hieronymi, MS. in membrana		„ Herbert
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				{ 175 Lords and Earls Marshall, very neat and curious		
0	15	0	176	An old and curious Map of the Holy Land		„ Brander

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1	2	0	181	The 15 O's, in old English Verse— St. Bridget	Major Pearson

Scarce Printed Books.

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0	1	0	183	L'Office des Chevaliers de l'Ordre du St. Esprit, Imprim. Royale 1703	„ Carnan
0	1	0	184	Dean Colet's Sermon at St. Paul's Church, with his Life by Erasmus 1662	Major Pearson
0	10	6	185	Chaucer's Plough-Man's Tale, 1606 —Spenser's Ruin of Time—His Tears of the Muses—and some more of Spenser's Works 1581	Dr. Hunter
0	3	6	{ 186 Mancinus de quatuor Virtutibus .. } { 187 Decker's and Webster's West-Ward } Hoe 1607	Mr. Thane	
1	14	0	188	Edwards's Paradyse of Daynty Devises 1577	„ Edwards
0	7	0	189	Alexander's Monarchieke Tragedies 1607	Dr. Hunter
0	2	6	{ 190 Wit's Laybrinth, by J. S. 1648 } { 191 Palmerin of England, 2d Part, 1616 }	Mr. Thane	

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Price sold at.				To whom sold.	
£.	s.	d.			
0	1	0	192	Rawthmell's Antiquities of Over- borough	1746 Mr. Pearson
0	4	6	193	Peacham's Garden of Heroical Devises	1612 „ Hawkins
0	1	0	194	The Bay of Bilson ..	1622 „ Gough
0	12	6	195	Heywood's Works ..	1598 „ Herbert
3	10	0	196	The Holy Lyfe of Saynt Wer- burge, printed by Pynson, 1521. The Lyfe of Saynt Radegunde, by Pynson — Lyfe of Saynt Katherine, printed by Waley ..	„ „
0	6	0	197	L'Isle's Faire Æthiopian, 1631 — Peyton's Glasse of Time — Taylor's Whippe for Worldings — Marmion's Cupid and Psyche 1637	„ „
0	16	0	198	A Booke of Christian Prayers, with Holbein's Death's Dance on the Margin, fine copy .	1590 „ Ives

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0	16	0	202	12 Proclamations, Q. Eliz. ..	„ Herbert

£248 6 6

FINIS.

Some account of the Manor or Castle of Horsford.

COMMUNICATED BY

THOMAS BARRETT-LENNARD.

THE Manor of Horsford, or as it was formerly called Horsforth, has never been sold; in any case not since the time of William the Conqueror, but has descended by marriage through different families, until, in 1594, it came to Margaret, wife of Samson Lennard, and since then it has remained in the possession of her direct descendants in the male line.¹

I have many deeds relating to the devolution of Horsford Manor through the different families of Cressy, Fitz Roger, Ufford, Bowett, &c., &c. The first is an ancient copy of a fine, dated "34 Henry fil Johis" (1249).

The earliest original document is a deed of release to Sir Robert Ufford, dated "Friday after Lady Day, 8 Rich. II." (1385); and another early one is a grant by Sir John Le Strange, dated "Friday after St. Peter and Paul" (29 June), "2 Henry IV." (1401), which, though 500 years old, is still in very good preservation, and has attached to it a fine seal of Sir John's arms.

¹ See pedigree.

The well-known Norfolk antiquary, Anthony Norris, wrote, in 1746, an "Account of the descent of the Manor of Horsford," and it is largely from this source, subject to corrections by Mr. J. H. Round as to the Caisneto pedigree,¹ that I get the following information about the persons through whom the manor descended to the Lords Dacre, and therefore to Margaret Fynes.

At one period a considerable number of manors were held as of the Manor of Horsford. Norris says,² "of this Manor of Horsford I find the following manors in this county were antiently holden:—

"The Manors or sub-Manors of Wroxham³ in this Hundred (Taverham).
 " " " Horsham "
 " " " Hackford in this Hundred (Forehoe).
 " " " Ashwelthorpe in this Hundred (Depwade).
 " " " Nelond⁴ (Humbleyard).
 " " " Semere in Dicklebrough in this Hundred (Diss) and probably many others.
 " " " Coxford in Kilverston in this Hundred (Shropham)."

¹ *The Genealogist*, vol. xviii., pt. i.

² A Norris MSS., "Funeral Monuments of Norfolk," vol. ii., pp. 99—114. Now in the possession of Walter Rye, Esq.

³ Wroxham was one of Ralph de Beaufoy's manors, and it passed to Agnes de Beaufoy (after her marriage to Hubert de Rye), and she is said by Blomefield, vol. x., p. 474, to have granted the tithes of her Manor of Wroxham to the Prior of Norwich; and the Prioress of Carhow, in 1401-2, was found to hold one fee here "of the Barony of Rye."

The manor mentioned in the text was a sub-manor, and in the Book of Aids of 1347, the Prioress is said to hold Wroxham at a knight's fee of John de Claving, and he of Wm. Marshall, Baron of Rye, and he of the King in capite. Horsham was also a Beaufoy manor in capite, and Agnes de Rye gave it to Salisbury, so this must have been a sub-manor.

⁴ Nelond in Wrenningham, in the Hundred of Humbleyard.

Blomefield says that a manor in Newton Flotman was held of the Manor of Horsford,¹ and that the Calk Mills on the Wensum, in the City of Norwich, belonged to the Manor of Horsford since the time of the Conquest, and so did the fishery adjoining. The latter was granted, in 1539, by the then Lord of the Manor to Nicholas Sywhatt and his heirs for ever to be held of the manor; and this fishery was enfranchised in 1899 by payment to myself as lord of £7. 3s. 0d.

The lords of Horsford shared with the Lord of Sprowston the right of ultimately presenting to the Rectory of St. Michael at Plea in Norwich—in the fifteenth century known as St. Michael de Mustow. The right of making such presentation was apparently² appurtenant to this manor, and Blomefield gives the names of eight incumbents presented by the Lord of Horsford, the first he mentions being presented by Sir E. Ufford in 1368.

In the time of Edward the Confessor the Manor of Horsford belonged to Edric. William the Conqueror granted the Honour of Eye in Suffolk and nearly 250 manors, of which Horsford was one, to Robert Malet, a great Norman baron, son of William Malet, who was still more famous than himself. Robert took a leading part however in the attack on Norwich Castle when it was held by the rebel Ralf, Earl of Norfolk; and after its capitulation, he was one of the chief of those nobles who were entrusted with the duty of garrisoning it.³ Later on Robert fell into disgrace, and was banished by Henry I. for siding with his brother, Robert, Duke of

¹ Blomefield, vol. iii., p. 43, fol. edit.

² I say apparently, because although the manor was settled on Richard Lennard alias Barrett, as a younger son's portion, the right to present to this rectory did not pass by that settlement, as I have a deed of sale to him of this advowson from his elder brother's son, dated 1691.

³ *The Norman Conquest*, Freeman, vol. iv.

Normandy; but previously to losing the royal favour, he had already granted the Manor of Horsford to Walter de Caen, to be held of the Honour of Eye. Horsford was held of Eye, subject to paying the annual castle guard fees, viz.:—16s. 8d. rent, 3s. 4d. suits fine, and 8d. acquittance, until the year 1803, when the widow of Thomas Lord Dacre enfranchised it at the cost of £37. 10s. 10d.

Walter de Caen is said to have built a castle upon the Manor of Horsford, and made a park round it. His son and heir, Robert, who was known as Robert Fitz Walter, married Sybil de Caisneto,¹ daughter of Ralf of that name of Rudham, Norfolk.² Robert Fitz Walter was the founder of the Priory of St. Faith's, and the story of this act of devotion on his part is a picturesque one. Robert and his wife were returning from a pilgrimage to Rome, when they were set upon by thieves, robbed, and thrown into prison, until, by their prayers to Almighty God and St. Faith the Virgin, they were miraculously delivered from their confinement; after which they visited in devotion the shrine of St. Faith at the Abbey of Conches in Normandy. They vowed that on their return they would build a monastery on their own Manor of Horsham in honour of God and of St. Faith, Virgin and Martyr,³ and this they did in 1106 (or probably somewhat later), and endowed it with much property, and among other endowments with the advowson of Horsford.

Robert Fitz Walter was succeeded by his son William, who used his mother's surname of de Caisneto instead

¹ In the "Liber Rubens" the name appears indifferently as "Chainai," "Chesnei," "Cheisney," "de Caisneto," "de Chaisneto," and "de Chensei."—*The Genealogist*, vol. xviii., pt. i.

² This family also held considerable estates in Sussex.—*Suffolk Archaeological Collections*, vol. xlv., p. 141.

³ St. Faith's Day is October 6th.

of that of his father. He was also known as "William de Norwich."¹ He was a very important man in his day: was Sheriff of Norfolk, founder of Sibton Abbey, Suffolk, and benefactor to Blyburgh. The system of a son adopting as a surname the name by which his father had been known, was in those days by no means firmly established, as Mr. Round observes:—"The principles of Norman nomenclature were peculiarly erratic."²

The Manor of Horsford descended to William's daughter Margaret, who married, firstly, Hugh de Cressy, and secondly, Robert Fitz Roger, who died in 1215, and who was the founder of Langley Priory, Norfolk. After her death it went to Roger de Cressy, her son by her first husband, and from him to three more generations of the de Cressys. When that branch of the de Cressy family became extinct, as it did about 1296, Horsford passed to Robert Fitz Roger, the great grandson of Margaret and Robert Fitz Roger.³ Mr. Norris says that it probably came to Fitz Roger by virtue of some old entail; but Mr. Walter Rye cynically suggests that it is more likely Fitz Roger owed its acquisition to the efforts of some royal favourite, efforts which it is improbable were exercised on his behalf without promise of adequate reward.

I have an ancient copy of an inquisition post mortem

¹ He had a grant of the Hundred and a half of Forehoe, with the Manor of Hingham, which had belonged to the Ryes; and see note 3 following, which goes to prove that the properties were somewhat mixed up.

² J. H. Round; *The Genealogist*, vol. xviii., pt. i. Blomefield, vol. x., p. 433, had already pointed out that William de Cheyney was sometimes called William of Norwich.

³ While Margaret's grandson, Hugh de Cressy, held it, he levied a fine in 42 Hen. III. (1258) with John Roceline (which is set out in the Court Books of the manor, 6 Charles I.), as to their mutual rights of common here. Roceline had married the widow of the last Hubert de Rye, and this seems to show that he had a life interest (*jure uxoris*) in the head manor.

	£.	s.	d.
Also 360 autumn works, value per year ...	30		
Also 5 score fowls, rent at Xmas value each			
fowl 1d., yearly value ...		8	4
Also 500 eggs at Easter, value yearly ...		1	3
Also pleas and Court fees with view of frank- pledge, yearly value ...			20
Total value ...	23	0	0

"They also say John de Clavering, son of the said Robert, is his next heir, and he is 40 years of age and more."

I am not able to understand why the size of the manor appears so small in this inquisition, and it can, I think, only be explained upon the supposition that the contents, as given above, only mentioned the lands used for agricultural or pastoral purposes, and did not include the large heaths, of which, until comparatively recent times, the parish largely consisted. These heaths were waste of the manor, and were used for feeding stock; and it was no doubt on account of this privilege that rents in hens and eggs, mentioned in the inquisition, were paid.

Six years later than the date of this inquisition, there is a reference in the Patent Rolls to deer having been hunted and carried away from the free chase of John de Clavering at Horsford,¹ and we know there were still deer there 200 years later. There is among the Tanner MSS. a deed dated 3rd June, 5 Hen. VIII. (1513), whereby Thomas Lord Dacre of Herstmonceux grants "Eduhardo Whyte, Armigero, pro suo bono consilio Impenso et Impendendo" a "Bukke and a doo" annually, for the term of his life, from his park at Horsford.²

¹ Patent Roll, 9 Edw. II., pt. ii., m. 22.

² Tanner, 106, fo. 3.

Robert Fitz Roger's son John assumed the name of Clavering from a manor in Essex, which had been granted to an ancestor, Robert Fitz Richard, by Hen. II. He was frequently employed in the wars with Scotland and Gascony, as was also his father. John was summoned to Parliament from 28 Edw. I. to 5 Edw. III. (1331), and died 1332, and was buried in the church of Langley, Norfolk, which was founded by his great-great-grandfather. In 9 Edw. II. (1315) a writ was issued to the Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk directing him to make a return to the Exchequer of the several lordships and their respective lords in those counties; and we find he returned Sir John de Clavering as Lord of Horsford, as well as of several other manors. John married Hawise, daughter of Sir Robert Tiptot or Tiptoft, by whom he had only one child, who was named Eva.¹

Eva married no less than four times: her first husband, who was Thomas, son and heir of Lord Aldithley or Audley, died in 1307 at the age of eighteen, while his father was still living. We have no record of her age, but this was no doubt an instance of those child marriages not then very uncommon. She had no children by her first husband, and her next marriage was to Sir Thomas Ufford. Their eldest son died without issue, and Horsford ultimately came to their second son, Sir Edmund, commonly described as "Sir Edmund le Cosyn," to distinguish him from "Sir Edmund le frere," his uncle. Eva's third husband was Sir James Audley, son and heir of Lord Audley of Stratton Audley, Oxon; but although heir to his father, he appears never to have been sum-

¹ In 1342-3 a fine was levied between Ralph de Nevill and Simon de Semere as to the Manor of Horseforth, in which the name of *Hawise de Clavering* appears. She was, no doubt, the Hawise (Tiptoft) who married John de Clavering, No. 10 in pedigree—*Norfolk Feet of Fines*, 15-16 Edw. III., No. 563.

moned to Parliament as a baron. He was a cousin of her first husband, and by this marriage she had two sons, the younger of whom, named James, became a person of considerable importance. Sir James was one of the original members of the Order of the Garter, and by his devotion and gallantry at the battle of Poitiers contributed greatly towards that victory, and was especially rewarded by the Black Prince for his services that day.

I am unable to fix the date of Eva's last marriage, which was to Sir Robert Benhall, but it must have been in or previous to the year 1335, as there is an entry in the Account Rolls of the Priory of Carhow for that year which refers to her as then being Lady "Benhale."¹

When either she or her last husband died is not certain, but another entry in a roll belonging to the same priory, apparently made in 1367, shows that they were still both alive at that period, and probably died soon after; they were certainly dead by 1368, as in that year the nuns of Carhow paid an acknowledgment to Sir Edmund Ufford (Eva's second son by her second husband) as Lord of the Manor of Horsford.

Sir Edmund was succeeded by his son Sir Robert, who had no sons, but three daughters. The youngest of these, whose name was Joan, married Sir William Bowett, by whom she had an only child, Elizabeth.

Anthony Norris, careful antiquary as he was, made a mistake here, as he insisted that her name was Amy and not Joan, and this in face of several very ancient MS. pedigrees now in my possession, and which he appears to have had access to. Mr. Walter Rye has entirely settled the question by drawing my attention to a deed

¹ In 1348 Robert de Benhale and Eva his wife settled the Manor on three persons, no doubt as their trustees.—*Norfolk Test of Fines*, 21 Edw. III., No. 764.

in 11 Hen. IV. (1409-10), by which Sir Wm. Bowett and "Johanna" his wife settled the manor upon trustees.¹ Within eight years of the date of this deed Joan must have died, and Sir William have married someone of the name of Amy, as I have a deed dated 1st Feb., 5 Hen. V. (1417-8), whereby the manor was granted by trustees to Amye, wife of Sir William. By another deed in my possession, dated 20th June, 10 Hen. V. (1422), Amye, widow of Sir William, leases this Manor for seven years to the Prior of St. Faith. Mr. Norris says that Amye married, as her second husband, Sir Henry Inglose, and that when she died she was buried at Langley Priory. He also says that Sir Henry married, as his second wife, Ann, daughter and heiress of Sir John Wythe of Smallbury, and widow of Sir William Calthorp of Burnham Thorpe, who dying in 1451, was buried in the Priory Church of St. Faith; and that Sir Henry by his will, which was proved in July of the same year, directed he should be buried by her side. Mr. Norris was of opinion that Sir Henry Inglose possessed Horsford until his death, but in fact, as Mr. Rye points out, there is a record of a deed, dated 17 Hen. VI. (1438-9), by which Sir Henry and his wife Anna conveyed this Manor to Sir Thomas Dacre and Elizabeth his wife.² At first sight it seems strange that Sir Henry should have possession of that Manor to the exclusion of Elizabeth, the daughter of his first wife's husband, Sir William Bowett, by the latter's first wife, Joan Ufford, and this point seems to have had great weight with Mr. Norris; but I think it is clear that Sir Henry, and before him his first wife, had Horsford only during Elizabeth's minority, or until her marriage. We do not know the date of her birth, nor when her mother died. The first mention we have of

¹ *Norfolk Feet of Fines*, 11 Hen. IV., No. 109.

² *Norfolk Feet of Fines*, 17 Hen. VI., No. 136.

her father's second wife is 1417; it is quite possible that Elizabeth was born, that her mother died, and that her father married his second wife all in that year; and if that were the case, she would have just attained twenty-one years of age when, as we have seen, the Manor was conveyed to her by Sir H. Inglose and his wife.

Elizabeth Bowett married Sir Thomas Dacre, son and heir of Thomas, Lord Dacre.¹ There were only two children of this marriage, Joan and Phillipa, and their father, Sir Thomas, died during his father's lifetime. These two daughters were married to Richard and Robert respectively, sons of Sir Roger Fynes of Hurstmonceux, Sussex. I have the agreement for these marriages, which was made between Sir Thomas Dacre and Sir Roger Fynes, and which is dated "the first day of June in the xxiiijth yere of Kyng Henri the sixt after the Conquest of Englonde" (1446). At the time of her marriage, Joan appears to have been about thirteen years of age, and upon the death of her sister Phillipa, without issue, she became heiress to her grandfather, Thomas, Lord Dacre, who died in January, 1457-8. Joan and her husband, Sir Richard, did not obtain the Norfolk estates without recourse to law, as upon the decease of Sir Thomas Dacre, his widow Elizabeth was persuaded to endeavour by divers conveyances to defeat the settlement of Horsford, which had been made upon her daughter Joan when she married Richard Fynes. A petition was presented to George Neville, Bishop of Exeter and Lord Chancellor, by Charles Fynes² and his wife Johane, praying that the settlement might stand; and they obtained

¹ Among our documents is a grant, dated 1457, by this Elizabeth of a small piece of land in Horsford Park at 1*d.* rent.

² This name is spelled indifferently—Fienes, fienes, Fenys, Fynes, and in other ways.

a decree in their favour in 1461.¹ In this matter they were remarkably fortunate, as law, always uncertain, must have been especially so during the stormy period of the Wars of the Roses.

Sir Richard Fynes laid claim to the title of Lord Dacre (*jure uxoris*), which, upon the death of his wife's grandfather, had been wrongfully assumed by one of her uncles. Richard's right to be summoned to Parliament as Baron Dacre was recognised by Edward IV. in 1473. His eldest son was Sir John, who married Alice, daughter and co-heiress of Henry, Lord Fitz Hugh. Sir John died in 1483, shortly before his father, who survived him about a year; his mother Joan died on the 8th March, 1416, and was buried at Hurstmonceux by the side of her husband. I have a deed concerning the Manor executed by her on 12th September, 1 Hen. VII. (1485), in which she describes herself as being a widow.

The Table of Owners at the end of this paper shows how the Manor devolved upon Margaret, great-great-granddaughter of Sir John Fynes. Margaret married in 1565, Samson, eldest son of John Lennard of Knolle and Chevening, Kent. John, who was a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn and Custos Brevium of the Common Pleas, was unusually wealthy for those days, as Strype, in his *Life of Parker*, speaks of him as being "proud and hasty," by reason of his riches. Margaret inherited the family estates, and claimed the title of Dacre, in her own right, upon her brother's death, which took place in 1594, and, after some years of delay, it was finally adjudged to her in 1604. I have no letters relating to the Manor of Horsford until after it came into the possession of Margaret and Samson, but from then onwards there is a tolerably complete series of letters from tenants and agents.

¹ Early Chancery Proceedings, bundle 27, No. 501.

In 1574 Gregory, Lord Dacre, Margaret's brother and predecessor in title, let a very considerable portion of Horsford, and the sporting rights over the Manor, to William Blenerhassett, described as of "Little Plumstead, Esquire,"¹ for the term of forty years, at an annual rent of £10. 6s. 8d., he paying to them a fine of £274. 6s. 8d.; and two years later they let for the same term of years to Edward Blenerhassett of "Horning, Gentleman," 106 acres of Horsford Park and fifty acres of heath, at a rent of 35s. a year, in consideration of a payment to them of £187. 12s. 2d. In 1602 Samson Lennard and his wife, Lady Dacre, let Horsford and Hautbois to Edw. Blenerhassett for ten years, at a rent of £54. 6s. 8d. a year; and by a deed of the same date, Blenerhassett agreed to pay over to them one moiety of all the profits he might obtain by this lease after he had paid them the agreed rent. This same arrangement was entered into again for three more years in 1612, but the system did not seem to work very well, and disputes arose between the parties, Samson complaining he could not get proper accounts rendered. Blenerhassett writes very doleful accounts of the state of the Manor and the lawless nature of its copyholders.

It is impossible to say whether any previous lord of Horsford had ever lived on the spot and looked after the rights of his Manor, but there is no doubt that none

¹ This William married some time after 1565, as her third husband, Audrey Hare of Beeston; her first husband, Thomas Hobart, owned Little Plumstead; and she and William Blenerhassett appear to have lived there until her eldest son, Miles Hobart, came of age, which he did about 1576.—*Blomefield's Norfolk*. It may be as well to put on record here the references to some later fines, which relate to the Manor, viz. :—

Trinity, 1542. Oliver Franklyn and others v. Thomas Fynes, Esq., No. 127.

Michs. 1548. Richard Catelyn v. Sir Thomas Clerk, No. 166.

Easter 1570. Sir Thomas Cornwallis v. Richard Southwell and others, No. 135 (2).

Michs. 1571-2. Roger Manwood v. Gregory Fynes, No. 157.

of the Fynes family did so, as they lived at Hurstmonceaux, far away in Sussex; and a journey from thence to Horsford would take longer in those days than it would do now to travel from there to—say Sicily, besides being an undertaking accompanied by incomparably more perils and discomforts. We may be sure that the Manor had never been seen by its lord since the days of Edward IV., when Joan and her husband, Sir Richard Fynes, had become possessed of it.

More than a century of neglect is quite long enough to allow of many an encroachment being made upon the absentee lord's property by the inhabitants of the village. This being so, it is not strange that Sir Edward Blenerhassett, writing from Norwich the "xxth of November, 1604," to Samson Lennard, Esquire, at his lodgings at Mr. Jonson's house in Fleet Street, after saying "that he could not go to London till Easter term should continue, when God willing I will not fayle to waite of my lady and yowe, when you shall see how all things stand with yo^r Manor of Horsford, where I have more a do wth a sorte of bretheles¹ than yowe will easily believe. I have Bullin and ij others of there (their) best Captaines in sute for the fouldcorse, the warren, felling of timber, and breaking of other customes, wherein I am very desirous to have Mr. Sargiente Howlton, a Cou(n)sell in all that business, for he is both grave, wise, and learned. Do yowe but speke to him and lett me alone, for I will subdue these unrewley companiones if it be possible."

I have a letter to Samson from Thomas Blenerhassett, who was a brother of Sir Edward's, in which he says, speaking of the copyholders:—

"They claime of (off) from that great brewerye² heretofore called the forriste, since the old parke, now

¹ Wretches.—M. E.

² "Brueria," heath land.

blackeheave. . . come to have thence lynge & flage for ther fyering, under the couller whereof thay sell great abundance. How soever it doth appeare unto you this hearthe (heath) is to Norwich & the cuntrye heare, as Newcastle coole are to London, & it may for fewell & fyering compare in valewe with the yearly fell of any woode within this sheere & wold, if it might be preserved, contynewe an everlasting benefite unto the Lord of this Manor." I find in the Court of Wards recorded "a decree & sartayne depositions betwixte the fermors there & the tenants, by vertue whereof they ar to have no fewell thear for there fyeringe, but to paye unto the more reave¹ for all whatsoever thay take ther, for the Lords of this Manor did longe sence geve unto everye tenement sartayne ground, wch is called ther doles, from whence thay shold take ther fyering, but thay, agenst all aquity, do sell from ther doles & have ther fyerings from the heath; not contented therof, thay have destroyed, & dayly do destroye, the conies of (off) from the sayd doles, being part of your free warren, and hath so, till that last yeare, bine ever quietly used, wch doles do conteyne by ther copies, I thinke, some lx acres, under the number of lx, thay hold at the lest two hundred, a thing not well to be mended wthout a survaye. True, and to (too) true it is, in the memorye of two or three ages, the lord of this Manore hath not bin in it at anye time, by wch, wthother inconveniences, it hath bine strypte of the tymber and woods, & so defaced of manye notable privileges as even now it dothe as it wer drope and morne."

These trespasses on the part of the copyholders were only some of Samson's troubles in respect of the Manor, as we find him writing to Sir Edward on "xxviiij Novr, 1612." "I understand Mr. Attorney General hath purchased

¹ Moor reeve, or steward or bailiff of the heath lands of the manor.

St. Faiths, whereof I marvell. I had no intell^l from yow, and I hear he intendeth to challenge for hoggs in some of my land, wherein I hope he wil not prevaile." The dispute between Sir Henry Hobart, the new purchaser of St. Faiths, and the Lord of Horsford is too long to refer to more than very briefly here.

Sir Drue Drury, who had for some years a lease of the Manor, and might therefore be expected to know something as to the right of the Prior of St. Faith's to pannage in Horsford, writes to Samson thus:—"Though the handmaydes of age hathe tacken hold of manie partes of my synfull boddy, and this vj weekes by past of one of my fyngers of my ryght hand, so it is as I feare you wyll hardly reade my hande, yet can I (not?) my old good worshipfull frend but lete you know that it greves me not a lyttell to understand you ar entered into lawe with so potent an adversary, and that you are so resolute that you wyll undergoe fleecyng then yeld it." And he goes on to advise Samson to have the matter in dispute arbitrated upon, or, as he puts it, "have it compounded by tru friends."

I have a considerable number of letters, about this period, referring to this dispute from E. Doyley, at Carrow Abbey, who appears to have been an agent for my ancestor. It is difficult to make out whether the claim was that St. Faith's Common, the boundaries of which being badly defined, extended over lands that Samson asserted belonged to the waste of the Manor of Horsford; or whether the claim was to commonable rights over the heath or Common of Horsford. Samson's point evidently was that the lands over which Sir Henry claimed rights at some previous period formed part of the park at Horsford, and if he were right, this would be a decisive refutation of Sir Henry's claim on whichever of these two grounds they were based.

Samson died in 1615, before any settlement of this dispute was arrived at; and his son, Sir Henry Lennard, Lord Dacre, died in the following year. Richard Lennard, Lord Dacre, the latter's son, seems to have come to a compromise, as by a deed dated 20th June, 15 James (1617), he conveyed forty-five acres of land to "Sir Henry Hobart of Blickling, Knight and Baronet, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas"; and by another deed of the same date, Sir Henry conveyed sixty acres of land in Horsford to Lord Dacre.

Before Richard succeeded his father, the Manor of Horsford had a very narrow escape of being sold for the first time in its history. Henry, Lord Dacre, consulted with his uncle, Sir Samuel Lennard of West Wickham, Kent, as to what price he should ask for it. Sir Henry Hobart appears to have been anxious to add it to his St. Faith's estate, and Sir Samuel says that "seeing ye fines for ye copyholds are certaine and small, and ye tenures by Knight's service are almost all extinct through the negligence of ye owners and their officers, I would think yt twentie yeres' purchase for ye present rent of ye desmesnes and tenants, and three yeres' purchase for ye improvement of Sir Drue Drurie's lease after 20 yeres were a verie great Rate, which would amount to £5,148. 7s. 0d." E. Doyley, the agent, writes at considerable length on the question of the proposed sale, after narrating various points to be considered before arriving at a price he says:—

"The Mañr ys of not of ordenary respect but of state. In regard of the Numb of Teñts & othř Prēleges (privileges) as namely, the Teñts ought not to go to Sessions or Syses (assizes), neythř ought the King's Bayley to arrest any of yor Teñts wñin the Mañr without Licence of yor Bayle of the Mañr, & must gyve 4d. for such Lycence granted to yor Bayley. Yor Mañr

ys intyer w̄thin yt selfe, not intermixed w̄th any othr Lordship lyinge in Horsf or Newton. Th̄r belongethe Wayffe, Straye, Fellons, Gooda, the Drifte of large Cōmons when the Lord please, Henes & Egges for y^e Cōmons, Warren for Coneys, a Sheeppcourse, Shake, &c. These thoughte they be of no greate yerely Valewe, yet they be of good respect not only for an Ornament to yor pticuls (particulars) of the Man^r (manor), but also to be valewed at a good & reasonable rate. Yf yor Lōp sett to hye a rate of the wholle, yt ys a goode Fault, you may fale (fall) in yor P̄ce (price) & amend yt at yor Pleasure, but yf you be to lowe at the first, you can not w̄th Credet ryse hyer."

Henry's somewhat premature death was probably the cause of the proposed sale being abandoned.

How near to taking place the sale of Horsford was, is shown by a writing, dated 6th June, 1616, signed by Henry, Lord Dacre, which, after reciting that he had conveyed Horsford and Hautbois to trustees by a deed enrolled in Chancery, went on to declare that these properties were held by the trustees upon trust to sell the same, and with the proceeds realised by such sale to pay the debts which he had contracted.

There is a deed poll by Richard, Lord Dacre,¹ dated 15 May, 16 James (1618), which recites that he had paid all, or nearly all his debts, and that the trustees have reconveyed Horsford to him in fee simple.

We have no record of Horsford during the ownership of Richard, Lord Dacre, except the exchange of lands with Sir H. Hobart, previously mentioned, and two deeds executed by him a few months before his death, in August, 1630, by which he settled Horsford on Richard, the son of his second wife. One of these deeds was never executed, and his eldest son, Francis, who succeeded

¹ His father, Henry, Lord Dacre, died August, 1616.

him in the title, refused at first to give effect to this disposition. Legal proceedings appear to have been begun between the brothers, but at last the dispute was terminated by an agreement between them, dated Aug. 5th, which was to the effect that Richard should have Horsford for himself and his heirs, giving up, on the other hand, any claims he had to certain property in Kent, and also all claims to rents and profits of Horsford since his father's death.

This Richard, who became owner of the Manor of Horsford, assumed the name of Barrett instead of Lenard, under the conditions of the will of his kinsman, Sir Edward Barrett, Lord Newburgh, who devised to him Belhus in Essex.

In 1674 Richard was engaged in a law suit with a Sir William Adams¹ about copyhold lands of the Manor situated in the parish of Beeston St. Andrew. As Richard could not prove his case at Common law, this action took the form of a petition to Heneage, Lord Finch, the Lord Keeper, that in pursuance of his equitable jurisdiction he might order a Commission to issue to "sober and understanding persons" to enquire into the matter. In support of his petition, Richard alleged that the defendant's predecessor in title, Sir John Corbett, held some sixty acres in the parish of Beeston by copyhold of the Manor of Horsford, paying a yearly rent of 4½*d.* per acre for the same, and this, he said, could be proved by the Court books, if he could have produced them; but he asserts that they had been lost and "imbeazelled in the late troublesome times."² The petitioner also went on to allege that the defendant, in order to defeat his just rights, had "plowed" up and removed the landmarks

¹ The Adams bought Sprowston and Beeston from the Corbetts, Baronets. Both these families are now extinct.

² Referring to the times of the Commonwealth.

which showed the boundaries of the copyhold lands, and in order the more effectually to cause the traces of this land to be lost, had "plowed up and converted pasture into arable, and arable into pasture," and had demolished the old fences and ditches, so that it was impossible for the petitioner to identify the copyholds.

Although I have several of the documents connected with this suit, I do not know how it terminated. I am inclined to think that Richard lost his case, for although the Manor of Horsford still has copyhold tenants in Beeston, I see by an account of quit-rents, dated 1699, that under the head of "arrears unpaid many years" are the following entries:—

	s.	d.
To Chas. Adams' estate, about 40 years	15	2 p añ.
Lady Lewen's estate, 23 years, p añ ...	13	9 id.
Mr. Verdon's estate, 35 years, p añ ...	11	id.
Mr. Porb's estate, 25 years, p añ ...	12	6
Will. Pain, about 35 years ...	...	2
Richard Sheringham, about 40 years ...	4	id.

The first entry certainly refers to land the subject of this dispute, and probably the others do also. If in 1699, which was twenty-five years after this action was brought, there were so many years' arrears owing, it may be taken that the Lord of the Manor was not able to enforce payment.

Richard made a settlement of Horsford to provide a jointure for his wife if she should survive him, but she died some years before he did; and in 1681, upon the occasion of his eldest son's marriage, he settled this estate upon himself for life, and afterwards to his son Dacre in tail. Previously to this date there seems to have been a charge of £4,000 put upon the estate for the benefit of Dacre's two sisters, Anne and Dorothy, as they by deed dated April 22nd, 1681, released Horsford from this charge.

In 1723, when Dacre Barrett died, the Manor came to his grandson Thomas, who, taking his mother's surname, called himself Lennard Barrett. In 1755, on the death of his mother, he succeeded to the Barony of Dacre, and changing the order of his surnames, was afterwards known as Thomas Barrett-Lennard, Lord Dacre.

When Lord Dacre became owner of the Manor, a very large portion of it consisted of heaths, over some of which there were rights of common, but the commoners' rights did not extend to the whole of these wastes; some of them were used as rabbit warrens.

Lord Dacre experienced a good deal of trouble from the action of some of the villagers, who, under the leadership of a man named Fox, persisted in pulling down banks put up round these warrens, being, as they alleged, incroachments on the rights of the commoners. They were so persistent in their riotous conduct, that Lord Dacre was at last driven to bring an action against some of them. His agent writes that he has retained "Mr. Willer and Mr. De Grey,¹ two of the most eminent counsels that come this circuit." A verdict was obtained in 1758 against ten of them for 20s. damages and costs, which came to over £100. They, however, refused to pay, and when the bailiffs attempted to arrest them, the agent writes that they were hindered from so doing by "a gang armed with knives and large staves, with spikes at ye end of them that were sufficient to kill any person. Some of these fellows declared they would not be carried away alive, but would kill the first man that offered to take them. The Bailiffs were fearfull on this account of entering into the Town to make any attempt least some mischief should happen."

Lord Dacre's agent then writes, suggesting that the only way to enforce the law would be to engage a posse

¹ Afterwards created Baron Walsingham.

of men, to the number of twelve or fifteen, at the cost of a guinea each, to act with the under Sheriff, and so take the four ringleaders. It would seem as if the Horsford people, 150 years ago, were as troublesome to deal with as their predecessors had been 150 years earlier, when we have seen Blenerhassett called them "bretheles" and "unrewley companiones."

During Lord Dacre's ownership, one very great alteration took place in the appearance of Horsford by the enclosure of Brentwood warren. This was an open tract of country, growing bracken, furze, and heather, some 388 acres in extent, sometimes called Norwich Heath, one side of which was bounded by Holt and Norwich high road. Lord Dacre had it enclosed and brought into cultivation, and improved it by spreading on it as much as forty loads of marl an acre; and soon after 1754 he caused a farmhouse to be built, which is the old portion of the house in which the writer lives. Lord Dacre died 1785, and the Manor passed to his wife for her life.

It was during Lady Dacre's ownership that the common lands of the Manor were enclosed by virtue of an Act of Parliament passed in 1800. One of the reasons which induced Mr. Kent, Lady Dacre's agent (then a celebrated authority on agriculture), to advise her to go to the trouble and expense of obtaining this Act, was in order to provide work for the poor, and so bring about a reduction in the Poor Rates, which then he said amounted to full 15s. in the pound.

On Lady Dacre's death, which took place in 1806, the Manor passed to Lord Dacre's natural son Thomas, who by the terms of his father's will had assumed the names of Barrett and Lennard, and was, in 1801, created a baronet for his services in raising a troop of horse at the time of the Napoleonic scare.

Although I have such abundant sources of information

respecting the Manor that my chief difficulty in writing this paper has been to decide what to omit, the case is very different when I come to deal with the castle, of which I am unable to give practically any information.

Beyond a statement in Camden's *Britannica*, nothing is known of the castle, whether it ever existed, and, if so, who built it, or when it ceased to be inhabited.¹

In writing of the Wensum Valley Camden says:—"To the north-east lies Horsford, where the Castle of Casinet or Cheney (who in the reign of Henry II. was a chief man among the nobility) lies overgrown with bushes and brambles."

There is an earthwork in the meadows at Horsford which is locally known as "the Castle," and may possibly be the remains of a Danish or Saxon fort. The castle is full of rabbit holes, and I have never heard of anyone who was warrening there, digging on to bricks or other remains, and although Lord Dacre had some digging done on the highest part in order to see if there were any foundations, nothing was discovered. In a MS. account which he compiled of his family he suggested that the castle began to fall into decay soon after 1451, in which year it was settled upon Sir Thomas Dacre and Elizabeth his wife, and goes on to say:—"From this time I began to imagine the Castle or Capital House at Horsford was neglected and suffered to decay, the Lordship now coming into and henceforth passing through families whose principal possessions lay'd far distant from this country, and who seem to have been very little, or not at all conversant here."

Antony Norris is, however, much more likely to be right when in his MS. account of the place (in the

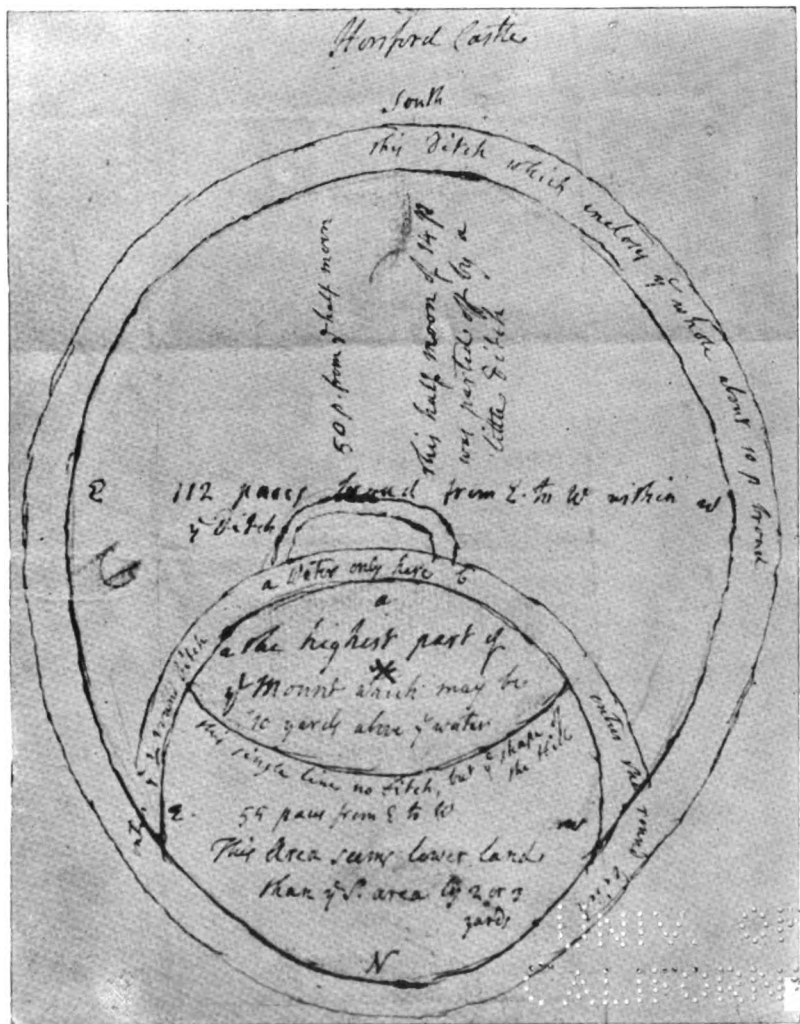
¹ The earthworks in Essex, called Raleigh Castle, owe their claim to being known as a "Castle" to a similar sort of reference which occurs in Weever's *Funeral Monuments*. Vide *Victoria History of Essex*, vol. i., p. 299.

possession of Mr. Walter Rye) he says:—"In this Town of Horsford just without the bounds of the old Park are the Plain remains of a Danish Fortification being a circular Hill, double-ditched, and thrown up upon a Rising ground, the ditches were antiently, no doubt, very deep since the inner one is in part full of water and deep at this day. The inhabitants call it the Castle Hill, supposing it to have been the place where the Castle stood, which was built by the Cheyneys, but besides that there is not the least appearance of any Ruins. The top of the Hill (which is of a conical form) is much too small to contain any building which could deserve the name of a Castle."

Though I cannot consider it probable that any stone-built castle ever stood on the site, it may well be that, in the Norman Period, temporary fortifications or stockades were erected inside the old trenches, as it is suggested, was the case at Canfield Castle.¹

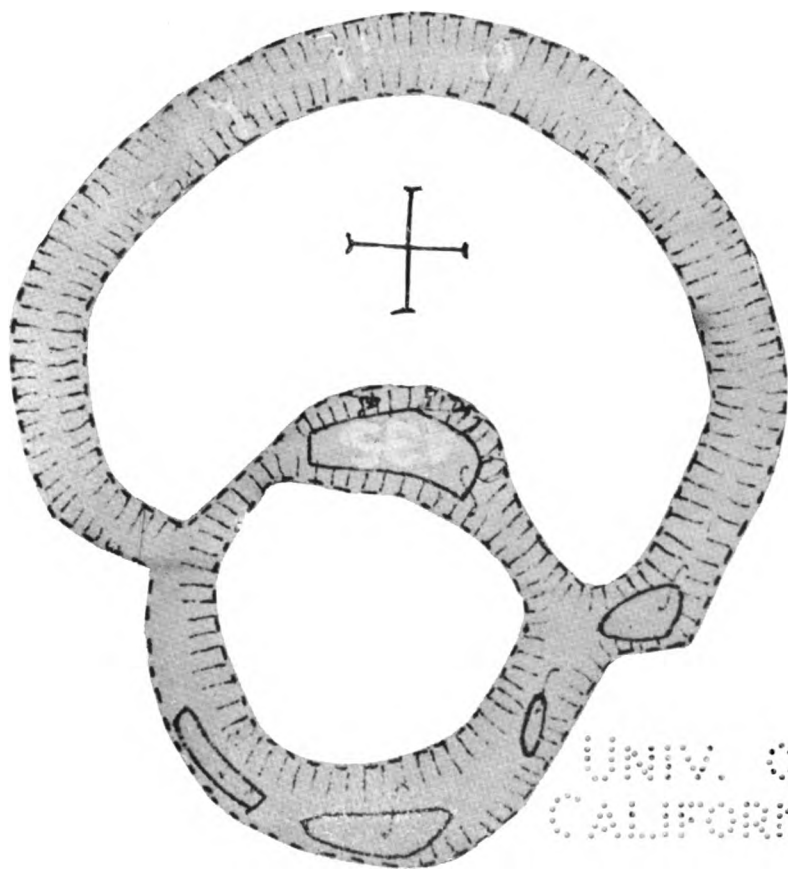
The first plan of the earthworks, annexed to this paper, is a copy of that made by Mr. Marsham of Stratton Strawless for Lord Dacre, and the second is an enlargement of the Ordnance Survey Map.

¹ *Victoria History of Essex*, vol. i., p. 290.



PLAN OF EARTHWORKS AT HORSHAM. MADE BY MR. MARSHAM.

1900-1910
1910-1920
1920-1930
1930-1940
1940-1950
1950-1960
1960-1970
1970-1980
1980-1990
1990-2000
2000-2010
2010-2020
2020-2030
2030-2040
2040-2050
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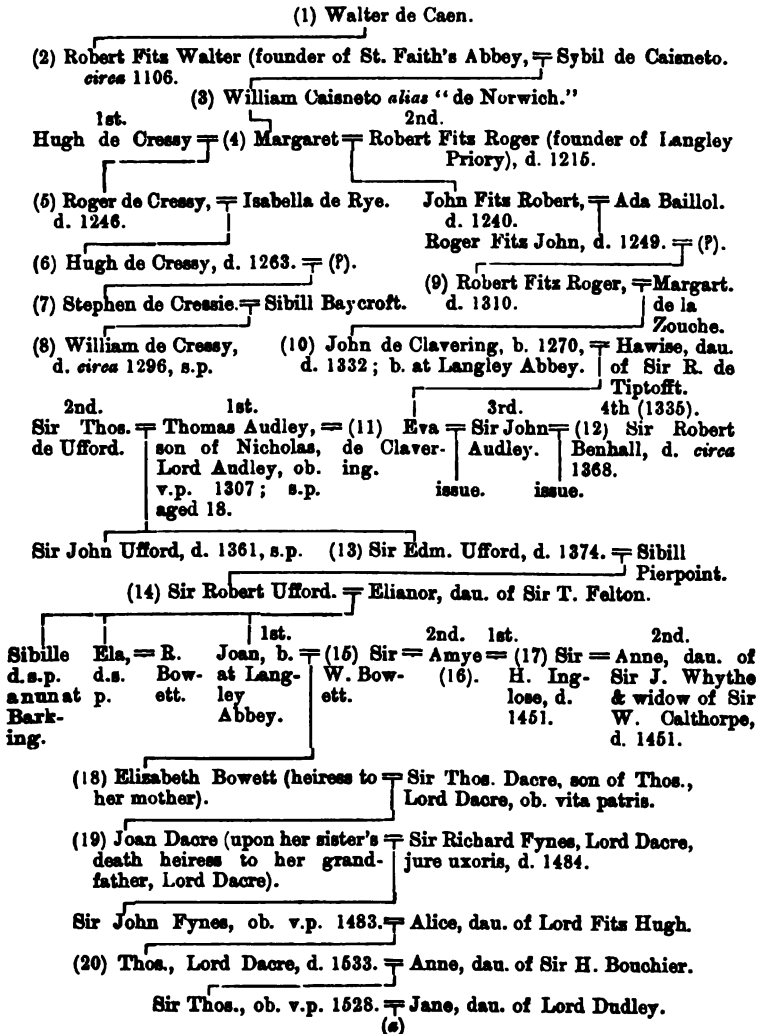


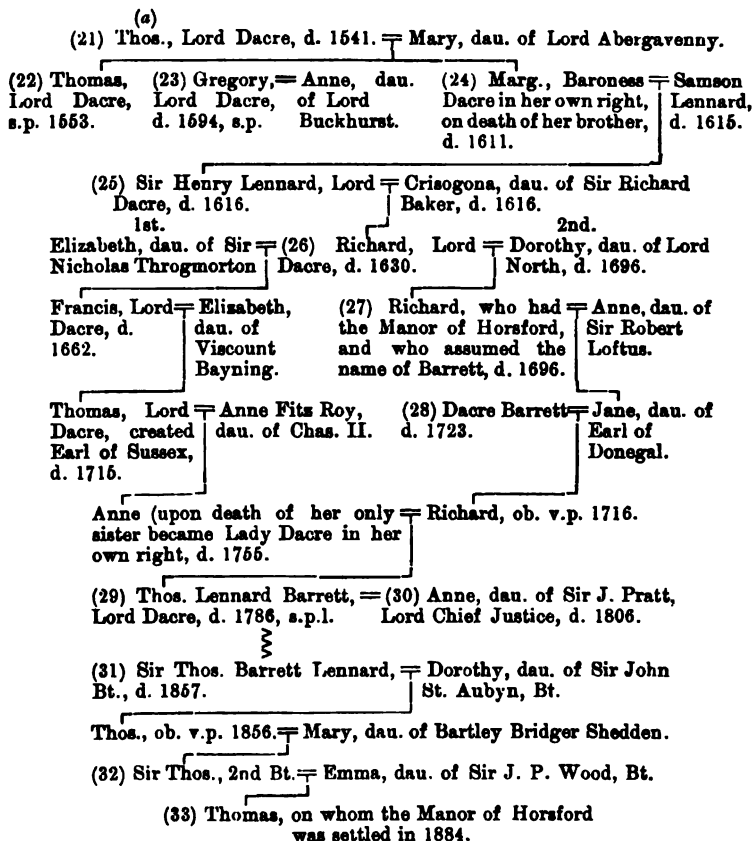
UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

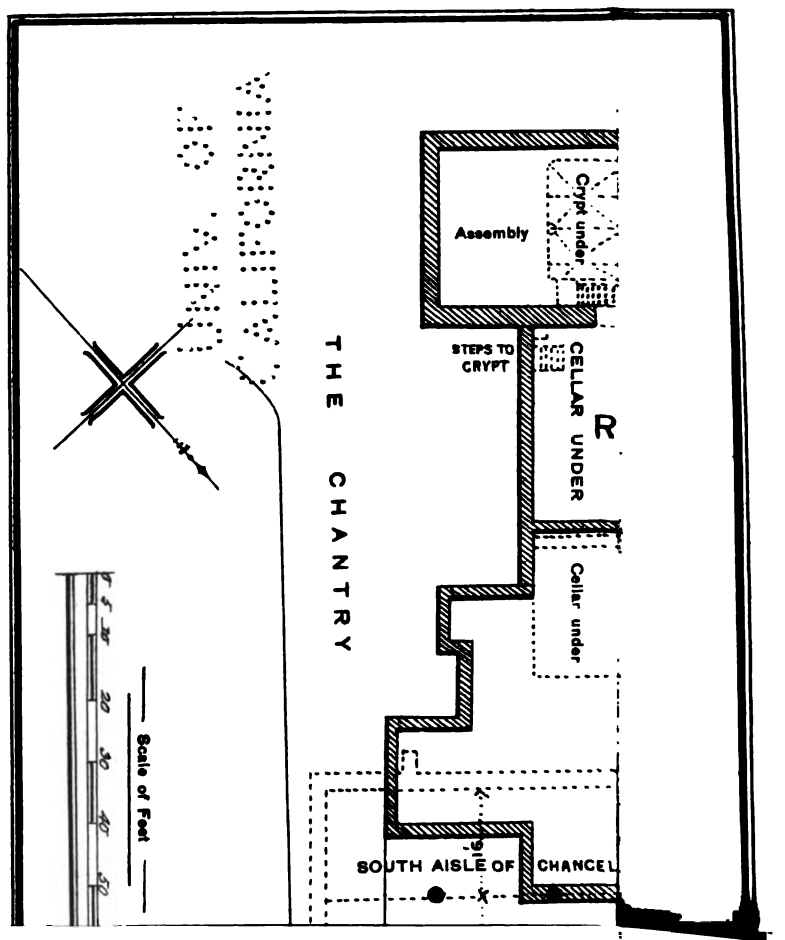
PLAN OF EARTHWORKS AT HORSHAM. ENLARGED FROM ORDNANCE SURVEY.

Digitized by Google

Table to show the different persons who have owned Horsford from the time of the grant by Robert Malet to Walter De Caen until the present day. The numbers before the names indicate the persons who have owned this Manor, and the order in which they respectively did so.







Recent Excavations at the College OF St. Mary in the Fields, Norwich.

COMMUNICATED BY

GEORGE E. HAWES.

IN September, 1901, some alterations were being made to the buildings formerly known as the "Assembly Rooms," but now as "The Norwich Public High School for Girls," in the City of Norwich.

Among other works was that of inserting new windows in the south wall of the West Large Classroom (*see P on Map*) underneath the existing windows.

In cutting these openings we found the walls to be 3 ft. thick, composed chiefly of what is known as rubble work; and imbedded in this wall close under the old windows we found a large oak beam, 14 ins. square, perfectly sound, running the whole length of the room. Such a large piece of timber was evidently used for support. Under this beam several apertures that had been built up were plainly seen. This beam is about 10 ft. above the present wood floor. Under this wood floor is a space of about 5 ft., of which 2 ft. 6 ins. is composed of loose material, and under this was found what I consider an original floor, for at this lower level several pieces of tile were found *in situ*. This floor line

and the beam fix the original height of this building at 16 ft.

Comparing this height and the dimensions of the room, 66 ft. long by 27 ft. wide, with the thickness of the walls, I was led to the conclusion that it was no ordinary building, but was more in accordance with the dimensions of a church, and if not a church, it may have been the original Hospital Building of St. Mary in the Fields, which was afterwards known as the Great Hall, mentioned by Blomefield in his description of the buildings at the Dissolution (*History of Norwich*, vol. ii., p. 182).¹ It is impossible to ascertain the exact date of this building, for the old walls are much cut about. But it is certainly medieval and older than the walls discovered, which are hereafter described.

Further, in excavating for new drainage from this building to Theatre Street, our discoveries were developed, for in digging the trenches, which were over 5 ft. deep, we crossed three or four foundation walls built of rubble with faced flint on one side and plastered on the other. We also found a brick grave, and in it a human skeleton quite perfect; several skulls also were unearthed. All these suggested that we were passing through some burial ground or cloisters, but upon further search we found another wall facing north, which, when traced from west to east, exposed to view two buttresses with stone plinths, as perfect as when first fixed; this wall and the buttresses are built of rubble with square-faced flints on the outside, laid in courses (*see* Plates Nos. I. and IV.), a beautiful specimen of flint work. The inside of this wall is plastered, and has a projection 2 ft. 6 ins. high from the original floor level, and projects 13 ins.

¹ Blomefield's *History of Norwich*, vols. i. and ii., referred to in this paper, are vols. iii. and iv. of the general *History of Norfolk*, 8vo. edition, 1806, in eleven volumes.

PLATE I.



WALL AND BUTTRESS. (Page 294).

TO THE
LIBRARY OF THE
CONGRESS

from the main wall (about 26 ft. of this remains). Some sort of composition, which is very hard, forms the top of this projection, which has a smooth surface, probably for a seat.

This wall, as exposed, was evidently the outside wall of some large building, for another grave was discovered more easterly, and in it a skeleton as perfect as the other. These graves are 2 ft. 6 ins. deep from crown of arch and 2 ft. wide. The crown of the arch is only 18 ins. below the original floor (*see C on Ground Plan*); this floor level is demonstrated by finding glazed tiles *in situ*.

After the discovery of such interesting relics, I invited Dr. Bensly and Mr. Rye to inspect them, which they did, and Dr. Bensly wrote to Mr. St. John Hope, who very kindly came down and inspected, and gave as his opinion that the graves were inside some building or church.

Having done so much to unearth such suggestive remains of archæological interest, further research was necessary to complete the discovery. After consultation with the Executive of our Archæological Society, it was decided, with the consent of the School Authorities, that all the Plain should be excavated. Early in 1902 further work was begun, and the whole Plain turned over in depth from 5 ft. to 7 ft. The first 18 ins. of soil is merely a bed on which paving stones had been laid over the whole area. Under this was a layer of rough soil, and under that for a depth of 5 ft. simply mortar and fine rubble, such as would be left from pulling down an old church wall after one had picked out every piece of stone or brick for rebuilding. This at once demonstrated the fact that most extensive buildings must have been demolished. Among the debris comparatively few pieces of masonry and other relics were found, but just enough is left to fix the date of the buildings. As the result of all this labour, which took several weeks, I am able to

define the exact position and dimensions of the magnificent Church of the College of St. Mary in the Fields, exceeding that of the Church of St. Peter Mancroft.

As to the origin and growth of the College, it will suffice to refer to the statements of Blomefield in his *History of Norwich*, vol. ii., pp. 169, &c. His account is full, and so far as can be judged, reliable. Additional information derived from local records may probably be forthcoming, and may form the subject of a future paper.

It appears that this College, dedicated to St. Mary in the Fields, sprang from very small beginnings. John Le Brun erected in the Fields, in open country, on the south-west part of the City (the City walls were not then built)¹ a building for a religious hospital. This was built some time before 1248, for in that year John Bond bequeathed to the Hospital of St. Mary in the Fields a rent of 6*d.* a year out of the messuage formerly of Chabbard the Jew and then of Will. de Happesburgh. The Founder, Le Brun, had two brothers, Jeffery and Mathew. These three brothers shared the inheritance of their father. Each had four acres of land in the Fields and the advowson of a church. On his four acres the Founder built the Hospital and gave his advowson of St. George, and procured two other advowsons from his brothers.²

It so increased in popularity that a church or chapel was added. Its benefactors were so numerous and munificent that in a few years it developed into a College, consisting of a Dean [the Founder, John Le Brun, was the first, elected in 1278; from that date to 1532 there was a succession of twenty-six Deans], a Chancellor, Precentor, Treasurer, and seven other Prebends. Six Chaplains, Conducts, or Chantry Priests were afterwards added. These were all on the Foundation. Besides these were

¹ The City walls were begun 1294 and finished in 1320.

² Blomefield's *History of Norwich*, vol. ii., p. 181.

several Gild-Chaplains, Soul Priests, Priests, and Gentry. These all had a common table, and lived in a collegiate manner.

The earliest Prebend appears to have been appointed in 1301. From that date to the Dissolution, 1545, Blomefield gives 128 names of those installed into these various offices.

In regard to the buildings, besides Blomefield's references, we have the Augmentation Office Certificate, drawn up at the Dissolution, and here given. We learn that there was first a building used as a religious hospital, then a church, built about forty years later, apparently without a chancel but with a choir; for twenty-seven years after the Founder was made Dean he died and was buried in the choir. And in 1383 John Broun (a relative of the Founder), who was then Dean, died, and was buried in the Founder's grave on the second step or ascent of the choir.

About this time the College had outgrown its primitive buildings. More accommodation was required. In 1374 Blomefield says, Sir Roger Middleton gave £10 towards building a Common Kitchen and Precinct Walls. In 1377, 1378, and 1379, several ladies as well as gentlemen were benefactors towards this work, and towards building the cloister.

About 1410 it seems that it was necessary to enlarge the existing church, and that a chancel was added.

It was so far built in 1428 that Richard Fatman, Will Sedman, John Cambridge, and others gave money towards leading the chancel and choir.

In 1444 the old church, which had stood nearly 200 years, was so much in decay that it needed repair or rebuilding. Blomefield says, Thos. Wetherby, John Wigenhale, and others gave money to repair the church; and in 1458 Will Martyn left a legacy towards rebuilding the church as it was then designed. One gathers from all

this that the chancel was erected and added to the old church, and then the old church was restored or rebuilt. That some such work was done we have proof, for we found built into the foundations of the pier, forming the south side of the chancel arch, a piece of moulded stone of late thirteenth-century work belonging, I have no doubt, to one of the mullions of the east window of the church, which had to be removed to build the chancel arch. It is a beautiful specimen of geometric work belonging to the Transition Period of Early English to Decorated, say between 1270 and 1320. This fixes the date of the first church. At the Dissolution, according to the documents at the Record Office already referred to, the old church had been restored and added to; then it consisted of a nave and chancel, in all 153 ft. long, with a steeple at the end of the nave, a north aisle 69 ft. long, a porch or gallery 42 ft. long, and north and south transepts called cross aisles, each 16 ft. by 24 ft.

The chancel, 60 ft. long, had also a north and south aisle, each 60 ft. long. The cloisters were leaded, and contained in length 296 ft.

There was also a rood loft. Blomefield says, "in 1501 Thomas Bachcroft gave £40 to make a new rood loft." The church was paved with marble, for Robert Blicking in 1446 ordered a marble pavement to be made in the north aisle, and William Fake, who died in 1485, made a handsome gift of marble for pavement over and near his grave, as an example to others to pave the whole church with marble, which was afterwards done. The transepts and porch were paved with glazed tiles.

In the south transept or aisle in the corner of the south pier of the chancel arch a tile was found *in situ*. The same sort of tile was found *in situ* in the porch by the door leading into the church.

Several pieces of plain and moulded stone were found,

PLATE II.

(a)



(a) WINDOW MULLION. (Page 298).

(b) FOUR PIECES OF WINDOW REVEAL ANGLE. (Page 300).

(c) ARCADE ARCH STONES. (Page 300).

THE NEW
AMERICAN

30
31
32
33
34
35
36

PLATE III.



SHIELD FOUND AT SPOT MARKED D ON PLAN. (*Page 299*).

mostly portions of windows and arcade arches, the sizes of which show that the whole must have been of very massive character.

Besides fragments and pieces of structural masonry a large stone shield was found in fragments. These were collected and put together, with the result shown in Plate No. III. This shield was found with several pieces of window masonry near the end of the north aisle by the porch at D.

This stone shield is a valuable addition to our local heraldry, for the Rev. E. Farrer writes:—"Directly I saw your photo you sent me I thought it must represent one of that numerous family of Browne of St. Stephen and Heigham, the only family in Norfolk that bore three cranes. I cannot say that you may take it as the Founder's coat of arms. It may be, and possibly was the fact, that the man to whom or by whom it was placed was of Founder's kin. He was a merchant of Norwich, and, as you suggest, at the time of the restoration, about 1480, it might have been placed. I do not think it at all likely that John le Brun bore arms at all, for in that day (1240) there were not many families that did. In the fourteenth century the carving on stone shields is very coarse, whereas the birds are beautifully cut on your shield.¹"

Fragments of stained glass were found in the north transept or aisle. Not a vestige of any caps to columns was found, nor any stone showing what sort of pillars or columns they were. Every piece of stone of any size was taken out of the debris, and nothing but mortar was left, even the flints were taken, and, I have no doubt, sold. I question whether much was not used in St. Stephen's

¹ The shield now hangs on one of the original walls in a room used as a schoolroom. A similar but much smaller shield with three cranes carved in stone can now be seen, built in the wall at the west end of the north aisle, near the eaves of the roof, at St. Stephen's Church.

Church, the nave of which was not finished at this time (*see folio 150, Blomefield, vol. iv.*).

The following is a detailed description of the result of the excavations¹:—

The wall of north aisle with its buttresses (*see Plates Nos. I. and IV.*).

Both walls of north porch.

Portion of south wall of nave, 38 ft.

Foundations of original east wall of nave and of north and south transepts or aisles, as they are called.

Foundations of the north and south piers of chancel arch, shewing the four complete responds.

Portions of foundation of north-east column of nave (at F).

Portions of tower walls and south buttresses of same.

Portions of wall with buttress on north aisle of chancel, a wall further south of nave wall (this is also an outer wall of some building, for it is plastered on one side and faced with random faced flints on the other, like the nave wall).

Grave found in nave, and one in north transept (*see Ground Plan*).

The materials are as follows:—

The piece of mullion, as before described on page 298, embedded in base of the south pier of chancel arch (*see Plate No. II.*).

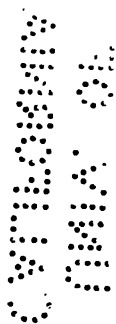
Four pieces of stone near porch door at D (*see Plate No. II.*). These may have been part of a door jamb, or what is more likely, formed the splayed angle to the reveal of some window. These are of the same period as the last.

Other pieces of stones are from arches, windows, and jambs of a much later period (most of these were found in the nave).

¹ The best of the pieces of stone and other fragments are deposited in the Castle Museum.



WALL AND BUTTRESS. (Page 294).



Fragments of glass found in north transept.

A tile was found *in situ* at A on Plan, in the angle of south-west respond of chancel arch, clearly defining floor line.

Other tiles were found, some *in situ* at B by porch door, and others *in situ* under the floor of class-room of the present school building at P on Plan.

A piece of stone was also found under this floor. It belongs to some large cornice or string course, most likely belonging to the parapet.

Several other pieces of stone and tiles were found, none of which could we identify with any part.

A piece of lead pipe, part of the original conduit for water.

In the present porch entrance to the school buildings (*see O on Map*) several pieces of Purbeck marble now form part of the floor ; these may have formed part of those from the church.

It is surprising that in digging over this large area so little material was found. But it appears that at the Dissolution the then Dean, Miles Spencer, got all he could and then sold it. His share of the spoil was all the timber, glass, iron, tombs, and stone, in or upon the church, chancel, cloister, and all other buildings, and all the lead on the cloister, porch, great hall, windows of parlour and at the end of the gallery, and about the cisterns and conduits, with all the ornaments of the church.

The King, for his share, had all the bells, the lead on the nave, chancel, aisles, chapels, and steeple.

The bells from the steeple are now part of the peal in the Church of St. Lawrence in this city. John L'Estrange, in his book on the *Church Bells of Norfolk*, states that in the Certificate of the Churchwardens of St. Lawrence's parish, made in 1547, is the following:—
“ We have boughte foure bells that did belong to the late

College of our Lady in the Fyld in Norwich weying in the hool xxxiiij hundreth at xxiiij^s iiij^d the hundred, xxxix^l xiiij^s iiij^d.”

It will be noted by the inventory that the lead and bells were the most valuable material at that time; hence the King's choice.

Miles Spencer did not comparatively get so much lead, so that he made as much as he could in selling the general materials. These materials appear to have been sold for many purposes. I have no doubt, as I have before said, much went to St. Stephen's Church. It was also sold and used for secular purposes. Blomefield says (*History of Norwich*, vol. ii., p. 235) that at the east end of the Guildhall was a common well, and by it a pillory erected, and that one Thos. Alleyn, an Alderman, gave 50 marks to rebuild this pillory, and make a house to buy and sell corn in.

In 3 Edward VI. part of this house was turned into a cage with stocks therein, the whole six square, each side 9 ft. long, and was then paved with stone brought from Chapel Field steeple. This statement by Blomefield is verified, for Mr. J. C. Tingey, the City Archivist, very kindly searched for this and sent me the following entry from the City Chamberlain's Accounts:—

Cost and Charges done in the time of this Account upon the repairing of Pillory and making new Cage.

Item for paving stone and the carriage from Chapel Field Steeple, a load, x^s.¹

Paid Robert Utting for building new Wall for Cherry Yard next Chapel Field Croft.

Item carrying one load of Freestone from the Chapel of Field to the same Wall, iiij^d.²

We have so far been able to trace several of the buildings

¹ Chamberlains' Accounts, 1549 and 1550.

² Chamberlains' Accounts, 1580 and 1581.

composing this college, but the parlour and great hall, from which Miles Spencer had all the lead as well as all other materials: where are they? I am inclined to think that the great hall is that part of the present school building, in the walls of which was discovered the large timber before-mentioned, and that this was the original hospital building founded by Le Brun before 1240. After the place developed into a Collegiate Establishment, this room became the great hall, and it was over this hall that rooms were provided, probably for Chantry Priests. To make these, the original roof was removed and these large timbers, now *in situ*, if not part of the old roof, were put on to receive the floor and joists over the original windows and other openings, and the walls raised to the present height, which from the original floor make the building, as now standing, 32 ft. high. After the property was sold to the Cornwallis (1588) and Hobart families, this floor was taken out, but the old timber left in and the old joists used for the present ground floor, which was put in at 5 ft. 6 ins. above the original floor; this was done so as to make it level with the ground outside, raised by the debris left from the demolition of old buildings. By raising this floor they formed these noble and well-proportioned rooms, as now seen, 66 ft. long by 27 ft. wide by 26 ft. high.

The parlour, where is this? Here again I venture to suggest that the other large room more easterly (*see M on Ground Plan*) is the parlour, which is contiguous to what I also believe was the kitchen, for at right angles on the north side of this room is an original building, which was the kitchen (*see R on the Plan*), the floor of which is nearly level with the original ground floor, found as before described; for in this kitchen, before it was converted into a science room some five years ago, there was a very large fireplace, and in connection with this, large coppers,

hot plates and furnaces, a brick oven, &c., and several other flues, indicating very extensive kitchen arrangements. Under this room are extensive cellars and vaults, connected with which is a crypt with groined ceiling, which runs southerly under the large room (M). An original staircase, now partly destroyed, led down from this parlour into them.

Further westerly is another building (marked S) running northerly at right angles from the large classroom, which I designate the great hall. This building, like those of the kitchen apartments, is an original building, and from what has been discovered in the walls, I am disposed to think it was the laundry block, and attached thereto, I have no doubt, was the brewery.

A copy of the original inventory as taken at the Dissolution, together with some valuable comments by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope on the details given in that document compared with drawings and measurements of foundations disclosed in the course of our present excavations, is appended to this paper.

It only remains for me to say that a very interesting discovery has been made of buildings, which are of historical interest to the City of Norwich, the site of which for many years has been unknown.

The College was almost from the first connected with the civic life of the city, as a few references to Blomefield's *History of Norwich* will shew.¹

1345 (vol. i., p. 92). A Common Assembly was held in the Chapel of the Virgin Mary in the Fields, which then

¹ In the Papal Bull denouncing the conduct of the citizens in the riot of 1272, among the leading instigators of the riot is mentioned (Blomefield's *History of Norwich*, vol. i., p. 54, note) after the four bailiffs, "Johannes le Brun, clericus Norwicensis." This, no doubt, means "Common Clerk of the City" at the time. But as the Founder of the College was a priest, he is not likely to have been Common Clerk."

was the usual place where most part of the city business was transacted.

1386 (vol. i., p. 112). A Great Assembly was held yearly in the Chapel of St. Mary in the Fields for choosing the bailiffs for the following year (*see* Assembly Rolls, 1365—1369, &c.).

1402 (vol. i., p. 119). While the citizens were endeavouring to procure a charter for electing a Mayor and Sheriffs, Assemblies were very often held in the Chapel in the Fields.

1455 (vol. i., p. 160). On St. Jerom's Day the Court held their general commemoration or anniversary of it at the Chapel of the College of St. Mary in the Fields for the souls of the deceased benefactors to the city. The procession was as follows:—The Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, Common Council, the twenty-four Constables of the City, thirteen Poor Persons clothed alike, who had 2*d.* each, nine Chaplains to perform the services, who had 4*d.* each. This commemoration was kept annually, mostly at this chapel, it being the place where the greatest part of the city business was at that time transacted.

1460 (vol. i., p. 162). The Dean of the Chapel in the Fields gave 40*s.* towards fortifying and raising men to guard the city, so that at that time he was an important personage.

1486 (vol. i., p. 174). Henry VII. visited the city, and among the nobles who came with him was the Earl of Oxford and his lady. These were lodged at the College of the Chapel in the Fields.

After the Dissolution up to 1560 the last Dean, Miles Spencer, who was then called Chancellor, continued to reside here. The place generally suffered much from Kett's Rebellion. The city repaired the Prison called the Vowte or Vault under the Pentney, setting fast a window in the entry called Chapel in the Field, also the door that goes into the Pentney, and other things.

The ix weke after Myhelmes.¹

Item to Henry Woderof in Masonscraft pynnyng in a gret part of ye fowndacions of the prison cald the vowe under the pentney whiche was sore undermined by madde Jamys stoppyng dyverse holes in ye same vowe setting fast ye wyn dowe in the entry cald chappell a feld & the dore that go in to the pentney & dyvers other fautes in the same entry & in ye other prysons v days worke, ij^s vj^d. -

Item for a pece of tymbyr for a nether soyle for the wyndowe in chappell a field entry, ij^d.

1648 (vol. i., p. 395). Whether by accident or design ninety-eight barrels of gunpowder blew up somewhere in Bethel Street, damaging St. Peter's and St. Stephen's Churches, and Chapel Field House as it was then called, where Lady Hobart then lived, and neighbouring houses. Certificate returned to Parliament. Damages, £1004.

I am indebted to Dr. Bensly, Mr. Rye, Mr. St. John Hope, the Rev. E. Farrer, and Mr. Tingey, for their valuable help in elucidating the many points of interest; and also to Miss Gadesden, who gave every facility for the workmen to make the research.

AUGMENTATION OFFICE CERTIFICATES OF
CHANTRIES No. 55.

The
Colledge of
oure blessed
Ladye in
the Felde
within
the Cittie of
Norwiche.

A veew or estimate aswell of all singular timber stone and leade of the Church chauncell Iles and other superfluous howses nowe stondinge and beyng thear as also of all and syngular Jewells and ornaments of the church and other implements and utensiles of howsholde made the xiiijth daye of Martche the xxxvjth yere of the reigne ofoure mooste drede Sovereigne Lord Henrye the eight

¹ Chamberlains' Accounts, 1541—1549, folio 322 and 323.

by the grace of god King of Englonde Fraunce and Irelonde defender of the faithe and in erthe the Supreme heade of the Churches of Englonde and Irelonde, vyewde and prayسد by Rycharde Lee Citezen and Alderman of the saide Cittie, Andrewe Manfolde doctor of phisike, John Erne Mason and John Burtche Carpenter sworne.

ymer.	Furste at thentre of the Churche is oone portche or gallarye con- teynnyng in lengthe xliij foote and the roofe in bredthe from thon side to the thother xviiij foote the tymber of the roof and flor estyġed to be worthe	xxvj ^a viij ^d
ade.	The same is leaded through and after the rate of xij foote in lengthe and xviiij foote in bredthe amounteth to by estimā iij folder di whiche valued at iiij ^{li} the folder amountethe to	xiiiij ^{li}
ymer.	The roofe of the churche valued at	c ^a
	The roofe of the Chauncell at	xl ^a
ade.	The seid roofes conteynithe in lenkthe from the highe Alter to the steple vij ^{xx} xiiij foote and in bredthe xl foote and estimēd that vj foote may make a folder amountynge to xxv folder di estimaçōn valued at iiij ^{li} the folder	cij ^{li}
ymer.	Itġm ij Crosse Iles eyther of them cōteynith in lenkthe xvj foote And in bredthe xxiiiij foote the rofes of them bothe valued at	x ^a
ade.	The leade upon them estyġed to ij folder valued at iiij ^{li} the folder	viiij ^{li}

tymber.	Itm̃ thear is one Ile on the Northe side of the churche estendynge frome the weste ende to the crosse Ile and the tymber of the rooffe valued at	vj ^a viij ^d
leade.	The leade of the same Ile cont̃ in lenkthe lxix foote and in bredthe xx foote ys est̃ at vj folder valued at iiij ^u the folder	xxiiij ^u
tymber.	Itm̃ oon other Ile oon the Northe syde of the Chauncell extendinge from the said Crosse Ile to the este ende of the rooffe thereof valued at	vj ^a viij ^d
Leade.	Itm̃ the leade of the same Ile cont̃ in lenkthe lx foote and in bredthe xx foote estym̃ed at v folder at iiij ^u the folder	xx ^u
tymber.	Itm̃ thear is oon other Ile on the southe syde of the quere and the rooffe of the same is valued at	vj ^a viij ^d
leade.	Itm̃ the same Ile cont̃ in lenkthe lx foote and in bredthe xx foote the leade upon the same estym̃ed at v folder at iiij ^u the F	xx ^u
tymber.	Itm̃ the roode lofte and desk of the qwyer w ^t ij pcloses by the side of the qwier Dore valued at	xl ^a
tymber.	Itm̃ ij pcloses ṽz in eyther of the syde Iles oon valued together at	iiij ^a iiij ^d
tymber.	Itm̃ vj Stooles standing in the Crosse Ile on the southe side of the Churche valued at	ij ^a
tymber.	Itm̃ ij littell Chappells of weynskot thon on the Northe syde of the	

	highe alter w ^t certeyne Iron Barres valued at xij ^s iiij ^d and the other on the southe syde of the high Alter valued at x ^s .	xxiiij ^s iiij ^d
tables for Alters.	Itm̃ oon table on the highe Altere gilded w ^t A fayer tabernacle for the Sacramente and ij taber- nacles for Images valued together at	xx ^s
	Itm̃ on table for an Alter of Alabaster in the Northe side of the qwere valued at	vj ^s viij ^d
organs.	Itm̃ on payer of organs w th their bellowes valued at	xl ^s
gravestones.	Itm̃ ij tombes of marbre thon on the south side of the quier valued at x ^s And thother at the North ende of the highe alter valued at xij ^s iiij ^d	xxiiij ^s iiij ^d
	Itm̃ in the churche and qwyer do lye xlvj grave stones of marbre and vj Altare stones of marbre and on lowe tome at the southe ende of the Alter valued together at	cix ^s
pavyments of marbre and tyle.	Itm̃ ix ^s xl pavinge stoones of marble in sundyre places of the churche and qwyer valued to- gether	liij ^s iiij ^d
	Itm̃ the tyle pavymet of churche and chauncell valued at	x ^s
Stoone.	Itm̃ the free stone and callyon of the pillers walles And wyndowes of the Churche valued at	iiij ^{li}
Iron Warke.	Itm̃ in Ireron barres of the glasse	

	wyndowes of the churche valued at	xl ^a
Glassee.	Itm̃ the glasse of the Churche wyndows valued at	xxvj ^a viij ^d
leade.	Itm̃ the Cloyster leade rounde About and conf in lengthe xiiij ^{xx} xvij foote and in bredthe xij foote the leade vpon the same estimed at xvj folder valued at iiij ^u to the folder	lxiiiij ^u
Iron Warke.	Itm̃ the Iron barres of the wyndowes of the same valued at	vj ^a viij ^d
Glassee.	Itm̃ the glasse of the same valued at	vj ^a viij ^d
leade.	Itm̃ the leade in sundry places vidett over the portche of the hall the wyndowe in parlowre thende of the gallarye and in the Sesterne and conduyt conveyenge from the Welle to sundry houses of offyce estimẽd at iij folder valued at iiij ^u the folder	xij ^u
The imple- ments of the house.	Itm̃ in the brewhouz is oon copor or leade valued at	xl ^a
	Itm̃ certeyn Breweng vessells valued at	vj ^a viiiij ^d
	Itm̃ oon skaldinge panne hanged in the foʳnes in the kitchen valued at	ij ^a
	Itm̃ the horse mell there w th the stoones and other thinge necessarye thereunto valued at .	xxvj ^a viij ^d
	Itm̃ in the styple do hang iiij bells and on littell bell called a sañus bell oone wayeing xij ^a by esti- maçõn the second ix ^a the therde vij ^a the iiij th v ^c and the sañus bell	

	di C in toto m'm'm' iij ^c di valued at xx ^s the C	xxxiiij ^u	x ^s
Leade.	Itm̃ the leade vpon the steple by es ^t is iij folder valued at iij ^u the folder	xij ^u	
Tymber.	Itm̃ the tymber of the Steple valued w ^t the frame of belles at		x ^s
Stone.	The stoone of the Steple valued at	xxxiij ^s	iiij ^d
The Jewells and ornaments of the churche.	Itm̃ ij Coopes of Crymisyn velvet olde and sore worne w ^t letters of golde Maud and crowned valued at . . . . .		. xiiij ^s iiij ^d
	Itm̃ two other Copes of Bawdkyn the officaryes of clothe of golde olde and soore worne valued to- gether at		x ^s
	Itm̃ two other olde copis of Bawdkyn olde and Sore worne valued at		vj ^s viij ^d
	Itm̃ oone olde coope of blewe Bawd- kin sore worne valued at		iiij ^s iiij ^d
	Itm̃ two vestiments of Whight fustyan w th ther Awbes and on w ^{owt} an Awbe all Very olde and worne valued at		vj ^s viij ^d
	Itm̃ oon olde vestimente of Whight Sarsenet torne valued at		ij ^s
	Itm̃ one other Vestymment of red silke olde and all torne w th the Awbe valued at		ij ^s
	Itm̃ oon other olde Vestiment of Bawdkyn w ^{thowt} An Awbe valued at		ij ^s
	Itm̃ oone other olde vestymment of bawdkyn w ^{thowt} An Awbe valued at		xij ^d

Itm̄ v Alter clothes all olde and torne valued together at				xx ^d
Itm̄ oone challes w th the patent pcell gylte poysaunt ix onces w th owt the towteche valued at iij ^s viij ^d the once			xxxiiij ^s	
Itm̄ v paynted Clothes in the qwyer valued at				ij ^s
Sumā totalis of all the leade belles tymber stoone and other things afore mençoned			ccclv ^{ll}	
Tymber	xiiij ^{ll}	xv ^s	iiij ^d	
Stoone		cxiiij ^s	iiij ^d	
Iron		xlviij ^s	viiij ^d	
Glasse		xxxiiij ^s	iiij ^d	
Toombes and grave stoones	vj ^{ll}	xij ^s	iiij ^d	
pavnyng stoone of marble			liij ^s	iiij ^d
paving Stoone of tyle			x ^s	
Organs			xl ^s	
Tables for Alters		xxvj ^s	viiij ^d	
Implements of housholde		lxxv ^s	iiij ^d	
Ornaments of the Church	iiij ^{ll}	iiij ^s	viiij ^d	
leade lxix folder by estimaçon and valued at iiij ^{ll} the folder		cclxxvj ^{ll}	by estimaçon	
Belles v poysaunt by estimaçon m ^l m ^l m ^l iiij ^c di valued at xx ^s the C	xxxiiij ^{ll}	x ^s		
Sumā totalis of all and singular the premysses			ccclv ^{ll}	

parcells
taken by Mr.
Hoggarde.

Furste Mr. Hoggarde took Away from thens at the
Surrender of the House as the maister and other do
reporte oon Challes wth the patent of sylver oone pix of
Iverye bound wth sylver, oone Sensor, oone Shipec of silver
and oone pax of Silver of all whiche neither the valewe

nor the weight do appere and therfor here I cannot prise them.

parcells re-
maynunge
in the
vestre.

Item the Vestryre doore was locked and sealed up by the said Maister Hoggarde and wthin the same ar sundrye bookes and non other things as I am enformed but I lefte Still as I founde it till Mr. Hoggarde shall make delywye therof. Supervis p me Jo^hem Eyer Reč.

A copy of this certificate, with the plans, I sent to Mr. St. John Hope for his inspection and opinion.

The following is an extract from the letter he sent containing his deductions after comparing my plan with this document:—

“A comparison of your tracing with the Survey of 1544-5 brings to light the following facts:—

“1. Of the porch or gallery you have found enough to shew that its length was more probably *42 ft.*, as given in the estimate of the timber, than the 12 ft. in the account of the lead. The width, 18 ft., represents the two slopes of the roof, which must, therefore, have been of high pitch.

“2. The main roof ran through from end to end, from the western steeple to the chancel gable, like that of St. Peter Mancroft, and was 153 ft. long. As the width of the roof is given as 40 ft., while the actual breadth of nave and chancel was only 28 ft., the slope of the lead was about 45°.

“3. The two ‘cross iles’ were quasi-transepts, projecting north and south from the easternmost bay of the nave. Each was 16 ft. long, that is from north to south, and its width 18 ft., but the roof breadth was 24 ft., which shews that its ridge ran north to south, and since each slope was 12 ft., the angle was about 45°.

“4. The nave had a north aisle 69 ft. long and 20 ft. across the roof. It was, therefore, four bays long from the cross aisle, and the porch comes just right in the third bay. The lean-to roof had an angle of 35°.

"5. The nave was five bays or 90 ft. long, and had *no* south aisle.

"6. The chancel was three bays long, with aisles of the same length north and south. Each aisle was 60 ft. long and of the same breadth as the nave aisle, with lean-to roof of the same pitch.

"7. The steeple was probably a big and massive one, like that at St. Peter Mancroft, and like that was westwards of the nave and aisles. In it hung four bells and a sanctus bell. The four bells weighed respectively 5, 7, 9, and 13 cwt, and the sanctus bell $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., making a total of $34\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., which at 20s. gives the £34. 10s., at which they are valued. The area of the roof is not given.

"As regards the fittings, the survey mentions six altar stones, which represent, in addition to the high altar, altars in each of the chancel aisles, one in each cross aisle, and one in the north aisle.

"The high altar had a gilded table upon it, with a fair tabernacle for the reservation of the Sacrament, and two tabernacles or housings for Images. The chancel aisle altars were enclosed by 'littell Chappelles of weynskot,' and that on the north side had a table or reredos of alabaster, probably formed of carved panels like those preserved in St. Stephen's and St. Peter Mancroft. The chancel or quire aisles were screened off from the quire by parcloles or open screens. At the west end of the quire was the rood loft, with the desks, as the stalls are called, projecting eastwards from it. The roodscreen was flanked on the nave side by parcloles shutting off the cross aisles to form chapels. In the south cross aisle were six stools. The 'payer of organs with their bellows' perhaps stood in the rood loft.

"The survey mentions a marble tomb at the north end of the high altar, probably the Founder's, and another on the south side of the quire. There was also a low tomb

at the south end of the altar, which perhaps served as a seat for the ministers at mass.

"In the church (*i.e.*, the nave and aisles) and quire were forty-six grave stones of marble.

"The flooring was partly of marble slabs and partly of tile.

"There was a vestry attached to the church, probably somewhere on the south side, but its place is not indicated, though its contents are enumerated.

"There was a cloister attached to the south side of the nave, but as we do not know its shape, whether square or otherwise, we cannot lay down its plan."

The Whissonsett Cross.

COMMUNICATED BY

W. G. COLLINGWOOD.

The interlaced wheel-cross lately found at Whissonsett, Norfolk, is remarkable on account of its well-preserved condition. No doubt it is only the upper part of a tall grave monument, of which the trunk, being a good stone for building purposes, may have been used by the Norman or Early English builders of the old church. It is not uncommon to find part of the head of a pre-Norman cross, from which the solid shaft and neck have been cut away to make a window-sill or a through-stone; or the shaft and neck, without the head, built in somewhere, and revealed only at the "restoration" of a church. That is the one thing which almost reconciles an antiquary to "restorations." But in this case we are fortunate in having the whole head with much of its continuation downwards carved in a not very common style of design.

Ordinarily, the head is treated by the pre-Norman sculptor as separate from the shaft, and divided from it by some distinct line or band. Here there is no dividing member, and yet the pattern on the shaft is not continuous with that on the head. The four connected *triquetræ*, which on both sides surround the central ring or boss, fill four arms of an equal cross; and below them the interlacing of the shaft starts afresh, though



WHISSONETT CROSS.



WHISSONSETT CROSS.

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set so close to the pattern of the head as to give a sense, at first sight, of continuity. This treatment seems to place the Whissonsett cross between the (earlier) examples with the separate head, and (later) examples of completely fused head and shaft, as in those Cornish crosses where the figure of the Crucified connects the two. I do not know that these Cornish examples have been dated with certainty, but they are of a later and possibly post-Conquest type.

With regard to the general outline of the design, it is unlike the types prevailing in the north of England before the Conquest, though introduced later, as in the Resting cross at St. Bees (Cumberland). Some instances resembling it occur in the Midlands. At Rolleston (Staffs.) near Burton-on-Trent there is a four-holed cross like this in contour. The grotesque and broken Disley cross (Cheshire) has the pattern of the shaft running up into the head, with the cable moulding of the arrises continued in the shape of a lancet arch right up to the place where the central boss should be—a very late eleventh-century work as it seems. The Cheadle cross, found in 1875, is still more like this of Whissonsett in respect of the absence of definite division between head and neck; again, I think, a late pre-Norman or early post-Conquest work. In the (earlier) Welsh and Chester group, though the outline is somewhat similar, the wheel of the cross is distinctly marked all round, as in the Dearham cross (Cumberland); but in the great cross at Margam (Glamorganshire) we have a link connecting the Welsh type with the Cornish, in which head and shaft run together. So we might perhaps say that this Whissonsett design groups with a Midland series, late in the pre-Norman period, suggested by originals in South Wales, but very far removed in workmanship and details from those originals.

On the other hand, the interlacing patterns are much more severe in treatment than these late Midland carvings, and suggest a reminiscence of the earlier work of the North of England. Distinctly Scandinavian bas-relief, as we find it in England, is very sparing of the ground; the pattern is so treated as to leave very little in the way of flat sunk spaces, as in the lower portion of a cross shaft from St. Vedast's (Norwich), which is most Scandinavian in character. But the Whissonsett cross, like the fragment found at Cringleford Church (so far as it can be judged from the plate in these transactions by one who has not seen the original), shows a distinct attempt to give the straps as loosely plaited and lying on a flat ground, in the style of early Anglian work, such as the Bewcastle cross (Cumberland), and many others. The wheel head shows that it is not Anglian, for Anglian crosses (seventh to ninth centuries) appear to have had free-armed heads, the wheel being a Celtic suggestion, imported about the time of the Danish and Norse settlements from Wales or Ireland. Another evidence of late date is the want of mathematical precision in working out the interlacing; the double strap on one side, at the bottom of the picture near the grass, does not overlap regularly. This carelessness in design seems to be unknown in earlier work, in which every strap crosses every other with the strictest alternation of over and under.

In one detail only this Whissonsett cross is connected with the Cumbrian series, namely, in the rudimentary "battlement" meander of one edge, which is found in a native Cumbrian shaft of very rude workmanship at St. Bees. But there the pattern is incised, while at Whissonsett it is in relief. The mere occurrence of a simple pattern like this is not enough to fix the work upon any race or date; it might have been used by an

uninventive workman at any time. It is not merely the motives of pattern which must be considered, but their treatment and combination. By the eleventh century, when great numbers of these grave crosses must have existed almost everywhere, before their wholesale destruction at the hands of post-Conquest church builders, the carver had examples of many types and motives of detail before his eyes. He became eclectic. We see that fact in works like the Halton cross (North Lancashire), where such a late Scandinavian subject as the Story of Sigurd the Völsung, and a late ornament like the cable moulding, are combined with a general form derived from the earliest works of all, represented by Bewcastle cross. These pre-Norman carvers, though we know nothing of them from documents, can be inferred to have been wandering artists, travelling from place to place, and carving on the spot where patronage called them. They are not likely to have carried valuable illuminated books with them to copy from: they probably learnt their work as apprentices to the trade, acquiring a number of stock patterns, which they carried "in their heads"; and in every job worked partly from their own ideas and partly from the suggestions and requirements of their patrons, just like the travelling portrait painters of the eighteenth century.

In this case the carver would seem to have learnt his work in some Midland school, in which the traditions of Wales and Northumbria blended. He was no great artist, and his patron gave him little help in the way of suggesting symbolism or subject. The cross, though handsome and, if it was painted like others of the period and as tall as this fragment suggests, perhaps a beautiful monument when first set up, still tells us very little about the people who lived at Whissonsett in the eleventh century. We can gather that the great person

commemorated on the monument was not one whose Danish ancestry forced the survivors to make special mention of the fact, for the cross is singularly wanting in definite Scandinavian character, such as is seen in the stone from St. Vedast's. The chief interest, to me, is in the curious example it appears to afford of the way in which the English race, from the beginning, has always absorbed alien blood and alien brain. Even so early, in Danish Norfolk, here are the old English types, modified as always by lessons from abroad, and the eternal English neatness of hand, reasserting themselves after a century of defeat and supposed extermination.

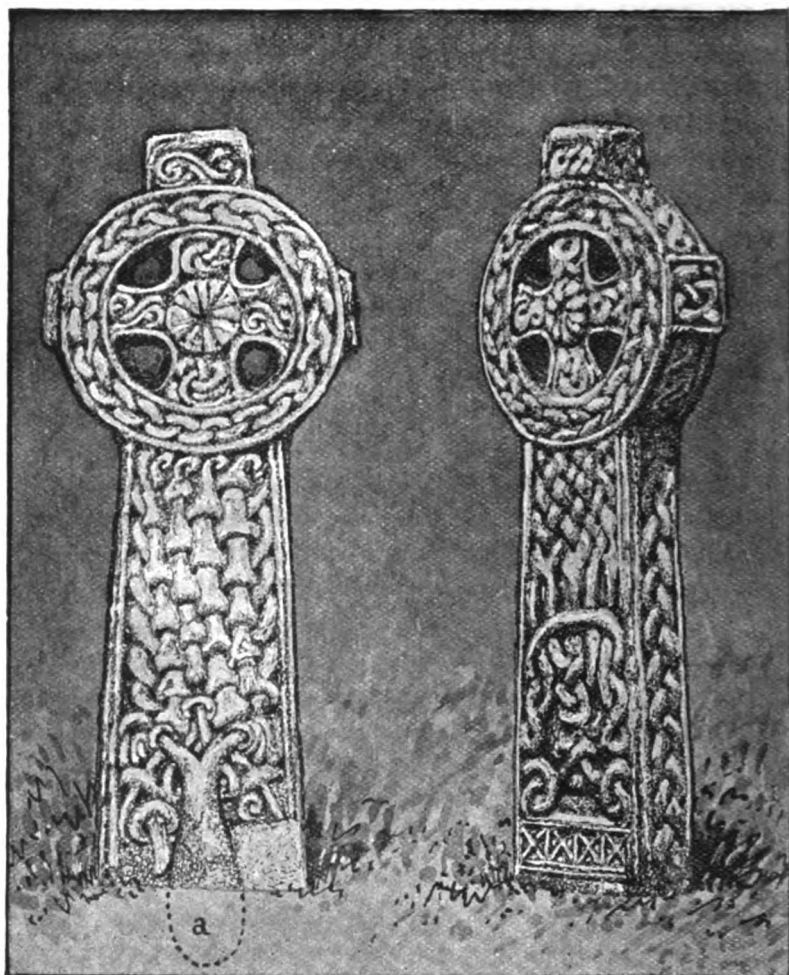
The three examples added from Cumberland represent three widely different types. The Cumbrian cross at St. Bees is locally known as the "*Norse*" cross, merely because that was the name given to it by the late Canon Knowles. It is really one of a series made by native workmen (perhaps tenth or eleventh century) on



THE FOUR SIDES OF THE CUMBRIAN CROSS, ST. BEES, CUMBERLAND.

the model of the eighth-century Anglian crosses at Carlisle, with free-armed heads, scroll work of foliage, and regular interlacing; these features being curiously degraded, partly, I think, by imitation of the clumsily made metal work of the time. Compare the disjointed plaiting with the almost realistic woven straps of the Whissonsett cross. And yet this work, debased as it is, has a certain decorative effect.

At Dearham, Cumberland (in 1212 spelt Derehame, but otherwise Derome, and like other *hams* in Cumberland, perhaps originally *holm*) is the cross here figured next. It represents the Norse period, influenced from Wales and Ireland, whence the Viking settlers came into Cumberland, bringing the Celtic idea of the wheel-head, but Scandinavian ideas also. The plait springing from uprights on the second side or back of the shaft forms a tree. A Tree of Life, the Vine, or something intended for one, is common on grave crosses of the Angles in the seventh to ninth centuries, with obvious symbolism. Here, however, not only the treatment is Norse, but there are snakes at the root, and an arch, perhaps the rainbow (*Bifröst*), across the boughs, connecting it with the Tree of Yggdrasil. This view is strengthened by the other side with its curious plaitwork of cone-shaped links and tendrils above and bole below; the part lettered *a* was underground when the cross was sketched, though it has now been removed into the church. Now this plaitwork is a well-known Scandinavian convention for foliage, seen also in the Edda cross at Gosforth, and this is the Tree of Yggdrasil again with birds (the two figures like slanting crosses) in its boughs; once more a reminiscence of Anglian motives, but translated into terms of Scandinavian sculpture. The symbolism is obvious and charming: the Tree of Life, *la pianta remana*, rooted among the worms, shooting up among the birds, brightened by the Bow of

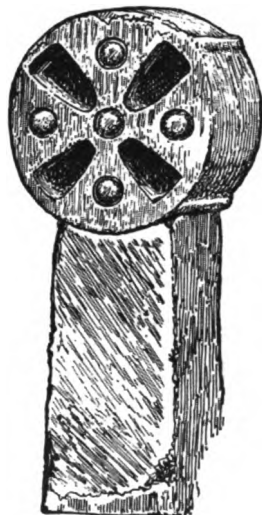


TWO SIDES OF THE YEODRASIL CROSS, DEARHAM, CUMBERLAND.

Promise, reaches up to uncurl its tendrils towards the Sun of Righteousness, signified by the wheel-head. And this is given at once in the Christian and the Pagan hieroglyphics, readable to the most unlearned. Indeed, the testimony of these Cumberland crosses of the Viking Age points to Cumberland as the focus of all the Pagan

and semi-Christian ideas, out of which the Edda poems were constructed about this period. But for our purpose of comparison, note the difference between the true wheel-cross head and that of Whissonsett.

The third illustration, the Resting cross at St. Bees, is



RESTING CROSS, ST. BEES, CUMBERLAND.

a post-Conquest monument, removed to this church from a spot where it is said funerals used to rest on their journeys to the Priory. It shows the debased form of the wheel-head in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; the Whissonsett cross being on the way to this type, though of course very much earlier.

Armorial Glass in Old and New Buckenham Churches.

COMMUNICATED BY

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE F. DULEEP SINGH, V.P., F.S.A.

OF the many valuable MSS. in Mr. Walter Rye's library, Tom Martin's Church Notes are by no means the least interesting, and among these (Rye MSS., No. 17, p. 1) the following occurs:—

"In Olde¹ Buckenham Church, fo. 159b (from a MS. signed Ro. Cotton 'Viatica Rerum Memorabilium que itinerando observari incip. Anno 1593') postea viatica P. M.²

"Alicia quond ux' Wiffi Knevitt aſ q erat filia Jōhis Grey filii Reg. Grey dñi de Ruthyn q obiit 5 Apr. 1464 (? 1474).

"1. Knevitt qtr' bende emp' wth Grey qtr' Hastings & Valence.

"2. Orate p Aiabz' Jōhis Knevet aſ 7 Alič ux ejus 1400 (?). His picture complete in blewe Armour in a cloke of his armes, and on his body Knevet qtr' Clifton, his wief by him in red gown, 'twixt them a scoucheon

¹ This should be New Buckenham. *See post.*

² A marginal note adds "penes Jac. West, ar. 1734."

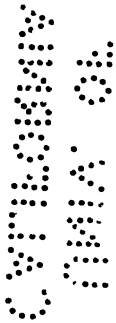


FIRST SOUTH WINDOW IN OLD BUCKENHAM CHURCH. SHIELDS 1 TO 6.





SECOND SOUTH WINDOW IN OLD BUCKENHAM CHURCH. SHIELDS 7 TO 12.



Knivet emp. with g. a demy lion Arg. (Sa. in a bordr sa. besanted (Lynne).

"3. Hic jacet Thos. fil. Henr Collet civis Lond. 1479: Collet imp' wth Knevitt qtr' Clifton.

"*In the South Chapele Windowe* 3 pictures of Ladies most beautifull.

"4. Th' one in a mantell of th' Armes of Grey of Ruthin wth a crescent or for difference qtr' & Count (er) qtr' Valence, and that window powdered with ragged staves sa.

"5. *The next* Manteled in th' Armes of Buckingham, carrieing sided Stafford under Bohun, that window powdered wth these Cullisences (cognisances?) ss q a half not (knot) silver. The same Knott or, the field (*i.e.*, the ground of the quarry) parted ar. (&) sa. Ar. et sa. parted p pale a Swanne Silver crowned about the neck or, and cheyned.

"6. *The Third* in a mantle of Courtney qtr' fitz Hamon emp' wth Somsett & (h) undr him Hereford. That windowe paned wth a bundell of ragged staves tived wth a wreth ar.

"Or a swanne proper crowned or wth a crowne about her neck or.

"Or (?) a bore passr ar. Tusked or.

"Or (?) a dolphin ar.

"(Note that these were the three wives of S. Wm. Knivett, Knt., entombed in the Chancell).

"Overhead: Orate p aiabz' Wiffi Knivett milit' Alicie filie Johis Grey & J. D. J. (? meaning) Humfrid Dux (*sic*) Buck' & Dñe Jøhe Sor^oet un^o her Dñi Tho. Courtney nuper Coitis Devon ux' dñi Wiffi.

"Over them these Scoucheons.

"7. Knevitt qtr' Clifton.

"8. One scoucheon of the 3 coats of Ruthin.

"9. Two other scoucheons of Knevitt qtr' Clifton.

"10. And one of Courtney q'trering Fitz Hamon (imp' wth Som^ssett and Hereford, one under another).

"In the next windowe :

"11. One scoucheon of bende arg. & g. qtr' Albeneto.

"12. One of Tatershall qtr' Albeneto.

"13. One chekie or (&) g. a bend ar. qtr' Tateshall.

"14. One chekie or (&) g. a bend ar. qtr' Clifton in the 1 q'tr or 3 pales (piles) g. in a bordure b. qtr' Huntingfield, arg. a fesse gu., in ye 2nd qr' Knivett qtr' Clifton in ye 3 q'tr.

"(And) in ye 4th (q'tr) or, a saltire gu. engr' q'tr(ing) bendey of 6 (arg. & az.), a canton ar. Overwritten, Bottetort & fitz Otes.

"In another Scoucheon :

"15. Or, 2 five foils (and a) canton g. qtr' Tatershall (in the 1st quarter), Ar. a fess gu. qtr' Driby (in the 2nd q'tr).

"16. One Soucheon of Buckle, sa. a chevron 'twixt 2 buckles points upwards, q'tering v. 3 hawkes or on as many gloves argt. (Bokele & Leiston).

"17. One of Gynney, ss or a bend gu. cotized a Mullet or, q'tering Bokell (?) emp' with Knivett qtr' Clifton.

"18. Genney qtr' Wetherby v. a chev. er. 'twixt 3 wethers ar. imp' wth Knevet qtr' Crumwell, Knivett qtr' Bottetort qd.

"19. Wetherby qtr' pty per chevron g. et Lozengy ar. (&) b. wth a charge on the chief. Or, on a Crosse g. 5 Scallops ar. On a crosse gu. (?) a Glemham qtr' Genney imp' wth Wetherby.

"20. Oxford qtr' Howard.

"21. Howard qtr' Brotherton.

"22. Knevitt qtr' Clifton imp' wth Howard.

"23. De la pole, D. of Suff. qtr' a lion or, the Field ar. & a chief gu.

"24. Knivet qtr' Clifton imp' wth De la Pole.

"25. Gynney þd imp' wth Bradshawe ss er. in a chief
b. 3 dukes' cappes g. doubled & lyned er.

"In the next windowe:

"26. Knevet qtr' the Bends ar. & gu.

"In another Windowe:

"27. Knevet qtr' bendes ar., g. þdd.

"28. Idem imp'd with Woodstoke."

First of all let me remark the "*Olde* Buckenham Church" of the MS. is a mistake: it should of course have been *New* Buckenham Church.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are brasses and stone monuments (see *Blomefield*, vol. i., p. 400). The glass begins with No. 4. It is a melancholy fact that not a fragment of it remains in the church. Most of it was there in Blomefield's time—who himself seems to have had access to the Cotton MSS.—so that its loss must be put down not to puritanical zeal, but to the carelessness and laxity of the eighteenth or early nineteenth century. Through my friend, the Rev. Edmund Farrer, to whom I am greatly indebted for most valuable assistance with this paper, I have been able to trace a number of these shields to Hengrave Hall, in the neighbouring County of Suffolk. The following note (about 1823) found by the Honble. Mrs. Wood among the Gage MSS., in the handwriting of Sir Thomas Gage Rokewode, and signed T. G. R., shows how they came there:—

"The dining-room window was fitted up by Miller.

"The several coats came originally from Buckenham Church,¹ and were purchased by me of Burrell, a Glazier "in Thetford. Knyvet and the Coats of his three wives—"Stafford, Grey, and Courtney. The coats of Albini, "Clifton, and Cayley.—T. G. R."

Doubtless, Sir Thomas Gage Rokewode bought the

¹ See also Gage's *Thingoe Hundred*, p. 220.

shields because the arms of Stafford and Grey were among them, the families of Stafford, Dukes of Buckingham, and of Lord Grey of Codnor having been connected with Hengrave.

There are also two other shields which, in all probability, are from the same source, and were brought to Hengrave at the same time, which Sir Thomas does not mention, viz., one emblazoned with the arms of Bokenham—absolutely similar to the shield *now* in Old Buckenham Church. The other, the shield with the curious quarterings of Wetherby. Mr. Wood of Hengrave has very kindly allowed me to examine carefully and to photograph all the shields, and I

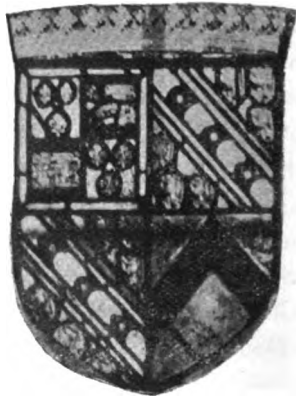
find that there are nine which practically correspond with a similar number of those recorded in the Cotton MS. These are :—

I. Quarterly :—1st and 4th, barry of six arg. and az. ; in chief three torteaux ; a crescent or for difference (*Grey*). 2nd (quarterly quartered), 1st, gu.

within a border or a maunche of the second (*Hastings*) ; 4th, gu. a fesse arg. 2nd and 3rd, barruly arg. and az. an orle of martlets gu. (*Valence*) ; 3rd, *Hastings* quartering *Valence*.

Over this shield there is a scroll bearing, in black letters, this :—“Gray Rythyn, ye erle of Kent.” This is clearly No. 4 of the Cotton MS.

II. Quarterly :—1st, within



a bordure arg. France and England quartered (*Plantagenet* 'Woodstock'); 2nd and 3rd, az. on a bend arg. cotised between six lioncels or three pierced mullets gu. (*Bohun*); 4th, or a chevron gu. (*Stafford*).

There can be little doubt but that this is No. 5 of the Cotton MS.; though it is there rather oddly described as "carrieing sided Stafford under Bohun." It may be noted that Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, the bearer of these arms, places the Royal arms, as being the most important, in the first quarter and those of his own family in the fourth.



III Quarterly:—1st and 4th, or three torteaux (*Courtney*); 2nd and 3rd, or a lion rampant az. (*Redvers*) impaling England and France quarterly within a bordure arg. and az. (*Beaufort*), over az. a bend cotised arg. between six lioncels or (*Bohun*).

This is, no doubt, No. 6 of the MS. These three shields, as the MS. and Sir T. G. R.

say, are for the wives of Sir W. Knevet, viz.:—1st, Alice daughter of John Grey the son of Reginald Lord Grey de Ruthyn; 2nd, Joan daughter of Humphry Stafford Duke of Buckingham; and 3rd, Joan daughter of Thos. Courtney Earl of Devon.

IV. Quarterly:—1st and 4th, arg. within a bordure engrailed a bend sa. (*Knevet*); 2nd and 3rd, chequy or and gu. a bend erm. (*Clifton*).



Over it, in old lettering as before, is the somewhat curious inscription, "Knyvet et Knyvet." This shield is the same as No. 7 in the MS.



V. Quarterly:—1st and 4th, bendy arg. and gu., as Sir Robert Cotton blazons it (*Cailly*); 2nd and 3rd, gu. a lion rampant or (*Albini*).

This has above it "Arundel et Sussex," which of course is a misnomer, as the Caillys were never Earls of Arundel and Sussex.

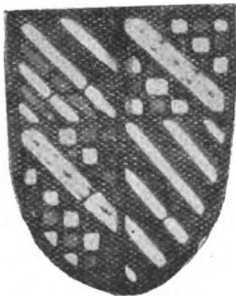
There is no doubt as to this being No. 11 of the MS.

VI. Quarterly:—1st and 4th, chequy or and gu. a bend arg. (*Clifton*); 2nd and 3rd, chequy or and gu. a chief erm. (*Tatteshall*).

Over this is the inscription "Cayle et Tatysha" This is evidently No. 13 of the MS., but it is a very puzzling shield, unless the Caillys used the chequy coat with a bend arg. as an alternative to the "bendy" shield.



VII. & VIII. Quarterly:—1st and 4th, bendy arg. and gu. (*Cuitley*); 2nd and 3rd, chequy or and gu. a bend erm. (*Clifton*).



These apparently are *not* in Cotton's list, but one feels they must belong to the same series. Could



they possibly be No. 9, "Cailley" (as in No. IV.) being called Knevet?

IX. Quarterly:—1st, vert a chevron erm. charged with an annulet between three wethers (*Wetherby*); 2nd, per chevron gu. and lozengy arg. and az., in chief two doves of the second counter volant; 3rd, or on a cross gu. five escalops arg.; 4th, or a chevron gu. between three torteaux.



Although not mentioned by Sir Thomas Gage Rookwood, this shield is, but for the fourth quarter, identical with No. 19 in the MS. In Blomefield the fourth quarter is given. He describes the shield twice (pp. 403-4), and in both cases incorrectly. The second quarter is a puzzle. Mr. Farrer informs me that he has met with nothing approaching it in English heraldry.

Taking into account that the wethers in the *Wetherby* quarter are horned as all the old Norfolk breed of sheep are, I venture to throw out the suggestion that this is a piece of genuinely local glass. This, excepting the Bokenham shield, which may have come from there, ends the list of New Buckenham shields at Hengrave. The quarries, charmingly powdered with "cullisences," which surrounded the three first shields in New Buckenham Church, have, I fear, long ago been shattered by the ruthless hand of time, or by the still more destructive hand of man.

The heraldic glass in All Saints' Church, Old Buckenham, happily remains very much as it was when Tom Martin took his notes. It is in the two large perpendicular windows of the nave, and as the whole of the

tracery of these windows contains old glass, I think it is as well to describe it for the sake of record. The more easterly of the two windows I will call No. 1, and the other No. 2. In both cases the lower part of the windows is filled with modern memorial glass.

The ancient glass in No. 1 consists of three "demi" angels, one at the top of each light, bearing scrolls with these words:—

"Salve Regina Mater misericordie.

Beata Dei Genetrix Maria.

Ave Regina Coelorum Ave Domina."

Above these are six shields supported by angels, except in one or two cases where broken. Above them is a tonsured figure in blue holding pastoral staff and a book and chain with the name S.....rnard (? St. Bernard) on a scroll. To the left is a somewhat similar saint also holding a crozier (and ? a book) with his name, "St. Botolph," on a scroll. In the remainder of the tracery, where the original glass has gone, old fragments have been inserted.

No. 2 has glass of very much the same character, though in this case the three "demi" angels have been a good deal restored, when the memorial glass below was put in. Their scrolls each bear these words:—"Tibi laus, tibi gloria, tibi gracia(rum) actio," which Dr. M. R. James informs me form the beginning of a Latin "grace after meat," and one still used at Trinity College, Cambridge. Above are six shields supported by angels, as before. The head of one of these, which is gone, has been replaced by a fragment painted with a hand holding a cockle shell, doubtless from some old representation of St. James, who was part patron of the priory here. Above this again, as in the other window, are small pieces more or less in their original position, and under the apex of the arch is a figure clad in blue, holding

a crozier in the left and a sword with a wavy blade in the right hand (? St. Killian or St. Theodulus). Of the shields themselves, Tom Martin has the following list:—

“SHIELDS IN OLD BUCKENHAM WINDOWS.

“*Upon a window in south aisle.*

- “1. Arg. a cross gu. (*St. George*).
- “2. Quarterly:—1 and 4, bendy arg. and gu. (*Cailly*); 2 and 3, chequy or and gu. a bend erm. (*Clifton*).
- “3. Az. three crescents arg. (*Thorp*).
- “4. No. 2 (*Cailly* and *Clifton*) impaling No. 3 (*Thorp*).
- “5. Arg. within a bordure engrailed a bend sa. (*Knyvet*).
- “6. (Broken).

“*On another south window.*

- “7. Az. three mitres or (*Norwich Diocese*).
- “8. Quarterly:—1 and 4, Arg. a chief gu., over all a bend az. (*Crumwell*); 2 and 3, chequy or and gu. a chief erm. (*Tatteshall*).
- “9. No. 5 (*Knevet*), quartering chequy a bend (*Clifton*) (erm.).
- “10. As No. 2 (*Cailly* and *Clifton*).
- “11. As No. 3 (*Thorp*) (?).
- “12. Arg. three escalops sa. (*Old Buckenham Priory*).”

In No. 1 window all the shields mentioned by Martin remain, except No. 4, which has been replaced by one bearing quarterly:—1st and 4th, a saltire engrailed arg. (*Kerdeston*); 2nd and 3rd, quarterly:—1st and 4th, arg. a cross flory gu.; 2nd and 3rd, arg. on a bend az. three mullets pierced or (*Bosvile*).

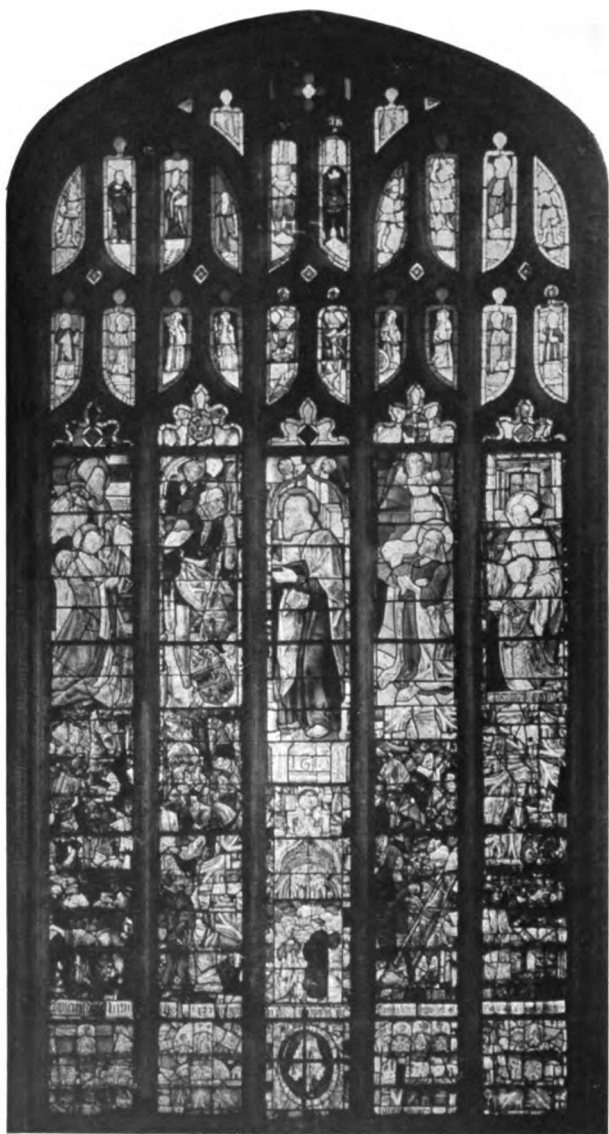
This is old glass, and *may* have been brought here from Banham, where formerly was a Kerdeston shield, which has now disappeared. No. 5, it should be noted, is a reproduction; probably put in when the church was restored. No. 6, described by Martin as “broken,” is now

represented by an ancient Bokenham shield (called in the guide books D'Albini), the same as the one now at Hengrave, referred to above. This may have come at some time from New Buckenham.

In No. 2 window all the shields accord with those in Martin's list, except Nos. 7 and 11. As far as No. 7 is concerned, Martin and Blomefield (the latter called it Bury Abbey, and illustrated it as such) are both mistaken. This shield is undoubtedly old, and its blazon is az. three crowns or, the well-known arms of East Anglia. The "strawberry leaves" of the crowns are carried very high, and to a casual observer might easily make them look like mitres (Norwich Diocese). Blomefield evidently realized that the charges were crowns, and knowing that Bury Abbey had held a manor here, he must have jumped to the conclusion that this shield was for Bury, not noticing the absence of the arrows.

No. 11 is most certainly old glass. I cannot help thinking therefore that Martin, by a slip, wrote "same as No. 3" instead of "same as No. 9," as it really is.

All the old glass in these two windows was placed here, I take it, by some member of the Knyvet family, and without doubt the lights below were also filled with "pictures most beautiful," as at New Buckenham; but alas! not even a description of them has been handed down to us, as of those in the sister parish. However, one must be thankful that the interesting series of shields remains so perfect, showing as they do, almost more clearly than in words, the descent of the Old Buckenham Manors from the Cailleys, through many heiresses, and so to the Knevets.



EAST WINDOW OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, NORWICH.

On the East Window of St. Stephen's Church, Norwich.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. DUNDAS HARFORD, M.A.,

Vicar.

The east window of this church is a veritable museum of ancient stained glass—English and foreign—from the fifteenth to the seventeenth centuries; but very little seems to have been known about it in time past.

Mr. Benjamin Mackerell, in 1729, states that “the whole is now so much shattered and broken that very little can be made out of the whole.”

Blomefield (1745) writes:—“The East Chancel window was glazed in 1533, as the Date in it still shews, by *Dr. Cupp*, then Vicar; for whom, as well as for all that assisted him in it, there was an Inscription, of which this only now remains:—*Qui vitriari fecit A° Dñi M° cccc° xxxiii° propicietur Deus Amen. Dompn' in xxx’*”

Mr. Henry Harrod,¹ in a paper before the Archæological Institute of Great Britain, read at Bristol in 1851, accompanying “some drawings of ancient stained glass, exhibited by Mr. Dawson Turner” (which it would be very useful if anyone could discover at the present day),

¹ *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1851, p. 413.

made some very remarkable statements about the glass in the east windows of St. Andrew's and St. Stephen's, which will come before us later on. He concludes with an equally remarkable statement:—"St. Stephen's window *was inserted in 1610*, and has that date in the centre of it: it is a jumble of all periods and all manner of subjects." Mr. Harrod thought he "detected fragments of the Crucifixion—the central subject, no doubt, of the St. Andrew's window."

The following notes must be taken as merely tentative, and as subject to correction and revision in the light of further study or more accurate knowledge.

Six or seven strata, at the least, may be distinguished among the fragments:—

(1) The main body of the window, filling the two side lights to right and left, extending from the line of inscriptions towards the foot upwards to the horizontal line next above the date "1610," may be taken to be *in situ*, as originally inserted in the year 1533, probably at the completion of the new chancel. The inscription, "Qui vitriari fecit Anno Domini, 1533," seems to be the only portion in that special type. It may be safely concluded that the central light was taken up with the subject of the Crucifixion, the whole of which has disappeared, probably at the hands of the iconoclasts. It is widely believed that the damage to the window was mainly the result of the explosion of a powder magazine on the site of the Bethel Hospital, in 1649. It seems, however, unlikely that such an agency should select for demolition especially that portion which would give offence to Puritan notions. For if a careful scrutiny be made, it will be seen that to left and right of the central panel a large part of the original treatment of the subject remains. In the light to our left of the centre, we can distinguish at the foot a figure in purple and green gazing upwards and

inwards; above him a series of heads of soldiers with helmets; also a medley of horses' heads; and again, above them to the left a group of four or five spectators gazing more directly towards the centre. To our right from the centre panel is a perplexing subject of a man in a red and blue costume putting silver coins, marked with plain crossed lines, into the right hand of a man, who carries a ladder with his left: above them was a mounted officer in chain-mail, with other heads gazing inwards to the left. In the extreme right panel may be made out two Hebrews struggling with three fiery serpents, above which, we may be sure, was formerly the Brazen Serpent. To the extreme left are two scenes from the Sacrifice of Isaac, typifying, like the Brazen Serpent, the central doctrine of the Atonement. The lower shows Abraham giving directions to his servants, to "Abide here with the ass," whilst Isaac carries the fire in a golden vessel, and the faggot of wood on his shoulder; above are seen Abraham (unfortunately cut off at the waist) and Isaac with the wood ascending the hill.

Now Mr. Harrod has an ingenious suggestion. He points out that in St. Andrew's window the same subject was originally shown in three stages, of which only the two upper remain, viz., Abraham and Isaac climbing the mountain, and above them "the offering as usually represented." He claims to have found the lower division of the subject in St. Stephen's window, exactly fitting with the second subject in St. Andrew's. But is it not fatal to this contention that the second subject also appears in St. Stephen's window, so that here we have the first and second parts, and there they have the second and third parts? My own impression is that the two windows each represented the same subjects, but that St. Andrew's is earlier in date, having been (if Harrod is correct) presented by Bishop Goldwell (1472—1501),

whereas St. Stephen's may well have been put in by Dr. Capp, Vicar of St. Stephen's, in the year 1533, as already suggested. The danger, however, of dogmatism on such a subject may be illustrated by the fact that where Mr. Harrod finds in the St. Andrew's window the figures of Abraham and Isaac with the wood for the burnt offering, Blomefield¹ says that there is represented "the stoning the man that gathered sticks on the Lord's Day."

(2) Passing now from the main body of the original glass of 1533, we turn to the subjects filling the two upper rows of tracery. These seem to be, for the most part, of an earlier date—say about the middle of the fifteenth century—and may have been transferred either from the older Decorated east window, or from some other window in the church. The upper row contains mainly the Heavenly Powers; and the lower, Saints of the Church. There are insertions of poor modern glass, and the framing of all these upper lights, in bright purple and yellow, is such that the re-setting of them would be most desirable.

Meanwhile, note briefly the subjects. In the upper row, the first on the left, the two in the centre, and three out of four to the right, are archangels and Heavenly Powers; three ecclesiastical figures have been inserted to the left, while there is a fine fifteenth-century archbishop to the right. In the lower row: first, St. Stephen; second, an archbishop (? St. Augustine); a female Saint (? St. Dorothea),² with bunch of flowers; St. Appollonia with pincers, tooth, and palm; the shield of the five wounds,³ a heart with two hands and two feet; the shield

¹ Folio edition, vol. ii., p. 709.

² So Dr. M. R. James.

³ "XXIX. Azure, a human heart proper between, in chief, two human hands, and in base as many human feet argent—shield of the five wounds."
—Farrer.

of the Passion with the instruments; St. Catherine with her wheel; St. Lucy with dagger in her heart; a bishop with crozier; and St. Lawrence with gridiron.

(3) Next we consider the confused fragments below the line of inscriptions. These seem to have come from a number of different windows, and may be remains from the north windows, which would be much exposed to the full force of the explosion already mentioned. They seem to be mainly of the fifteenth-century workmanship.

(4) One of the destroyed windows seems to have been filled with scenes from the life of St. Stephen; for there are in various parts of the east window, patched in quite at random, a number of fragments of Latin labels, similar in type, which have been recognised, through Dr. M. R. James' suggestions, as being from the Vulgate of Acts vi. The following have so far been tentatively restored:—

“(Factum) est (mur)mu(r) (Græcorum)

“Adve(rsus) Hebreos.”

“Cōsiderate frēs viros septem.”

“Philip(pum et) procorus (?)”

“(li)bbertinorum (et c)ynēsiū.”

It is possible that other fragments may yet be deciphered.

(5) The central figure seems to be identified by means of the following extract from the Churchwardens' Book:—

“St. Stephen's Parish, Norwich,

“Sunday, Nov. 3rd, 1799.

“Be it remembered that William Stevenson, Esq., one of the present Sheriffs of the City of Norwich, and an inhabitant of this Parish, has made the Parish a present of the elegant painting work on glass, representing the figure of Saint Stephen under a Gothic canopy with a base of the same, which is fixed into the center of the east window of the Church of the said Parish of Saint Stephen.

“Henry Carrington, Vicar.

Sam^l Orakanthorp, } Church-
Tho^r Barber, } wardens.”

Mr. George King is confident that the "figure of St. Stephen," or whoever else it was originally intended to pourtray, was "made in Germany."

(6) Immediately beneath this figure is an isolated panel of very beautiful workmanship, of which the subject does not seem yet to have been recognised. It represents a nimbed queen, together with a man, in fine purple robe, pointing to a castellated building in the background. Sir William Richmond considered that he was in all probability a merchant of the early sixteenth century, who had dedicated a conventual building to this queen; and that the glass was Flemish. Dr. James calls the purple figure a "doctor."

(7) Finally we come to the four large lights in the upper part of the window. They seem to be all of one style of workmanship. One panel at least may have come from a large window, representing the "Last Judgment," as the kneeling figure to the right is identified, from similar representations, as that of St. John the Baptist interceding for souls at the Resurrection; above will be observed an angel with a trumpet, and a sword bathed in blood. In the corresponding panel to the left is a St. Christopher with a coat of arms at his feet; on either side of the windows are two kneeling female figures, presented by patron saints.

The writer has, he hopes, been able to ascertain the personality of the two donors, and also the place of origin from which the four panels were at some time or other removed, before insertion here.

To start with, he had two clues to help him, viz, the coat of arms, and the inscription beneath the figure to the right. The coat of arms was first identified, through the kind help of Mr. Sayle of Cambridge University Library, in a German book of 1605 (Sibmacher's *Neues Wappenbuch*), as being the arms of Manderscheid and

Blankenheim, quartered. Farrer, in his *Church Heraldry of Norfolk*, gives these as:—"Quarterly: 1 and 4, Or, a fesse dancettée gules,; 2 and 3, Or, a lion rampant sable, in fesse a label of three [it is actually five] of the first," In De Raadt's *Sceaux Armoriés des Pays Bas* the crest is added:—"Un chapeau de tournoi, garni de deux touffes de plumes de paon." The colours of these are given in Rietstap's *Armorial Général*:—"Un chapeau de tournoi contourné de gules, retroussé d'or, sommé d'une queue de paon au naturel."

It is also of interest that it appears from a study of the very elaborate genealogical data given in *Speneri Opus Heraldicum*, that Theoderick III., Count of Manderscheid, married Elizabeth, heiress of the Blankenheim title, in 1443; and that she brought with her not only the estates of Blankenheim, but also of Gerolstein, Casselburg, Schleiden, and others.

Subsequently, a letter from Herr Renard, Provincial Conservator of the Rhine Provinces, brought the following information:—"The Counts of Manderscheid-Blankenheim were certainly the most important and the most powerful of the nobility of the Eifel. In connection with these families in the Eifel, we still possess a number of good glass paintings, namely, two large windows in the church of Schleiden in the Eifel, which town came into the possession of the Counts of Manderscheid at the end of the fifteenth century by marriage; and some large windows in the church of St. Anna in Düren: these windows are undoubtedly from a single workshop, and were produced about 1530." The other clue to the place of origin of the four lights was the label beneath the right-hand donor: this has been deciphered by Dr. M. R. James to read ".....zo (or zu) Katzenellenboogen, etc., 1513."

With these two clues as a basis for further investigation, the writer made a short tour in the Eifel district,

in July, 1903. After visiting Düren, Schleiden, and four or five other "places" of the Manderscheid Counts, he was obliged to return home without any definite discovery as to the place of origin of the four panels. Shortly afterwards, however, he was brought into correspondence with the Rev. J. O. Müller, Superintendent in Düren. It appeared that he had been for twenty years interested in the study of the history and archæology of a certain monastery in the Eifel—that of Mariawald, Heimbach, in the valley of the Rur.

This monastery, begun as Franciscan, became later Cistercian, and is now occupied by Trappists. In 1802 it was suppressed by the French, and its rich store of stained glass sold or otherwise disposed of.

Happily, there is still extant a complete list of the donors and dates of the eighteen windows, filled formerly with stained glass, in the monastery church. This is in the handwriting of T. Polius (1633—1636 guardian of the Franciscan monastery in Düren: "*Polii analecta, seu collectanea antiquitatum*").

Dr. Müller very kindly supplied a copy of this manuscript; and there, upon the face of it, the two clues reappeared: so that from it two, if not four, of the central panels of our window were at once, with tolerable certainty, identified. The full list need not be given here, but three extracts may suffice. Under the heading of "Windows in the Nave of the Church," No. 7 is as follows:—"Auf dem Doxal (Roodloft): Johann von Gottes Gnaden æltester Sohn zu Cleve, Herzog zu Jülich und Berg, Graf zu der Mark, Ravensberg und *Katzenellenbogen, 1513.*" It seems fairly safe to identify this with the window from which our right-hand panel was taken, beneath which the last words of this inscription are found, with the same date. If so, it seems probable that the kneeling lady was "Maria, junge Herzogin zu Jülich, Berg,

etc.," mentioned elsewhere in the list as presenting another window in 1505. She married John III. of Cleve, *circa* 1510, and would be represented in the normal way, kneeling opposite to her husband. If this be the case, it would be a matter of some interest to English people, as this lady was the mother of a better-known daughter—Anne of Cleves.

The second entry from the list, which seems worth quoting, is this:—

"Chorfenster—*Hinter dem Hochaltar.*

"(1) Wilhelm, Herzog zu Jülich und Berg, Graf zu Ravensberg, etc., 1505.

"(2) Zur Evangelienseite. Sibilla Herzogin zu Jülich und Berg, Gräfin zu Ravensberg, etc., 1505."

It seems not unreasonable to connect this No. 2 with the kneeling figure on the left side of our window, since it might well have occupied an apse window on the Gospel (or north) side, looking inwards in the usual way. We should then have here both the mother and grandmother of Anne of Cleves.

Our third quotation is perhaps on safer ground:—

"(5) Dederich, Graf zu Manderscheid und Blankenheim, Herr zu Schleiden, etc. Anno 1506."

This may be taken to be the window from which our St. Christopher panel is taken, with the coat of arms of Dietrich IV.

Looking again at our window, we may perhaps infer that the panel with St. John the Baptist and the Judgment Angel came from the "Katzenellenbogen" window, since the blue of the background seems to tone exactly with that of the right-hand subject; and the measurements are the same.

There remain to be identified the two patron saints, to left and right; also the central figure in the blue robe, probably a prophet or apostle.

It may be of interest to add that there are two splendid windows on either side of the apse of a Franciscan church at Düren, put in by the same two Counts of Cleves and of Manderscheid, with the following inscriptions:—On the north side—"Van Gottes Gnade Johann Herzog zu Cleve, Jülich und Berg, Graf zu der Marck und Ravensberg"; "Van Gottes Gnade Maria Herzogin zu Cleve," etc., etc. On the south side—"Dietrich Graf zu Manderscheid Blankenheim," etc., etc. In this church there are thus to be seen not only a duplicate portrait of our right-hand lady, Mary of Cleves, but also two splendid portraits of Dietrich IV. and Dietrich V. of Manderscheid-Blankenheim, the elder having been the donor of our St. Christopher panel. A magnificent window in the church at Schleiden contains another fine portrait of Dietrich IV., surnamed "the Wise." Both the Düren and Schleiden windows have every appearance of having been executed by the same artist, or school of painters, as the four panels in our east window.

It seems impossible to discover with accuracy from the Churchwardens' Accounts at what time these fragments were transferred from Heimbach to Norwich, and placed in the spaces left vacant in our window by the destruction of the three central subjects of the Crucifixion, the Sacrifice of Isaac, and the Brazen Serpent. It must have been in the first half of the nineteenth century.

Dr. Müller writes:—"Nach der Aussage alter Leute in Heimbach sind sie nach der Aufhebung des Klosters, 1802, für einen Spottkeis ('for a mere song') nach England verkauft worden, Nach einen anderen Bericht sind die Fenster zum Teil nach England, zum Teil nach Paris gegangen."

Mr. Westlake suggests searching the catalogues of Christie and Manson's sales in the British Museum for traces of the importation and distribution of these panels,

because most of the stolen glass of that period passed through their hands. At present it must suffice to give two extracts from the wardens' books:—

“September 30th, 1841.

“At a vestry meeting of the parishioners of this parish held at the parish church, pursuant to notice duly given, for the purpose of taking into consideration the removal or not of the painted glass placed in the east window of the church by Mr. Starland, It was resolved that the painted glass placed in the east window of the church by Mr. Starland be immediately removed, and the place filled up in such a way as shall be satisfactory to the churchwardens.”

“February 17th, 1842.

“At a vestry meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the filling up of the space in the east window with ancient stained glass, Mr. Bentley, the churchwarden, having stated to the vestry that he had received a present of ancient stained glass from Mr. Norgate, it was resolved that the same be placed in the space in the east window, and that the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Norgate for his handsome gift.”

It may be that these four panels were Mr. Norgate's “handsome gift”; it may be otherwise. In any case they form a splendid addition to both the archæological, artistic, and devotional value of the window.

APPENDIX.

Memorandum kindly communicated to the writer by N. H. J. Westlake, Esq., F.S.A.; author of *A History of Design in Painted Glass*, etc., etc.

“St. Stephen's, Norwich.

“The upper series of figures which you appear to have traced, ‘genealogically,’ to Heimbach, are to my mind, without doubt, of the School of Cologne, and seem to represent:—(1) ? Matilda [Sibilla, Duchess of Jülich and Berg, 1505]; and some patron of the family—probably

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a local saint. (2) St. Christopher. (3) Apparently St. Philip. (4) ? St. John Baptist from a 'doom.' (5) ? Maria [Maria, Duchess of Cleves, Jülich and Berg, 1513], and local saint, apparently Cistercian, with a square or cross, but query head-dress.

"If the figure of St. Christopher (No. 2) is compared with that in the north aisle of the Cathedral at Cologne,¹ it will be found to be almost the same figure reversed. These divergences are easily managed; the knee and drapery are not exactly alike, but the attitude, the way one foot is cut off, the figure of our Lord and the rest approach identity in both instances. The practice of reversing and varying figures in even the same window² was frequent in all countries. The five figures do not appear to be precisely of the same period, but varying from 1500 *circa* to 1525; but this may have arisen from cartoons of an earlier period having been used with those of later date. Windows Nos. 1 and 5 appear to have been the latest.

"The central figure is not unlike the St. Philip at Fairford in character, and at Fairford we get another example of revised designs, as the twelve apostles there show the work of various artists, not all exactly of the same period or character. The St. John the Baptist (No. 4) is probably from a 'doom' window, such as we find frequently in old churches, for example, at Fairford.³ The School of Cologne was like those of Westminster in England, and Paris and Rouen in France; one of those large centres in which there were probably many establishments of considerable size. It differs in its productions considerably from the Nuremberg work and that of other German centres. All these glass establishments

¹ *History of Design in Painted Glass*, vol. iv., p. 134.

² *Ibid.*, vol. iii., pp. 68, 69; vol. iv., p. 86.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. iii., p. 104.

were, I imagine, also considerable, as it is difficult to do the best work in small establishments, as the artist wants a large collection of pieces of glass from which to choose his harmonies; not confining himself to one tone or one colour, but juxtaposing two colours and tones selected for their harmony. We know that even in the production of one pot of metal there is great variety. Moreover, the methods of purchase in the best markets, such as the fairs, necessitated some considerable stock. The centres of facture were always near some navigable river, so that the work could be transmitted with facility. Reverting again to Cologne, one can see by the study of the development of detail that it influenced the work at Liege, Brussels, and other parts of Flanders, and that its artists were in demand even in Italy.¹ The names of Conrad (Mochis) of Cologne; of Arnold the German; James the German; Cornelius the Fleming; Petrum Angelum the Saxon, are mentioned in the *Annali della Fabbrica del Duomo di Milano* as having designed glass in Milan Cathedral; indeed, Conrad seems at one time to have been 'master glazier.' It will be unnecessary here to enter into an elaborate examination of the style, but one master is distinguishable in its retention or revival of Romanesque characteristics. This is manifested in the ornament of the north aisle windows of Cologne, and in the bottom portion of the window at Schleiden, which is of the same school and style. We know also that Germans, Flemish, and Dutch were at this time also designing in England. We find in the indentures of the windows in King's College Chapel, Cambridge, the names of Flemings, and Galyon Hone was 'King's Glazier'; he also did work at Hampton Court.² I think it not improbable that the Crucifixion, now missing, with

¹ *History of Design in Painted Glass*, vol. iv., pp. 152, 153.

² *Ibid.*, vol. iv., pp. 29, 30.

the existing fragments greatly disfigured and destroyed, was produced by this same Westminster School, which produced the glass for Henry VII. chapel, Westminster Abbey; King's College, Cambridge; and much other work in England.

"It is not possible for me at present to compare the existing fragments of the Crucifixion with the same subject in the east window of King's College,¹ or that in St. Margaret's, Westminster,² but the result may bear out what I say. Moreover, there would be some distant harmonies in the inserted imported work at St. Stephen's, and the fragments already previously there, from the national affinity of the designers.

"The side subjects below were evidently types belonging to the Crucifixion window."

The work is as valuable as stained glass old masters' work can be; there is no certain price; it is regulated entirely by the demand, which at present is *nil*. There are no great collectors, it is curious to observe.

¹ *History of Design in Painted Glass*, vol. iv., p. 36.

² *Ibid.*, vol. iv., p. 54.

APPENDIX.

Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee and at General Meetings.

April 22nd, 1901. Committee Meeting. The Honorary Secretary was instructed to write to Sir Dighton Probyn with a request that the King should continue his patronage of the Society. Proposed by Dr. Jessopp, and carried, that any Member desiring to take part in any future excursion must notify the fact to the Assistant Secretary, and, in addition to any ticket issued to such Member, one further ticket will (if desired) be issued to him for one friend.

May 15th, 1901. Annual Meeting. The Honorary Secretary read a letter from Sir Dighton Probyn expressing the King's willingness to continue his patronage to the Society.

December 16th, 1901. Proposed by Mr. Harcourt, seconded by Mr. Evans Lombe, and carried, that £5 be paid for tracings of the Wall Paintings in Moulton Church. The attention of the Committee having been called to the proposed demolition of a portion of the Town Wall at Yarmouth, and a draft Memorial prepared by the Honorary Secretary having been read, it was proposed by Mr. Harcourt, seconded by Mr. Rye, and carried, that a copy of such Memorial, signed by the President, be sent to the Town Clerk of Great Yarmouth.

April 18th, 1902. Annual Meeting. CANON RAVEN produced a collection of MSS. relating to Cornwall, which

had recently been found in Suffolk, and the REV. H. J. D. ASTLEY showed a waxen impression from a seal of the fourteenth century which had been found in Tatterford Churchyard. Mr. Astley also exhibited two boxes of late seventeenth and eighteenth century bronze repoussé work.

November 4th, 1902. Committee Meeting. After some discussion as to who were entitled to attend the excursions of the Society, it was decided that any Member attending an excursion is entitled to bring one friend with him, but if a Member be unable to attend, he is then only entitled to send one member of his family. A sum of £20 was authorized to be expended on the excavation of the site of the Chapel in the Fields, on Theatre Plain, Norwich. A hope was expressed that the Church of St. Peter Hungate, Norwich, would not be allowed to be demolished or dilapidated.

February 16th, 1903. Committee Meeting. On the motion of the Honorary Secretary, it was agreed that the Society should be affiliated with the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty. Mr. Harcourt drew attention to the dilapidated condition of St. Walstan's Well at Bawburgh, and he and Dr. Bensly were requested to inspect and report upon it. Mr. PURDY exhibited a number of pieces of old pottery which were found in his garden, and which it was considered had probably belonged to some former collector, and been subsequently thrown away.

July 4th, 1903. Committee Meeting. Proposed by Mr. Rye, seconded by the President, and carried, that the Boileau Legacy, or so much thereof as should be required, should be expended on the publication of illustrations of the Cloister, Bauchun Chapel, and Transept Bosses of Norwich Cathedral, with letterpress by Dr. Montague James and Dr. Bensly.

February 5th, 1904. Committee Meeting. Proposed by Mr. Purdy, seconded by Sir Peter Eade, and carried, that the expenditure of the sum of £20 spent on the excavation of the site of the White Friars, Norwich, on the recommendation of the Publications' Committee, be confirmed.

CORRIGENDA IN PAPER ON "HORSFORD MANOR."

Page 269, line 11, for "ultimately" *read* "alternately."

„ 270, note 1, for "Suffolk" *read* "Sussex."

„ 276, line 15, for "Smallbury" *read* "Smallburgh."

„ 291, in List of Owners" (11), for "Sir John Audley" *read* "Sir James Audley."

„ 292, in same list (26), for "d. 1696" *read* "d. 1698."

ADDENDUM TO PAPER ON "WHISSONSETT CROSS."

Page 316.

The discovery of this stone was mentioned to the Committee on the 29th June, 1900, by Dr. Bensly, to whom it had been reported by the Rev. F. Lane, Rector of Whissonsett. Mr. Lane states that on April 25th of that year the sexton, while digging a grave on the north side of the churchyard, at the depth of 3 ft. from the surface, came upon a large slab of stone. It was carefully raised, and found to be an ancient cross, as described in the Paper.

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